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THE GUARDIAN

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THERE ARE NO FINER SPRINGS THAN SPRINGS BY Riley

Lynch revives hopes of tripartite talk

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Mr Lynch is now prepared to consider as a serious offer Mr Heath's suggestion of tripartite talks with Mr Faulkner. After the Chequers talks on Tuesday the initiative for such talks seemed to have floundered over what the Irish Prime Ministers implied yesterday was a misunderstanding.

Mr Lynch said he was willing to consider the offer "because of the continuing grave situation in the North and because every effort needs to be made to obtain peace through political means." However, he did repeat his preference, which he had explained at length to Mr Heath, for quadripartite talks including "elected representatives of the non-Unionist community (in Northern Ireland)."

Whitehall welcomed Mr Lynch's statement as a hopeful move, but reserved detailed comment until it had studied a full report from the British Ambassador in Dublin, and until the Cabinet has considered the matter today. The British Ministers are, however, a little surprised at Mr Lynch's diplomacy.

At the end of the Tuesday talks the Irish Embassy in London denied the British Government's claim that a specific offer of tripartite talks had been made. But the embassy did not explain whether Mr Lynch would, or would not, have accepted had there been an offer.

The British Government insisted on Tuesday, and again yesterday that the offer had been made.

Mr Lynch said: "I have received confirmation through the embassy in London that a Downing Street official spokesman said this morning that what Mr Heath said to me at Chequers about a meeting between himself, Mr Faulkner, and myself was intended to be an offer to convene such a meeting.

My record of the meeting shows that while the subject was mentioned no specific offer to convene a tripartite meeting was made."

A source said that Mr Heath had personally consulted Mr Faulkner and had pointed out that Mr Faulkner had earlier proposed tripartite meetings.

Two other moves were made yesterday, designed to ease the situation in Northern Ireland. The Northern Irish Labour Party, the Northern Irish TUC, and the alliance party all agreed to be represented at the talks which Mr Maudling proposed on Tuesday and which will begin a week today.

Mr Wilson, speaking at Welwyn, outlined a plan for Northern Ireland which would, without raising the border as an issue, give Westminster a stronger say in Northern Irish administration. He suggested that some of the ultra-Unionists had qualified for internment, and proposed to ban arms in private hands, except in very restricted circumstances.

Simon Winchester adds from Belfast: Although the Northern Ireland Labour Party and the Alliance Party have both welcomed the opportunity represented by the proposed talks with Mr Maudling, there has been a blank, not to say a hostile, response from most other opposition representatives.

The Nationalist Party, which has four Stormont MPs, yesterday joined the Social Democratic and Labour Party, which has six members in the House of Commons and one senator, in the boycott. The single independent Opposition member of Parliament is also likely to decide against taking part and it is unthinkable that Mr Paddy Kennedy, the Republican Labour member, who is in Dublin, would participate.

The seriousness of all this is not being underestimated in Belfast, and yesterday Mr Faulkner appealed to Mr Gerry Fitt's party to "think again."

Mr Fitt himself, making his first comments on the party decision, showed little of the reluctance to join his colleagues that one might have expected of him some months ago. Of all the Opposition members, Mr Fitt remains the man most amenable to discussion—he spent an hour on the telephone to Mr Maudling yesterday in fact. Yet from his hospital bed in Dublin last night he firmly supported his colleagues' decision, which was taken with his full knowledge. "The detainees must be released before any talks can begin," he said.

The internment issue remains the central theme in all the objections to the Maudling talks, for which the Home Secretary is to begin preparations next week. There was no sign yesterday that Mr Faulkner has yet decided when to issue the internment orders which are now expected daily. In the past, few detainees have been kept in custody for longer than three or four weeks without being released or served with the internment orders: the four-week period officially expired yesterday.

Leader comment, page 12; Other Ulster news, back page.



Aggressor! How dare you stand between me and my destiny!'

Joe Cahill to be sent back to Ireland

New York, September 8

Joseph Cahill, the militant 61-year-old leader of the Irish Republican Army, was today refused permission to enter the United States and ordered to be sent back to the Irish Republic.

Mr Cahill's lawyer said he would appeal against the decision, announced at an immigration hearing by a special inquiry officer. There was no immediate indication when Cahill would be flown to Ireland.

The ruling ended a week of manoevering which started when Cahill arrived by air in New York from Dublin on September 1 to begin a one-month lecture tour of the United States. He found that his US visa had been rescinded.

Lawyers for the Government and for Cahill conferred privately before today's hearing, delaying the start of the session by nearly an hour. When they returned, the Government lawyer, Mr Vincent Schiano, said both sides joined in requesting an immediate decision from the presiding officer, Mr Francis Lyons.

The Government lawyer then announced that he was reducing the grounds for excluding Cahill to the single one that he lacked a valid visa. He dropped another possible ground for exclusion which the Government had earlier pursued — that Cahill was ineligible for admission to the US because he had been convicted in the 1942 murder of a Belfast policeman.

Announcing his ruling, the presiding officer said: "I find the revocation by the Secretary of State was effective to cancel the visa, though neither the airline (which brought Cahill to the United States) nor the respondent was aware of what was going on." Since Cahill's visa was not valid at the time he entered the United States, "he is subject to exclusion on the charges which the Government presses."

Mr Lyons said because of the position taken by the Government on Cahill's alleged criminal record, there was no need for him to rule on that question.

After announcing his ruling that Cahill be excluded and deported from the United States, the presiding officer asked Cahill's lawyer, Mr Frank Durkan, whether he would lodge an appeal. The Irish-born lawyer replied: "No."

Earlier in today's hearing Mr Durkan sought to show that his client had received the equivalent of a pardon after serving time for his part in the 1942 murder.

Cahill himself, neatly dressed in a brown suit and tie and wearing sandals, recounted how he had been suddenly freed from gaol in Belfast after serving seven years and three months of a commuted death sentence.

He said he was brought before the prison governor at 10 a.m. one morning and told that "for some reason or other this release is being hurried." By 11 30 a.m. he was free.

Earlier he had told the hearing that his death sentence had been commuted following intervention in the case by then US Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, and that an appeal for his life to be spared was backed by 200,000 signatures. — Reuter.

Mining project ends

RIO TINTO ZINC has abandoned plans for a potash mine at Whitby in the light of world market trends in potash and an evaluation of deposits in the area. The company's plans had been strongly opposed by Yorkshire conservationists.

(Report, page 17)

Prison charges

FIVE PRISONERS at Albany prison, Isle of Wight, are to be charged with assaulting prison officers. Violence broke out on Monday and Tuesday.

Rippon move

MR GEOFFREY RIPPON, Britain's chief Common Market negotiator, is to cease being Minister of State at the Foreign Office. He is to set up his own separate office.

(Common Market reports, page 4)

Coming apart

THE US and the Soviet Union are to hold talks next month aimed at avoiding naval collisions or incidents, the State Department announced. Both sides shadow each other's ships by sea and air and the talks will also cover overflights. More than 100 incidents have been reported in recent years.

Rare package

MANCHESTER is "the centre of a very interesting region," BEA confirmed yesterday. It is offering £20 weekend package tours from Belgium, Denmark, France, and Germany. Typical itineraries will include a stay at Bredbury Hall country club, a visit to watch City, United, or Liverpool, and dinner at the Golden Garter.

Omega trial

FOUR MEMBERS of the London-based relief team Operation Omega, arrested on Sunday after crossing from India into East Pakistan, are to be tried by the Pakistan Army for illegal entry. They are Christine Pratt, Joyce Kenwell, and Ben Crow, from Britain, and Dan Due, an American. Operation Omega said that another group would cross the border tomorrow.

18 companies decline to join prices freeze

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Courtaulds, the £500-millions textile group led by Lord Kearton, is one of 18 large companies which have refused to sign the Confederation of British Industry's undertaking to restrain price increases over the next 12 months.

Other companies which have either declined or not yet decided include Distillers, the Scotch whisky and gin combine, FMC, the large meat group, De La Rue, British Enkalon (textiles), Alfred Herbert, the country's biggest machine tool group, Wates the builders, the Thomson Organisation, and the heavy engineering companies Reyrolle-Parsons and Davey-Ashmore.

British Rail, it was learned yesterday, will receive Government help to mitigate the consequences of pegging its prices. It will continue to receive grants of £5 millions for the London commuter network, which were due to be stopped, and talks are continuing to see if losses can be eliminated on other rail networks.

Although the success of the CBI's initiative will be affected by the fact that 18 large companies have declined to sign the undertaking, there is no doubt that the response has been very favourable. Sir John Partridge, president of the CBI, said yesterday that 175 of the top 201 CBI companies which had been specifically asked, had signed the document, and a further 630, which had not been asked had signed of their own accord. It is estimated that 90 per cent of private firms employing more than 5,000 people have now signed. The General Electric group, which is not a member of the CBI, yesterday declined to say whether it was in sympathy with the spirit of the initiative.

Mr W. O. Campbell Adamson, director-general of the CBI, said he could not have hoped for a more successful outcome.

Firms which have signed the initiative account for 50 per cent of the "weightings" of the retail price index, the reduction of which is the object of the exercise. CBI leaders know that, with a big round of wage demands looming within a few months, they have precious little time to prove that the initiative is working through to prices. It is admitted that it cannot have a substantial immediate effect on the index because there have been so many price increases this year already. Even if there were no further price increases, the index would still stay at a high level compared with last year.

There is also an important technical problem. The retail price index is the only major economic indicator which is not seasonally adjusted to iron out temporary seasonal increases in prices. One CBI official said yesterday: "We don't want the whole operation to be thrown out by a rise in potato prices." The Government has been asked to publish a seasonally adjusted index, together with the ordinary one, so that a real reversal in the trend of prices can be shown.

The *CBI* claims that nearly all of the companies which have not signed the initiative have a good reason for refusing. This clearly applies to companies like Alfred Herbert and Staveley, which are in the middle of an unparallelled recession in machine tools that has rocked the industry, and to companies like *FMC which*, presumably, can see big increases coming later this year in the price they pay for meat.

De la Rue—the Formica group whose chairman, Sir Gerald Norman, is a former CBI president—claims that its profit margins are too slim to enable it to sign the document. Courtaulds claims it has not been able to make price increases during the downswing of the textile cycle from which it is only just emerging. However, there were conflicting opinions yesterday as to whether Courtaulds' position was that much worse than other companies—ICI for instance—*which had signed the document.* There seems little reason for Distillers, which made £52 millions in profits last year, to plead a special case.

Leader comment, page 12

South Africa tour stopped

By CAMPBELL PAGE

South African sport and the country's apartheid policies received a crippling blow yesterday when the Australian Cricket Board of Control, led by Sir Donald Bradman, cancelled the tour of Australia which was due to start next month.

The Australian Board also appealed to the South African Government to relax its apartheid laws so that the country's cricketers could play internationally once again.

In South Africa, the Minister for Sport, Mr Frank Waring, was firm and outspoken. "Whatever the rest of the world may think or do, we in South Africa are not prepared to hand our country over to anarchy, even when it is disguised by the demand for multi-racial sport."

Although the cancellation was a great disappointment, the South African Government was not prepared to change its race policies to suit the Anti-Apartheid Movement, which was seeking not only racially integrated cricket in South Africa but also black majority rule.

South African cricketers agreed on the gravity of the situation. They have now lost two of their three international opponents—England and Australia. The third, New Zealand, which was to have received the team after its tour of Australia, will probably follow the Australian precedent.

Neil Adcock, the former fast bowler who would have been manager of the South African tourists, said yesterday: "This is the end of South African international cricket for at least the next 20 years."

The all-rounder, Mike Procter, who flies home on Sunday after his fourth season with Gloucestershire, said in Bristol: "This looks like the end of the road for South African Test cricket. I have never been on tour with the South African side and it now looks as if I will never get the chance."

Paradoxically, South Africa is regarded as the strongest cricketing team in the world and its cricketers have a good record in pressing for relaxation *of apartheid in sport.*

The South African captain, Ali Bacher, said: "This is the saddest day in South Africa's history—the final nail in South Africa's cricket coffin. We are now totally isolated. We have the best side in the world but no one to play against."

Basil D'Oliveira, the Cape *coloured player whose selection* for England in 1968 caused the South African Prime Minister to cancel England's tour, yesterday called on the South African Gov-

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Police sure man was Sewell

By MALCOLM STUART

Police hunting for Frederick Joseph Sewell believe that they almost captured him in *Monmouthshire* when two policemen stopped to check a stolen Jaguar.

A massive police hunt, in which armed detectives used a helicopter, was launched in the Monmouthshire - Herefordshire area, but last night police feared Sewell, wanted in connection with the Blackpool police murder, had managed to evade check points and was out of the area, possibly in a stolen Minivan.

Chief Superintendent Fred Hodges, head of the Hereford division of West Mercia police said that although Sewell's fingerprints were not found in the Jaguar, police were "working on the fact that it was him. I think it is the closest so far in the hunt for him."

The hunt began at half past midnight when two Gwent PCs, Tony Eden and Bob Hitchinc stopped to check a green Jaguar. Registered KKK747E, parked in a layby on the A40 six miles south of Monmouth. The car had been stolen from Reading on Sunday.

One man was in the car and PC Eden said later: "He had a fresh beard but he looked just like the photographs of Sewell. I can't say that he was the man, but he certainly looked just as one would imagine him to be with a beard."

As the policemen approached, the man threw the car into gear and drove off towards Ross-on-Wye. Police chased the car at speeds over 100 m.p.h. before it got away. Later it was found abandoned at Whitchurch, Herefordshire.

A lorry driver, stopped in a road block near Monmouth, said he had seen a man answering Sewell's description climbing over a wall at Weir End about 2 45 in the morning. The man had a beard and was wearing a trilby.

Then at 9 30 a.m. police were told that a grey Mini-van, registration SYH 319 G had been stolen from Gatsford Patch, *three miles on the Ledbury side* of Ross-on-Wye. Mr Hodges said there was a distinct possibility that the theft was connected with the abandonment of the Jaguar.

"It is my opinion that it could be Sewell," he said. "These

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Too little stress on stress

By our own Reporter

Mental illness last year led to more than 36.5 million days off work—over 3½ times as many as were lost through strikes or go-slows—according to the National Association for Mental Health.

Evidence to the Robens Committee on health and safety, set up by the Government, calls for legislation to force big firms and factories to establish occupational health services financed by a scheme like the industrial training levy.

Employed people outside the major schemes should come under a more general occupational system which would be run by local authorities. The Mental Health Association also wants the Government and both sides of industry to run a big research campaign into the mental health aspects of employment.

The numbers affected by psychosis, psycho-neurosis, and the less worrying complaints of debility, nervousness, and headaches, have been soaring, although this partly reflects better diagnosis. Even so, the number of doctors' certificates giving the more serious forms of mental disease were responsible for nearly 20 million days off work last year, and nervousness and headaches caused only 4.5 *million days off.*

Mr David Ennals, the association's campaign director who was Minister of State at the Department of Health in the Wilson Government, claimed in London yesterday that the figures were probably underestimates: no doctors' certificates were necessary if someone was away for less than three days, and milder stress could certainly be a factor in short periods of absence. There were also many illnesses in which stress was recognised as a big contributory factor. He suggested that mental troubles could be responsible for 50 million days' absence a year.

According to the report, the best way to avoid trouble is to ensure that the worker is satisfied with his work, and that he *is stretched to his limits, but* not beyond them.

Too little to do can lead to the same demoralisation as over-promotion, where worry can lead to serious strain. At the same time, ill-defined responsibilities, or lack of management concern—or lack of consultation when big changes are in the air—are as likely to cause stress as financial insecurity.

Worry and strain affect not only overworked managers: tension is just as likely to appear at lower levels.

There are particular difficulties when someone has to accept a change in his position. This includes the school-leaver, who has to adjust to a job.

There is another major period of strain in the late thirties and early forties, as concern about promotion is often a sign of *more general* tension. Finally, the difficulties of accepting retirement can always cause further trouble.

Only one woman in four is working, but research shows that women are more liable to suffer from mental disorders than men.

French boat boarded after shots

By our Shipping Correspondent

A French trawler was under arrest at Dover last night after a fishery protection vessel had fired four warning shots across the trawler's bows from her Bofors gun.

The French vessel, the Virgo II, was challenged, according to the Ministry of Defence's statement, while fishing within the three-mile limit. She cut away her nets and headed out to sea with HMS Belton in pursuit. About 45 minutes the trawler stopped and was boarded by armed officers and ratings armed with sub-machine guns and pistols.

The trawler's master, Captain Pierre, is to appear in court at Dover accused of failing to stop when asked and with fishing within the prohibited limit.

The action is unusual, but not completely unknown, for a fishery protection vessel to open fire across the bows of a trawler. It has happened twice over the past three years.

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Heath appoints EEC pilot—but no 'Ministry of Europe'

By HELLA PICK

The Prime Minister has decided that Common Market affairs are no longer only the prerogative of the Foreign Office, but concern all branches of government. Mr Geoffrey Rippon is therefore being moved out of the Foreign Office—he ceases to be Minister of State at the Foreign Office—and will set up a separate office in Whitehall, where he will coordinate the legislative work required to pilot Britain into the Community. Mr Rippon said last night that he was "very pleased to be given these new responsibilities."

Mr Rippon emphasised that his move should not be interpreted as a decision to create a separate Ministry for European Affairs. Far from trying to set European questions apart, and departmentalise them, the intention is to underline that all of Whitehall must become Europe-minded. Mr Rippon's rôle, as one official put it, will be to "ginger everyone up."

Maybe to demonstrate that Britain remains its own quaint self, even though it is going European, Mr Rippon will retain his title of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (someone quipped that a European translation of that office might well be 'il Duce of Whitehall.'

It was also emphasised that Mr Rippon would not only remain a member of the Cabinet, but be free to consider himself a "senior member."

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster is not severing all connection with the Foreign Office. He remains in charge of the outstanding points that still have to be negotiated with the EEC, and will lead the Foreign Office team at the ministerial negotiating sessions in Brussels.

He will also continue to represent Britain at ministerial meetings of EFTA, Western European Union, and other European jamborees. He will return to his old quarters in the Foreign Office whenever foreign potentates arrive to discuss Common Market matters.

Sir Con O'Neill and Mr John Robinson, the two Foreign Office officials who have been his closest aides in the negotiations, remain at the Foreign Office. However, Mr Crispin Tickell, a career diplomat who has headed Mr Rippon's private office, is moving with him up the road.

The appointment of Mr Michael Palliser to be Britain's permanent representative in Brussels is expected to be confirmed within the next few days, and he also will obviously work closely with Mr Rippon.

However, Mr Rippon himself will now be primarily responsible to the Prime Minister, and have the assistance of the Cabinet Office and the Solicitor-General. He will have only a small staff of his own and there is certainly no intention to build up a new Whitehall mammoth.

He will not be responsible for drafting the enabling legislation required to bring Britain in line with the Treaty of Rome and the obligations that have to be assumed; nor will he have to steer the legislation through Parliament. His task will simply be to coordinate and galvanise. Whether that can be ranked as promotion for Britain's Mr Europe remains to be seen.

Certainly, his move does not mean any let-up in the number of speeches that Mr Rippon has to make. Yesterday he spoke to the Newspaper Society, and duly told its members that the press has carried out a sterling role in promoting the great debate about the EEC.

"You are performing a great national service," he said. He then brought up all the arguments for British membership of the EEC—the need to ensure that Britain joins the main stream of European politics and does not become isolated economically, politically or in matters of defence. He spoke of the positive aspects of membership: the wider market, greater technological cooperation, and political coordination.

It was not an entirely non-political speech: Mr Rippon called Mr Ian Mikardo disingenuous for the attack on the "Eurofanatics" he had delivered at the TUC, and accused Mr Callaghan of misrepresentation when he suggests that the EEC could be converted into a free trade area that Britain could happily join.

There was, said Mr Rippon, no chance of that. If Britain failed to join the Community such as it is, there would be no hope of being offered this kind of arrangement. Britain could not confine her relations with the EEC to trading links, and without accepting the Common Agricultural Policy as well as further developments in the economic and political sphere. "Both the previous Government and the present Government have acknowledged that the Common Agricultural Policy is part of the existing fabric of the Community that we had to accept if we wished to join."

Mr Wilson, and the national executive of the Labour Party, nevertheless beg to differ.



Robert Berks sitting beside his 7-ft. high bronze bust of President Kennedy in the grand foyer of the John F. Kennedy Centre for the Performing Arts which was opened officially in Washington yesterday

US professors sue over pay freeze

From GENE AYRES: San Francisco, September 8

Legal challenges to President Nixon's 90-day freeze on wages and prices have been started in the United States District Court here.

The United Professors of California, representing 3,000 teachers in the State college system, yesterday filed an action seeking to enjoin the State college trustees from withholding "merit" salary increases amounting to $1.5 millions over the 90 days.

The group's lawyers say that, apart from a short-lived rebellion by the State of Texas, it is the only constitutional challenge to the President's freeze so far.

The action is taken on behalf of the 15,000 professors and librarians in California's State colleges. The lawyers said that if successful it might also apply to professors of the State's university system and perhaps to teachers in many districts which provide education below college level.

State college officials have announced that faculty members would not get annual merit increases of 5 per cent due on September 1, because of Mr Nixon's freeze.

The United Professors of California contend that the President cannot tamper with the internal affairs of a sovereign State, in this case what California chooses to pay its professors, and that the freeze takes away benefits already earned by teachers.

In another suit filed in the US District Court here, the city of San Francisco challenges a ruling under the freeze that would prevent 5,600 members of the Transportation Workers' Union from getting wage increases granted after the President's announcement on August 15.

Richard Scott writes:

The Administration opened its defence of Mr Nixon's new economic programme before Congress today and urged the quick passage of those aspects requiring legislation. Mr Connally, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Administration's designated chief economic spokesman, was the first witness at the hearing of the House ways and means committee this morning.

Mr Mintoff adds a new pinprick

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

There has been no official protest by the British Government so far at Malta's imposition of Customs duties on fuel imported into the island for use by RAF reconnaissance squadrons at Luqa and by other British units stationed in Malta. This is because no official notification of the new measures has yet been received in Whitehall.

Presumably this is simply a case of diplomatic breathing space, while Mr Heath and his Ministers consider their own tactics in response to this deliberate technique of pinpricks. The last time Malta used this method of tweaking the nose of the British lion was during the dispute with the then Conservative regime of Dr Borg Olivier, which invented the Customs duty technique. The upshot of that affair was the despatch to Malta of a British Minister, the then Commonwealth Secretary, to renegotiate the arrangements for military facilities and the rundown of British forces on the island.

But Mr Heath is a believer in standing fast and not being rushed into hasty responses. He has already sent Lord Carrington to the island twice at the suggestion of Mr Mintoff, and may well feel it would be undignified for him or another British Minister to come running immediately, now that the pinprick system has begun.

In London last night it was confirmed by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office that the increased offer transmitted to Malta on Monday night represented a shift by Britain as well as by her NATO partners. The package which was offered to Mr Mintoff in mid-August consists of three elements, the first being immediate cash payments totalling £5 millions. This has now been raised by a little more than £1 million.

The remaining sections of the package consist of NATO credits in development aid worth £3.5 millions, and a third section whose value cannot be measured, consisting of additional aid to be negotiated bilaterally with other NATO nations which are no involved in the previous section.

Britain and the other NATO Governments have not admitted that the offer has been rejected, although some kind of message appears to have reached them on Tuesday evening. Yesterday new customs charges were put into effect, and it appears that Mr Mintoff is prepared to hang on indefinitely awaiting a better offer while increasing the pressure.

Caution over Jackson

By our Diplomatic Correspondent

There is no immediate optimism in Whitehall about the prospects for the early release of Mr Geoffrey Jackson, the British ambassador held prisoner in Uruguay by the Tupamaros guerrillas. At the same time, the Foreign Office has put out various lines which are regarded as hopeful for the long run, and there is reluctance to discuss details of these because any public exposition of the channels being used at this stage could bring progress to a halt.

The optimism about Mr Jackson's case apparently exists in political quarters in Montevideo, where the news of the escape of about 100 Tupamaros guerrillas has given rise to the idea that the original reason for the kidnapping has now disappeared. no ransom demand or any other price of any kind for the release of Mr Jackson, has been announced by the guerrillas. It is assumed that his capture five months ago was intended to be an embarrassment to the right-wing Uruguayan Government which would prompt it to negotiate with the guerrillas or accede to their demand in some way.

The present optimism in Monevideo is heightened by the approaching general election campaign, since the Tupamaros high command might feel that the original motive for kidnapping an ambassador will disappear if a new regime comes to power.

But this may be wishful thinking, and the Foreign Office will not share such optimism if it is going to encourage false hopes of an early release.

Israel seeks to curb strikes

Jerusalem, September 8

The Israeli Premier Mrs Meir, is considering legislation to curb stoppages in essential services after a rash of strikes in several sectors of the economy.

The ruling Labour Party faction in the Histadrut (trade union confederation) discussed legal steps today to ensure that existing labour contracts are fully observed.

Mrs Meir said the situation was deteriorating into political and moral catastrophe and the Defence Minister, General Dayan, in an unusual foray into economic matters, has even suggested imprisonment for strikers not giving the two-week notice stipulated by law.

What particularly provoked Mrs Meir was the lightning unofficial strike which paralysed Lydda airport for hours two days ago, stranding hundreds of tourists and disrupting dozens of flights.

Mrs Meir, who interrupted her holiday to summon an emergency meeting of Labour Party Ministers and Histadrut leaders last night, said: "What we witnessed at Lydda was pure hooliganism."

Labour Party officials said that new legislation will be ready for submission to the weekly Cabinet session on Sunday and will be put before a special session of the Knesset for approval on Monday.

General Dyan told the emergency meeting that existing legislation must be given teeth. "Breaking a law in a democratic society must invite punitive action, including prison sentences. Thus, if the men do not give a fortnight's notice of strike action, and then get off scot-free, there is no value in the law."

Plane bomb denied

Beirut, September

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine today that it was not connected with alleged attempts to blow up two Israeli airliners in flight last week.

A spokesman for the Front which had hijacked several Western aircraft, said the organisation was against blowing up planes carrying passengers. He was referring to reports from Israel that Arab commandos planted explosive charges in the luggage of two unsuspecting girl passengers.

He said: "It's a very romantic story. It's James Bond style, but you can't believe it at all."

The reports said the girls, one a Peruvian and the other a Dutch, were booked to Tel-Aviv from Rome and London on Boeing-707 flights of El Al.

One report in Tel-Aviv said that in both cases the explosives were discovered by security men. It alleged that the girls had taken luggage on board at the request of Arab boy friends without knowing that the suitcases contained explosives.

The Popular Front's spokesman condemned as cowardly and dangerous, proposals for in Saudi Arabia between the guerrillas and the Jordanian Government.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation's executive committee, of which the Front is a member, agreed to send a delegation to Jeddah to meet Jordanian representatives. The spokesman said its representative voted against the move. He said the group would not withdraw from the organisation. Reuter and UPI.

Critical officer's hard road

From RICHARD SCOTT

Army officers cannot expect to accuse their superiors of dereliction of duty with impunity. The punishment for this "offence" which has been meted out to Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Herbert, the most decorated enlisted American in the Korean war, has been slow but inexorable.

He has been moved, in stages, from one peripheral post to another, without hope of promotion. Currently, this courageous combat officer, with 22 years of active service, is supervising mortuary, laundry, cleaning and telephone services at an army camp in Georgia.

In 1969, while serving in a combat division in Vietnam, he reported the murdering of women and children and the torturing of prisoners by American and South Vietnamese troops to his superior officers, Major-General John Barnes and Colonel Ross Franklin.

Two months later, having persisted with his report about the atrocities, Colonel Herbert was removed from his combat command.

The Six prepare for US seige

By HELLA PICK

The EEC's Finance Ministers have decided to meet on Monday, although they appear to have abandoned all hope of reaching agreement on a joint policy to manage their currencies during the present crisis.

The Germans, the Benelux block, Italy, and France will continue to manage their money markets as they are doing at present, and barring some last-minute miracle, there will be no decision to stabilise exchange rates within the Community.

Instead, the Finance Ministers plan to spend their day discussing the future rôle of gold, phasing out the dollar as a reserve currency, the rising star of Special Drawing Rights, international liquidity, and how to restore some kind of stability to the international monetary system. The intention is to come up with some joint ideas when the Group of 10 meets in London on Wednesday.

This may mean that the Community will press colleagues in the Group of 10 into talking about long-term issues rather than concentrating discussions on a realignment of the major currencies. The indications are that the Europeans are preparing for a lengthy siege against United States intransigence.

The floating in Europe are prepared to go on floating. The two-tiered French are willing to maintain their tiers — anything to oblige the Americans to be more forthcoming and persuade them into abandoning the import surcharge and offering genuine cooperation on monetary matters.

Sgr Aggrardi, Italy's Finance Minister, confirmed in Brussels yesterday that as chairman of the EEC's Finance Ministers he intended to steer debate on Monday towards reforming the international monetary system.

He would go to London the following day to confer with the Chancellor, Mr Barber. The hope is that Britain would associate herself with the EEC's thinking on the long-range questions.

The Community's Finance Ministers, he said, might join the Foreign Minister a week on Sunday to discuss the EEC's position at the International Monetary Fund's meeting in Washington at the end of the month.

Flurry over Bormann 'spying'

From Norman Crossland: Bonn, September 8

The West German Government has been vainly rummaging through its archives for documents which might show whether anybody in authority had ever been told that Martin Bormann, head of the Nazi Reich Chancellery, Hitler's secretary and most loyal servant to the end, had served as a Soviet spy during the war.

This could put the former chief of West Germany's intelligence services, General Reinhard Gehlen, on the spot, since the Government considers that before he blew the story in his memoirs he should have reported his sensational disclosure to his superior, the Chancellor. There is no evidence that he did so.

General Gehlen, a shadowy figure who retired in January, 1968, will become wealthy from publication of his book. The memoirs, with a picture of the general in dark glasses on the cover, will make their appearance at the Frankfurt Book Fair at the end of the month, but he is already assured of a fortune from the sale of the American publishing rights.

The "New York Times" had been bidding for these, but was beaten by the World Publishing Company, part of the Times - Mirror combine. The "New York Times" made the most of the situation, however, by breaking the Bormann story, which is undoubtedly the most readable part of the book.

General Gehlen built an efficient intelligence service during the war, collecting military information from Eastern Europe, and so impressed the Americans that they recruited him after 1945 for their own organisation. He later caught the eye of Chancellor Adenauer and was asked by him to set up a West German intelligence service.

The view here is that surely the general would have told at least Dr Adeneuer about Bormann's role during the war. Gehlen's story is that Bormann, having fled from Hitler's bunker as the Russians closed in, went to the Soviet Union where he died three years ago.

It seems incredible that Gehlen did not tell his superiors this, especially since the presence of such an infamous former Nazi in Russia, were it to become known, would have been exceedingly embarrassing to the Soviet Government.

Gehlen's German publisher, Von Hase and Koehler of Mainz, said that Gehlen was not obliged to submit the book to the Government or to tell it of its contents, but the Government spokesman, Herr Ahlers, said today that this was not so. Gehlen was still bound by the Civil Service code of behaviour not to disclose information which he had acquired during his employment.

The spokesman indicated that a representative of the Government would be seeing Gehlen after the memoirs had been published. At the moment the general, who lives in retirement in Bavaria, is believed to be on holiday abroad. The search for Bormann, meanwhile, continues. A reward of about £12,000, offered by the Frankfurt prosecutor many years ago for information leading to his arrest, still stands. The Frankfurt examining magistrate has asked for permission to interview Gehlen about the Bormann story. The government has readily agreed.

TELEVISION

FROM property surveying to croft-farming in the Orkneys was Chris Soames's "Escape to Fulfilment," (BBC-1 10.5). Earlier, "This Week" for the non-escapists (ITV 9.30). Funnier, the film career of Woody Allen, featured in "Cinema" (ITV 10.30). "Twenty-four Hours" goes to Port Talbot for a Common Market question-time (BBC-1 10.35).

BBC-1

1 0 p.m. People and their hobbies.
1 30 Tales of the Riverbank.
1 45 News.
1 53 Close.
4 20 Play School.
4 40 Jackanory.
4 55 Dastardly and Muttley.
5 15 Adventure River.
5 44 Adventures of Parsley.
5 50 News.
6 0 Nationwide.
6 45 Expedition North America.
7 10 Top of the Pops.
7 50 "Archie Gives Blood" with Carroll O'Connor, Jean Stapleton, Rob Reiner, Sally Struthers and Michael Evans.
8 15 Good Old Days.
9 0 Nine O'Clock News.
9 20 The First Churchills.
10 5 Escape to Fulfilment: People who have escaped the system to live their own lives.
10 35 24-Hours by David Dimbleby.
11 35 Art and Technology.
12 midnight Weather.

WALES (as BBC-1 except).—6 0 p.m. Wales Today and Nationwide. 6 45-7 10 Heddiw. 10 5-10 35 Byd Y Bol. 12 2 a.m. Weather and Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS (as BBC-1 except).—6 0-6 45 p.m. Nationwide, Look North, Midlands Today, Look East, Points West, South Today, Spotlight South-west. 12 2 a.m. Regional news.

BBC-2

10 10 a.m. Trades Union Congress—Economy and Unemployment.
11 0 Play School.
11 20-12 30 p.m. TUC.
7 5 p.m. Open University: Mathematics.
7 30 News.
8 0 Canvas: "The Laughing Cavalier" by Frans Hals.
8 15 Trial: Counsel for the Prosecution by Peter Draper.
9 5 Gardeners' World with Percy Thrower.
9 20 The Two Ronnies—Ronnie Corbett and Ronnie Barker.
10 5 Harpsichord Master Class: Rafael Puyana playing and discussing works by Couperin, Scarlatti, Cabezon and Bach.
10 50 News.
10 55 Late Night Line-up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

9 30 a.m. Trades Union Congress from Blackpool.
12 45 p.m. Close.
2 15 Racing from Doncaster: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30.
3 40 Origami.
3 55 Tea Break.
4 25 Peyton Place.
4 55 Woobinda — Animal Doctor.
5 20 Magpie.
5 50 News from ITN.
6 0 Today.
6 35 Crossroads.
7 0 Film: "The Kings of the Sun," with Yul Brynner.
9 0 For the Love of Ada.
9 30 This Week.
10 0 News at Ten.
10 30 Cinema.
11 0 The Day Before Yesterday.
12 midnight What the Papers Say.
12 15 a.m. Father D'Arcy — A Self-portrait.

ANGLIA.—9 30 a.m. Trades Union Congress from Blackpool. 2 15 p.m. Racing from Doncaster: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30. 3 40 Trades Union Congress. 4 30 Anglia Newsroom. 4 35 Mel-O-Toons. 4 50 Captain Scarlet. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 About Anglia. 6 20 Arena. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Survival. 7 30 Film: "The Fake" with Dennis O'Keefe and Coleen Gray. 9 0 For the Love of Ada. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 Cinema. 11 0 The Avengers. 11 55 At the End of the Day.

CHANNEL.—2 15 p.m. Racing from Doncaster. 4 0 Origami. 4 10 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4 20 Survival. 4 50 Joe 90. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Channel News and Weather. 6 10 Farming. 6 15 Channel Sports. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Film: "Ill Met by Moonlight." 9 0 For the Love of Ada. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 Weather. 10 32 Cinema. 11 3 Seaway. 11 55 News and Weather in French.

MIDLANDS (ATV).—9 30 a.m. Trades Union Congress from Blackpool. 12 45 p.m. Close. 1 45 Racing from Doncaster: 2 0, 2 30, 3 0, 3 35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Family Affair. 4 40 Enchanted House. 4 55 Skippy. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 ATV Today. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Film: "A Life of Her Own," with Lana Turner and Ray Milland. 9 0 For the Love of Ada. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 Cinema. 11 0 All Our Yesterdays. 11 30 The Communicators: Here is the News. . . .

NORTHERN (Granada). — 9 30 a.m. Trades Union Congress from Blackpool. 12 45 p.m. Close. 2 15 Racing from Doncaster: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30. 3 40 Trades Union Congress. 4 5 News and Peyton Place. 4 40 Origami. 4 50 Woobinda. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Newsday. 6 35 Carry on Laughing: George Formby in "Let George Do It." 8 5 Theatre of Suspense. 9 0 For the Love of Ada. 9 30 This Year. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 Cinema. 11 0 What the Papers Say. 11 20 Tension. 11 50 Close.

SOUTHERN.—1 45 p.m. Racing from Doncaster: 2 0, 2 30, 3 0, 3 35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Houseparty. 4 23 Dinky Wisecracks. 4 30 Crossroads. 4 55 Lone Ranger. 5 20 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Day by Day. 6 35 For the Love of Ada. 7 5 McQueen. 7 35 The Saint. 8 35 Theatre of Stars. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 Cinema. 11 0 Southern News Extra. 11 10 The Bold Ones. 12 5 a.m. Weather and "It's All Yours."

WALES & WEST (HTV).—9 30 a.m. Trades Union Congress from Blackpool. 12 45 p.m. Close. 2 15 Racing from Doncaster: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30. 3 45 Close. 4 9 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4 14 Moment of Truth. 4 40 Tinkertainment. 4 50 Adventures of Young Gulliver. 5 17 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 1 Report West. 6 18 Report Wales. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Film: "The Glass Bottom Boat," with Doris Day. 9 0 For the Love of Ada. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 Survival. 11 0 Marcus Welby, MD. 12 0 midnight Weather.

HTV WEST (as HTV General Service except).—4 7-4 9 p.m. Report West. 6 18-6 35 Sport West.

HTV WALES (as HTV General Service except).—5 20-5 50 p.m. Y Gwylit. 6 1-6 18 Y Dydd.

HTV CYMRU/WALES (as HTV General Service except). —5 20-5 50 p.m. Y Gwylit. 6 1-6 18 Y Dydd.

WESTWARD.—12 noon Trades Union Congress from Blackpool. 12 45 p.m. Close. 2 15 Racing from Doncaster: 2.30, 3.0, 3 30. 3 45 Interval. 3 58 Westward News. 4 0 Origami. 4 10 Gus Honeybun. 4 20 Survival. 4 50 Joe 90. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Westward Diary. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Film: "Ill Met by Moonlight" with Dirk Bogarde and Marius Goring. 9 0 For the Love of Ada. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 Cinema. 10 59 Westward Late News. 11 3 Seaway. 11 55 Faith for Life. 12 midnight Weather. 12 3 a.m. Close.

YORKSHIRE.—9 30 a.m. Trades Union Congress from Blackpool. 2 15 Racing from Doncaster: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30. 3 45 Yoga for Health. 4 10 Calendar News. 4 15 Matinee. 4 40 Origami. 4 55 Bush Boy. 5 20 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Calendar. 6 30 F Troop. 7 0 Cartoons. 7 5 Film: "An American Guerrilla in the Philippines," with Tyrone Power. 9 0 For the Love of Ada. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 Yorksport. 11 0 Cinema. 11 30 Ballet for All. 12 midnight Weather.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

6 25 a.m. News. 6 27 Farming. 6 45 Prayer for the Day. 6 50 Regional news, weather, preview. 7 0 Today. 7 40 Today's Papers. 7 45 Thought for the Day. 7 50 Regional news, weather, preview. 8 0 News and more of Today. 8 40 Today's Papers. 8 45 Anne of Green Gables. 9 0 News. 9 5 If You Think You've Got Problems: advice on everyday living. 9 45 Operatic Heroines: Manon. 10 15 Daily Service. 10 30 All Kinds of Music. 11 30 Tales from Tolstoy. 12 noon You and Yours: Your Health and Welfare. 12 25 p.m. The Men from the Ministry. 12 55 Weather preview and news. 1 0 World at One. 1 30 Archers. 1 45 Listen with Mother. 2 0 Steve Race's Invitation to Music. 3 0 Theatre: "Top Man." 3 45 A Choice of Paperbacks. 4 30 Story: "Moonfleet." 5 0 PM. 5 50 Regional news, weather, preview. 6 0 News. 6 15 Brothers-in-law. 6 45 Archers. 7 0 News Desk. 7 30 Does the Team Think? 8 0 Bandits: The Myth and the Reality. 8 45 A Green and Pleasant Land. 9 20 New Worlds. 9 59 Weather. 10 0 World Tonight. 10 45 Life with the TUC: George Woodcock discusses his career. 11 0 Book at Bedtime: "George." 11 15 Late News. 11 36 Close.

RADIO 3 194, 464 m.; VHF

Stereophonic

7 a.m. News. 7 5 Concert: Dvorak, Tchaikovsky, Monn, Quantz, J. C. F. Bach.* (8 0 News). 9 0 News. 9 5 Week's Composer: Britten.* 9 35 London Studio Players: William Mathias, J. C. Bach, Barber, Mozart. 10 20 Piano Recital: Beethoven, Busoni, Tippett. 11 0 Edinburgh Festival: Concert, part 1. 11 45 Music and Communication: talk. 12 noon Festival Concert, part 2. 1 0 p.m. News. 1 5 Furtwangler Conducts: Haydn, Smetana.* 1 45 The Magic Flute: Opera, Act 1.* (2 50: Talk). 3 5 The Magic Flute, Act 2.* 4 20 Pied Piper: For Young Listeners. 4 40 Broadwood Fortepiano Recital: Field, Moscheles, Pinto. 5 20 Chamber Music: Ernst Hoffman.* 5 40 Youth Orchestras of the World: First Orchestra and Choir of the Royal Scottish Academy of Music.* 6 25 Programme news and Stock Market report. 6 30-7 30 Study on 3: The Arabs. 6 30-7 0 VHF Open University: 6 35 Science. 7 0 A Language in Your Briefcase: English-speaking African countries. 7 30 Proms: part 1: Tchaikovsky.* 8 10 Foam on the Wave: talk. 8 30 Proms, part 2: Berlioz.* 9 30 The Lament: discussion on music and texts of laments. 10 30 Mozart and Brahms: Recital.* 11 30 News. 11 35 Close.

RADIO 2 1,500 m.; VHF

News at 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 7 30, 8 0, then every hour on the hour until 2 0 p.m., 3 30, 4 0, 4 30, 5 0, 5 30, 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 8 0, 10 0, 11 0, 12 midnight, 1 0 a.m., 2 0.

5 30 a.m. News. 5 32 Breakfast Special (8 27 Racing). 8 55 Pause for Thought. 9 2 Pete Murray's Open House (10 15 Showpiece No. 4). 11 2 Story: "A Present for Big White Grace." 11 15 Waggoners Walk NW. 11 30 As You Were: lighthearted look at the 20s and 30s. 12 2 p.m. Sam Costa (1 15 Showpiece No. 4: 1 50 Sports Desk: 2 2 Motor Cycling, Manx Grand Prix). 2 3 Woman's Hour. 3 0 Follow the Favourites (Racing: 3 0 Feversham Maiden Stakes; 3 30 Doncaster Cup; 4 0 Bradgate Park Nursery Handicap Stakes). 4 15 Waggoners Walk NW. 4 31 Sports Desk. 4 40 Charlie Chester (5 15 Showpiece No. 4). 6 2 Album Time. 6 45 Sports Desk. 7 3 Alan Dell's Big Band Sound (8 1 Sports Desk). 8 2 Donald Sinden says "Be My Guest." 8 30 Organist Entertains. Eric Robinson's Music Ch 10 2 Late Night Extra. 12 m night News. 12 5 a.m. Ni Ride. 2 0 News. 2 2 Close.

RADIO 1 24

News at 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 then every hour on the h hour until 2 30 p.m., 3 0, 4 0, 4 30, 5 30, 6 30, 8 0, 10 0, 11 0, 12 midnig 1 0 a.m., 2 0.

5 30 a.m. Radio 2. 7 0 T Blackburn. 9 0 Johnnie Walk 10 0 Jimmy Young. 12 n Radio 1 Club. 2 0 p.m. M Lennox. 3 2 Terry Wogan. What's New. 6 0 Sounds the 70s. 7 3 to 2 2 a.m. Radio 2.

Midlands, East Anglia Radio 4 except).—6 50-6 56 News and weather. 7 50-7 News and weather. 8 25-8 Regional Extra. 12 55-1 0 p Weather, preview, news. 5 5 56 News and weather.

East Anglia (VHF).—6 6 56 a.m. News and weath 7 50-7 56 News and weath 8 10-8 40 This is East Ang 12 55-1 0 p.m. News weather. 5 50-5 56 News weather.

North, North-west, Ne east (as Radio 4 except 6 50-7 0 a.m. Northern ne 7 50-8 0 Northern news. 12 1 0 p.m. Northern news. 5 6 0 Northern news.

Wales (as Radio 4 exce —6 50-a.m. Weather and view. 6 55-7 0 News of Wa 7 25-7 45 Bore Da! Weather and preview. 7 35 Today's Papers. 8 10 Morning Wales! 8 40-9 Today's Papers. 12 25 Pe Cawn I'Hon. 12 55 Ne ddion. 12 58-1 0 News of Wa 5 30 Cymru Heno. 5 40 Dateline.

South-west, South West Radio 4 except).—6 50-7 Regional news, weather, view. 7 50-8 0 Regional ne weather, preview. 8 12-8 Today in South-west. 12 55 p.m. Weather, preview, ne 5 50-6 0 Regional ne weather, preview.

South-west (VHF).—12 m 12 25 p.m. Midday Parade.

هكذا من الأصل

Israel seeks to cu... strik...

Belgrade cool over visit by Brezhnev

from JONATHAN STEELE: Belgrade, September 8.

There is no direct connection between the presence Yugoslavia at the moment of the first Chinese Communist Minister ever to come here and Mr Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to the country.

Chien Chi-kuang, the Chinese Minister of Light ...dustry, arrived here on Monday to attend the Zagreb ...ir, where China is reap... ...aring after an absence of ... years. Altogether he will ... end 10 days here looking ... various enterprises up and ... own Yugoslavia.

But the visit was only ...anged recently. It is clearly ...ant as a gentle reminder to ... Soviet party leader that the ...mmence of his arrival and ... known displeasure with the ...inese for their new moves in ... Balkans are not going to ... *Yugoslavia off.*

Although it is expected that ... Brezhnev will arrive in the ...ddle of the week after next, ... *date has yet been announ...* ... Indeed no official ...nouncement has yet been ...de that he is coming at all. ... Yugoslav news media have ...rely carried some foreign ...ws agency stories that the ...it is expected.

This coy handling has had its ...ect. When I raised the matter ... the end of a visit to a Bel... ...ade factory here, three of the ...r technicians to whom I was ...king had not heard of it until ... at moment. A trivial indica... ...m perhaps, but it was a use... ... antidote to some of the ...ggerated commentaries ...road about the whole of ...goslavia being in a state of ...rm over Soviet intentions. ...dinary people are not.

With officials, the mood is ... of mild curiosity as to why ... Brezhnev wants to come. ...e feeling is that the Russians ...e now recovered from the ...tial shock of Mr Nixon's ...nouncement of his intended ...it to Peking. They are ...unching out into some ...usually energetic world-...velling and fence-mending of ...ir own to remind people that ...scow still counts. The Soviet-...dian friendship treaty was ... most spectacular coup, but ...re are plans for senior ...viet leaders in the next few ...nths to visit Hanoi, Paris, ...awa, Algiers, Oslo and ...penhagen.

Officials here see the Berlin ...reement as a clear hint to the ...mericans that the Russians are reasonable people with whom it is possible to conduct serious business (unlike those volatile Chineso, the unspoken assumption continues). They also point to the recent Crimean meeting of Communist leaders and the announcement of long-range integration plans for Comecon as further signs that the *Russians are anxious to dramatise* the strength of their alliances and their world position. Mr Brezhnev's visit to Belgrade *is seen in* this wider context of a world power keen to show its face around

This studiedly generous Yugoslav interpretation of Russian intentions, at least in public, is undoubtedly meant to defuse the visit of its earlier menace. Privately the Yugoslavs must have pointed out that the rumoured Russian military manoeuvres in Bulgaria could hardly gell with a visit by *the Soviet party leaders.*

But suppose this is only a softening-up process and Mr Brezhnev after all comes to *threaten and bluster? What* levers has he got?

On the economic front very few. In 1948, when President *Tito broke from Moscow, the* Russians cut off all trade and aid. The move backfired, even though at that time Yugoslavia did three-quarters of her trade with the Soviet block. Now she does less than a third.

An all-out ideological campaign against Yugoslavia would win Moscow few friends. The Western Communist parties are now all Tito's friends.

There remains the remote possibility of invasion. But it is pointed out here that whereas the Czechoslovak Praesidium in 1968 never said they would *resist, and indeed gave orders* not to on the night the Soviet-led attack occurred, the new Yugoslav Constitution of 1963 *actually lays down that any* order for non-resistance or capitulation made by anyone from the Supreme Commander downwards is constitutionally invalid. By law it has to be disobeyed.

Threat to the Browning museum

Florence, September 8

Court officers today seized the Browning museum established in the Casa Guidi here, where Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning spent their married life.

A bailiff and a lawyer acting for the owner of the palazzo locked up the furnishings in one room and evicted the tenant, Miss Ruth Borchardt, who first opened Casa Guidi to the public.

Miss Borchardt, a former singer who fled her native Berlin to escape Nazi persecution and later took *British citizenship, is alleged* to owe about £1,333 in rent arrears. Besides seizing the museum today the officials ordered her to leave her personal apartment on another floor within 10 days.

The Brownings fled to Italy in 1845 just after their secret marriage, seeking a warm climate for the sickly Elizabeth.

In 1847 they settled in Florence at Casa Guidi, opposite the Pitti Palace, and lived there until Elizabeth's death in 1861.

The Brownings' apartment was in private hands from Mrs Browning's death until 1962, when Miss Borchardt *leased it and opened a* museum and language club there.

"Without me this house *would be apartments or* offices," Miss Borchardt claimed. "I leased the apartment with my own money under the greatest personal sacrifices. My idea was to keep it open until the right organisation should take it over."

She said she had tried to interest Baylor University, of Waco, Texas, in buying Casa Guidi. Baylor has a large Browning collection in its Armstrong Browning Library. The university was unable, however, to raise the *£112,500* the owner is asking.

Miss Borchardt said she had then contacted the New York Browning Society and *its president, Philip Kelley,* had taken an option on the property but failed to raise the rest of the money. The *present owner, Ludovico* Cateni, of Siena, had told her Mr Kelly still was inquiring about the *palazzo,* but had said he would not buy while Miss Borchardt had any connection with it.



Angela Davis: new venue?

ANGELA DAVIS confers with one of her lawyers, Margaret Burnham, during a pre-trial hearing at San *Raphael, California, in which* a postponement of her case was sought, should the charges not be disputed.

"The violent deaths of six people and the injury of three others at San Quentin prison on Saturday, August 21, 1971, have so poisoned the atmosphere to such an extent as to make it impossible for the defendant to receive a fair and impartial trial now, if ever," her defence said.

Her chief counsel, Mr Howard Moore, jun., said he would ask for a change of venue to take the trial out of *Marin County.*

George Jackson, who was killed in the attempt to escape from San Quentin, has been linked with Miss Davis's case through his brother, Jonathan.

Miss Davis (27), a Communist and former teacher of philosophy, who faces murder, kidnapping, and conspiracy charges, is alleged to have supplied the four guns that Jonathan Jackson, aged 17, *carried into a courtroom at* Marin County civic centre on August 7, 1970.

Miss Davis's trial is scheduled for September 27.

Tokyo gropes to solve problem of two Chinas

Tokyo, September 8

The Japanese Government, split over the question of Chinese representation at the United Nations, is seeking a new formula to settle the conflicting claims of Peking and Taipei.

The Chief Cabinet Secretary, Noboru Takeshita, said today that the Government was "groping for such a solution" *as a substitute for the two resolutions* on the subject which are due to be discussed at the opening of the UN General Assembly later this month.

Contradicting earlier Government statements, Mr Takeshita said Japan had not yet decided whether to support the present resolutions which are designed to keep Formosa in the UN.

Peking has stated that it will not enter the organisation so long as Formosa is represented and leading members of the *Japanese Government and the* ruling Liberal Democratic Party fear Tokyo's support for the two resolutions would antagonise Peking.

Party members and business supporters have said that Japanese action to keep Formosa in the UN would go against the trend in world politics.

But with party hawks supporting him against the criticism of cabinet ministers who have ambitions to win the Prime Ministership from him, Mr Sato has, until now, insisted that Japan must maintain international faith because of her *long-standing ties with Formosa* which "cannot be sacrificed for the sake of better relations with Peking."

The two resolutions to which Japan had formerly pledged support, would require a two-thirds majority for Formosa's expulsion from UN, and a dual-presentation formula that would seat both Taipei and Peking.

Treasury of information from moon

Houston, September 8

A frustrated scientist at the Manned Spacecraft Centre, trying to explain the progress of a complicated moon experiment, compared it to "watching grass grow."

The scientists at the centre are virtually inundated with data coming in from the moon, plus the 170 pounds of rock samples returned by Apollo 15, not to mention the material from Apollo flights 11, 12, and 14.

They have come up with a treasury of information but are not sure yet what it all means. Evaluating the data is a tedious process, but they have made some startling discoveries. The normally cautious scientist termed one "astounding."

The geologists are also ecstatic about the 60-odd rock *samples brought back by the* Apollo 15 astronauts, because they are a much wider variety than those found previously.

There are several reasons for all this joy. First, the United States now has three experimental stations working full-time on the moon, and thus it is possible to triangulate the location of moon quakes. Second, scientists are *finally working with moon* bedrock. Third, they have two core samples about eight feet long from the moon's interior.

The biggest rock returned by the Apollo 15 mission has been christened "Great Scott" after astronaut David R. Scott, who picked it up. Another is called "Black and White," simply because it is black and white and unlike any other rock.

The scientists are not at all certain that the so-called "Genesis Rock" that Scott explained about ("This is what we came up here for") actually is that—it now looks as if the rock came from *some area other than where* Scott found it. But it is still a vital sample, and it is the "total sweep" of the samples that interests the scientists more than just one rock.

The most important find thus far occurred last April but was discovered only last week simply because the scientists had not been able to get to it before then.

"We have made an astounding discovery about moonquakes," said Dr Gary V. Latham, of Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty geological observatory.

"We found that swarms of moonquakes occur. We observed four of these swarms last April that we have been able to study in detail. The most intense swarm contained 30 events over a period of just two and a half days spacing and culminated in the largest moonquake yet recorded.

"This occurred all the way over on the eastern limb of the moon. Its location is not well determined yet. Normally the swarms on earth are very shallow but whether the moonquake swarms are shallow or deep is still a complete mystery."

Most of what Latham was talking about concerned the inner structure of the moon. Some scientists believe the moonquake swarms may have some connection with the gigantic mass magnetic fields that lie underneath the moon's surface.

The quakes yield batches of information to the scientists and, as Latham pointed out, *the network of three stations* is what "we have long sought." Since Station 15 was established, he said, "we detected about 39 events." Two of them were moonquakes—one was probably caused by a meteoroid impact.

"One of those moonquakes was very likely the most significant event we have ever recorded on the moon, primarily because it is from the active zone," Latham said. That zone, called A-1, accounts for 80 per cent of the seismic energy on the moon thus far recorded by scientists.

It was the depth of the moonquake that startled Latham and other scientists — 437 to 500 miles. "Implications of such great depth are *many and quite interesting,*" he said. "It means, for example, that the moon must be rigid enough at those depths to support sheer stresses, and the stresses must support ruptures.

"In the earth, the deepest known earthquakes occur at about 450 miles and those are very rare," he said.

Enter the THES.

On Friday 15 October The Times Higher Education Supplement starts life, to report news and developments in higher education: in arts and sciences; technology; in teaching and research; and in administration and policy.

Week by week the paper will also provide features and book reviews by the leading names in their field of work. Controversy will stalk the opinion columns, and the letters page promises pungent reading.

In the 1960s higher education was our fastest growing major national enterprise apart from electronics and natural gas; in the seventies expansion is likely to be at least as great. By 1980 some 100,000 academic staff (and upwards of a million students) will be involved in Britain alone. On them will be spent an annual budget probably approaching £1,000 million, or one per cent of the gross national product.

Others who will read and communicate increasingly through the Higher Education Supplement are the people in those areas most closely related to higher education within government, industry, commerce, the professions and the schools.

Shouldn't you become a reader? **The THES: Friday's paper. 8p.**


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University 'elite' under fire at academic freedom conference
AEC plea on student
University knights
The Editor
8p

HOME AND OVERSEAS

Kosygin may confer with Nixon in US before Peking visit

Washington, September 8

Next month's week-long visit to Canada by Mr Kosygin, and the visits to Paris and other European capitals by Mr Brezhnev and Mr Podgorny are seen here as a Soviet effort to steal some of the thunder from Mr Nixon's visit to Peking. No date has yet been set for that visit; *but it is not expecteed to take* place before next year.

There is even some speculation here that the Soviet Premier is anxious, while he is in North America, to entice President Nixon into a meeting before he flies off to visit the Chinese leaders. It is being recalled that when Mr Kosygin attended a special meeting of the UN Assembly in June, 1967, the occasion was seized on by President Johnson for a two-day conference with the Soviet leader at Glassboro in New Jersey.

The General Assembly will be in session in New York during Mr Kosygin's Canadian tour and he may well wish personally to launch the Soviet drive at the UN for a world disarmament conference. The Soviet delegation last night formally requested U Thant to add an item in this sense to the Assembly agenda.

It is considered here that President Nixon might find it difficult not to invite Mr Kosygin to meet him if the latter were already in New York. Soviet officials here, however, are reported to see no likelihood that Mr Kosygin will extend his Canadian visit to the United States.

In New York today the Soviet Union put before the coming Assembly session its call for a "truly universal" world disarmament conference.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko, in an explanatory memorandum published today, said the Soviet Union was putting the world disarmament conference question on the agenda of the Assembly which meets on September 21 in the hope that the Assembly will "take such decisions as would facilitate agreement between States concerning the calling of the conference."

Mr Gromyko noted several agreements on various aspects of disarmament but said: "It must be admitted that fundamental progress towards controlling the dangerous practice of stockpiling and improving armaments has yet to be made."

He repeated Moscow's call earlier this year for a conference of the five nuclear Powers — including Chine — which so far has received only lukewarm support.

"At the same time the course of events on the international scene makes it desirable to encourage more active efforts on the part of all countries in the world, both nuclear and non-nuclear, to solve the problems relating to disarmament," Mr Gromyko said.

"This goal could be served by the calling of a world disarmament conference. In order to be successful, such a conference must be truly universal."

This would mean that not only China but other Powers not at present UN members — the two Germanies, Vietnams and Koreas — would also participate.

"All countries should be represented at the world disarmament conference on the basis of equality. Of special importance would be the participation in the conference of all States which possess significant armed forces and armaments.

"The Soviet Union believes that the world disarmament conference could consider the whole complex of problems relating to disarmament, with regard to both nuclear and conventional armaments.

"At the same time, inasmuch as the nuclear armaments race arouses the greatest anxiety among peoples, primary attention could be devoted to the questions of prohibiting and eliminating nuclear weapons, if the majority of the participants in the conference should so desire." — UPI.



The Chief Air Hostess of Air-India, Colleen Bhiladvala (*fourth from left*), with colleagues at Heathrow Airport-London yesterday. She has arrived to inter view European applicants wanting to fly as hostesses on the airline's international routes

Diet a child killer

By MARTIN ADENEY

Dr Roger Hickman, of the Save the Children Fund, who has just returned from West Bengal, yesterday blamed the Indian authorities for malnutrition among refugee children from East Bengal which, he said, was worse than he had seen in the former Biafra.

"We feel it is realistic to suggest that in the next six months something like half a million children will be dead, largely from malnutrition," he added.

Dr Hickman said that the cause of the malnutrition was the diet in the refugee camps which was unsuitable for children as it lacked protein. An elaborate supplementary feeding programme had been drawn up by the *Indian Red Cross* with UNICEF support, yet most of the high protein food (balahar—a kind of porridge) had remained in warehouses in Calcutta.

"There is no real attempt at efficient feeding," he claimed. "I think one must fairly say there is a certain amount of apathy and complacency among certain central-government officials and a refusal to recognise the enormity of the problem . . . there seems very little likelihood of this very vital food distribution system being brought into action."

Dr Hickman, with a team of nurses, established a 20-bed hospital at Kalyani about 50 miles north of Calcutta in May. By the time they were asked to leave by the Indian *authorities* the hospital had grown to 120 beds and they were still having to turn away many children.

"When our team was in Nigeria we worked happily under the umbrella of the Nigerian Red Cross, feeding 750,000 children a week, and we saw the health of children rapidly improving because of effective food distribution. In India we have watched the health of children steadily deteriorating without effective distribution," said Dr Hickman.

More die in Indian floods

From INDER MALHOTRA

Bombay, September 8

There has been no let up in North and Central India's ordeal by water as floods continue to take a heavy toll of life and property in many parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan.

Lucknow, lovely capital of Uttar Pradesh, was among the places worst affected, with boats plying the city's centre and the army and navy making frantic efforts to rescue stranded people. Twenty-eight people were drowned or killed by debris yesterday.

Call for ban on S. African aid

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

United States astronomers have launched a campaign to break longstanding scientific ties with South Africa.

A letter protesting that scientific exchanges and the support of joint research projects in South Africa should be discontinued until South Africa changes its racial policies, has been sent — with the signatures of 71 astronomers — to the heads of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Laboratory and the Harvard College Observatory.

This is revealed in a letter from Dr Jeffrey Hoffman, of the *Harvard observatory*, in the current issue of "Science." Dr Hoffman's letter, which includes the full text of the letter of protest, says that the use of American Government money to support work at a South African observatory "is probably in violation of the 1964 US Civil Rights Act," adding: "We are currently looking into the possibility of legal action." Such cooperation is in any case certainly immoral, Dr Hoffman declares.

There is no indication yet of a response from either of the senior observatories, but the protest follows a request from South Africa to the Smithsonian for a fourfold increase in the level of support from the US for the Boydon Observing Station at Bloemfontein.

The letter from the astronomers says: "Scientists in South Africa are not removed from apartheid. All *facilities there depend on cheap* black labour and any scientist speaking out against apartheid would be banned from the country if a foreigner and if he were a South African."

The letter, which is unusually undiplomatic, says that isolation is one of the few nonmilitary pressures that the outside world can bring to bear on South Africa. "We believe in the internationalism of science, but the most basic ideal of internationalism is violated by South Africa's denial to blacks of equal education and economic benefits of modern technology." It states flatly that the *astronomers believe any* American support should be redirected to other observatories in the southern hemisphere.

The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory enjoys very high international prestige and there is no doubt that the withdrawal of its support for South African research would have more than a simple monetary effect.

This could have repercussions in Britain. There exist long-standing arrangements for joint British-South *African* support of the Royal Observatory at Cape Town and other observatories which, at the beginning of 1972, enter a new phase under British support in the development of a new observing station.

This is to pool the resources of the Royal Observatory and the Cape Town and Johannesberg Observatories on a new site in South Africa well away from cities.

Outside this area of support for astronomy which, though the Science Research Council, costs Britain about £200,000 a year and is of considerable technical value to South Africa, there are few direct scientific bridges between Britain and South Africa.

Terms suit NZ unions

By MICHAEL LAKE

Mr Sidney Wheatley, national secretary of the New Zealand dairy factory workers, *believes* the Common Market terms negotiated for his country are perfectly acceptable.

He said so again at a London press conference yesterday, reflecting a growing feeling in New Zealand that, because of diminishing butter production in Europe and elsewhere, its dairy industry will be hard pressed to fulfil the guaranteed sales conceded in the Luxembourg negotiations for the end of the five-year transitional period.

Mr Wheatley gave as lucid an explanation of why the terms were acceptable as one has heard. He said that instead of France stopping New Zealand butter imports with a veto after 1977, Britain had ensured a veto over any move to restrict sales. A disaster had been averted.

He made three points on which the agreement was satisfactory. It gave New Zealand a reduced, but guaranteed, sale of "*milk equivalent*" or butterfat in the British market, which retained a basic outlet.

It committed the EEC not to obstruct New Zealand efforts to sell her surplus butter elsewhere by dumping surplus butter in potential New Zealand markets.

There was to be a review after three years which, in the light of the world supply and *demand situation, would recom*mend suitable measures to ensure continuing and specific arrangements for New Zealand butter.

But Mr Wheatley complained about the price agreement, saying that during two of the four years on which an average price will be based the price was heavily depressed (£300 a ton). What he did not mention was that the price now, because of a world shortage, is £480, giving an average of about £385.

He also welcomed membership, because Britain, with her long experience of a price-support agricultural system, would have a strong influence in modifying the Community's agricultural policy. "We look forward to Britain's contribution to reform," he said.

Asked about Mr Wilson's insistence that the terms were inadequate, Mr Wheatley replied firmly that no one in his country wanted New Zealand to be used "as a catalyst for keeping Britain out."

The New Zealand Labour leader, Mr Norman Kirk, has also been muted on the subject recently after initial hesitancy, and indications are that the agreement will not be a political issue in the New Zealand *elections next year.*

Selassie fixes Peking date

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia will visit China from October 6-12, it was announced in Addis Ababa yesterday. From Peking, he will go to Iran for the 2,500th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Persian Empire by Cyrus the Great.

Powell urges quick ban on migrants

By MARTIN ADENEY

Mr Enoch Powell called last night for a complete end to *immigration from* the "New Commonwealth" when the Immigration Bill becomes law in *October.* He told supporters "to give Parliament and Government no quarter" until immigration ended and assistance was offered to those who wanted to go home.

In a speech to the Smethwick Conservative Supper Club, Mr Powell said that a much larger proportion of coloured people was not inevitable; nor was the "transformation of towns, cities, and areas into alien territory."

In the speech, distributed by *Conservative Central* Office, he repeated his claim that immigration was rising and bitterly attacked Home Office statistics. He said: "Every *month* the propaganda machine at the Home Office lifts up its voice and announces yet another fall in immigration, *faithfully* echoed in the headlines of newspapers which simply print the handout without thinking. It is not true."

Sometimes whole peoples would watch disaster approach until it engulfed them, Mr Powell said. Their will was paralysed and they ceased to believe in the possibility of action. "You and I stand at such a place at such a time." He supposed that there could be circumstances in which an irremediable and unavoidable catastrophe overtook a people, but this was not one.

Two measures could produce a *startling alteration in the out*look—measures "which most ordinary people would regard as eminently reasonable"—the cessation *of further immigration* for the foreseeable future and the offer of assistance to any who genuinely and voluntarily wish to go home or elsewhere.

"There is something that everyone can do. It is to give *Parliament* and Government no peace or quarter until those simple and available actions are taken which hold the balance between hope and despair," Mr *Powell said.*

He had argued that net immigration *from* the "New Commonwealth" in the first year of Conservative administration had been substantially higher than in the last year of Labour rule—over 17 per cent higher. At 41,300, it was not *much below the rate in the mid*-1960s. He based this on the figures of what he called net immigration "in minus out" which, he said, was exclusively used by the Registrar-General for his projections.

The Home Office "propaganda" was manufactured, he said, by taking the figures of those admitted for permanent settlement immediately and did not include Asians from East Africa. (These figures do in fact appear on the same sheet on the Home Office handouts.)

In his most sinister vein, Mr Powell went on: "You may wonder who these men are who are so determined to present a false picture, and what may be their motives."

Union criticised by its own MP

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Totally unrepentant in the face of heavy fire from the National Union of Mineworkers on account of his campaign for British membership of the Common Market, Mr Roy Mason, one of the NUM's sponsored MPs, accused the union yesterday of opposing entry *into the Market* without even assessing the terms.

Mr Mason, an ex-miner and a former Labour Minister of Power, was *launching a pamph*let in which he argues that membership would be of direct advantage to the British coal industry.

He said he was startled that every miners' county union had voted against membership without seeing the terms. They had made no assessment at all, and if they had done he had no doubt they would have voted for entry. Neither had the union looked at the question of "hiving off." Under EEC rules, this would not be allowed. The Government would have to introduce *a bill for active* denationalisation.

This is one of several leading points in Mr Mason's pamphlet in which he argues that Clause 7 of the 1971 Coal Industry Act, which says that the Secretary of State may direct the board to discontinue, or restrict, or dispose of activities and assets is incompatible with the rules *of the European Coal and Steel* Community.

This is because ministerial interference is forbidden. Mr Mason added that *Britain was* not really losing the right of the ministerial directive; he had been Minister of Power, and he knew that no Minister had issued a directive for 20 years.

**Coal and the Common Market, by Roy Mason, MP (Trades Union Committee for Europe).*

Petition to Queen

Ten thousand Channel Islanders have signed a petition to the Queen asking her to stop the Government from enacting any Common Market legislation that would affect their special privileges.

At a public meeting in Guernsey, this week, sponsored by the island's Constitutional Association, the secretary, Mr John Peters, said that only half-a-dozen Channel Islanders knew what was going on in the negotiations, and they were bound by the Official Secrets Act.

Mr Peters said that Britain's chief negotiator, Mr Geoffrey Rippon, had warned the officials: "You are not to allow the public to know what is going on and if you do it will be the worse for you."

In Alderney, Mr Drew MacQueen, a member of the island's Parliament and until recently a member of the EEC negotiating committee, said: "During my time on the committee it was always stressed in London that all negotiations were highly confidential. It was also impressed on us that any leak would embarrass the British Government.

'Red Book' given to children

Duplicated copies of the Little Red schoolbook—parts of which were ruled obscene by magistrates in July—have been given to schoolchildren at Brighton. The Director of Education has asked police to investigate.

The copies were distributed by young men and women as *children left school. Inside* each copy was a letter saying they were from "The Propaganda Bureau, Angry Brigade."

Tour 'unfair to players'

Sydney, September 8

The full text of the statement issued today by the Australian Cricket Board of Control, announcing the cancellation of the South African tour, was as follows:

"The Australian Board of Control for International Cricket today reviewed all aspects of the proposed South African tour of Australia in 1971-2.

"Whilst there was substantial evidence that very many Australians felt the tour should go on, the board was equally made aware of the widespread disapproval of the South African Government's racial policy, which restricted selection of South Africa's team.

"The board faced the unenviable situation that whatever decision it made would meet with the displeasure of a large percentage of the people, but it could not let that factor influence it in coming to a decision.

"It weighed carefully the views expressed by responsible *Australian authorities, includ*ing political leaders, union officials, Church dignitaries, police commissioners, ground authorities, administrative officials, and others.

"There could be no doubt the tour would set up internal bitterness between rival groups, and demonstrations on a large scale would be inevitable.

"The police would be called upon to provide massive and prolonged protection at matches and elsewhere.

"The board has complete confidence in the ability and willingness of the police forces to maintain law and order but had to question whether it was reasonable in the circumstances to ask these men to undergo the severe ordeal which would be demanded of *them to enable cricket to be* played in peace and at the same time other members of the public being deprived of their services. Also it was unreasonable to expect international cricketers to perform under the trying circumstances which would prevail.

"Having deeply considered all these matters, the board felt *it was in the best interest of* Australia, of the game of cricket, and all those associated with it that the tour should not take place.

"Accordingly, with great regret the board decided to advise the South African Cricket Association that in the present atmosphere the invitation to tour in 1971-72 must be withdrawn.

"The board wishes to com*mend the South African Cricket* Association and its players for their courageous stand against their Government's apartheid policy in cricket.

"It earnestly hopes that the South African Government will *in the near future so relax its* laws that the cricketers of South Africa may once again take their place as full participants in the international field, and the board will give its utmost support to the South African Cricket Association to try and bring about this end." — UPI.

'Label must state danger'

By OLIVER FRITCHETT

The warning on cigarett packets should be more explic according to the Consumer Association. "Which?" maga zine for September suggests t words: "Danger. Cigarett cause lung cancer, bronchit and heart disease." The way ing now being introduced packets says: "Warning by t Government. Smoking c damage your health."

"Which?" also recommen that the tar and nicotine c tent of all cigarettes should printed on the packet.

The association has done own research into tar and ni tine contents, and the lat issue of "Which?" contains "league table." Those with t lowest tar and nicotine conte according to "Which?", *Silk Cut*, a herbal cigaret and Consulate Menthol. Th with the highest are Rothma King Size filter cigarette, *cigarillo*, and a small cigar.

Britain's lung cancer rates the highest in the world, a rising, the magazine says. the 35 to 64 age group, th are about 40,000 deaths fr coronary heart disease e year, and cigarette smoking probably responsible for ab 10,000 of these. In the same group, more than 8,000 men women die every year fr chronic bronchitis and emp sema. Three out of four of th deaths can be attributed smoking.

The obvious answer is to up, but there are ways of re ing the risks if one dares give up. "Which?" consi some of the possibilities.

A cure for cancer? would be foolish to rely on s one finding a cure before needed it," the magazine sa

Some suggestions are m *however*, for reducing the gers. They include cut down, not inhaling, filter ci ettes, smoking less of cigarette, taking fewer p taking out the cigarette tween puffs, using a detach filter, and smoking a brand a low tar and nicotine conte

Attempt[ple ma]to kill P[n blood] alleged

A charge of attemptin murder a policeman brought against four me Blackpool yesterday. The already accused of robbi Blackpool jeweller of wa and rings, were charged the attempted murder of P Constable Ian Hampson August 23.

They also faced a charge, of possessing ce firearms with intent endanger life.

The accused, all London, were remanded in tody until tomorrow. They Dennis George Bond (43 *Aristotle Road, Clapl* Thomas Farrell Flannigan of Graham Road, Hack John Patrick Spry (37) *Overfield Road, Streatham* and Charles Henry Hu (43), of Argyle Street, F

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

£0.30 per line

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to the Guardian at 21 John Street, London, WC1, or 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR. Announcements may be telephoned (telephone subscribers only) to London 01-837 7011 or Manchester 061-834 9191. ENGAGEMENT AND MARRIAGE announcements must be accompanied by the signature of both parties and are not acceptable by telephone.

BIRTH

McGREAVEY.—On September 5, 1971, at Bolton, to JEAN (née Bottom) and TONY, a son (Robert James).

ENGAGEMENT

FERGUSON — ECCLESTON. — The engagement is announced between SHEILA ANN, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs W. F. ECCLESTON, of Cannock Chase, and GEORGE WRIGHT, younger son of Dr and Mrs J. H. FERGUSON, of Douglas, Isle of Man.

HOWARD-JONES — TAYLOR. — The engagement is announced between PETER, eldest son of Group-Captain and Mrs C. M. HOWARD-JONES, of RAF Biggin Hill, and PAMELA, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. TAYLOR.

LUEGINGER — FERGUSON. — The engagement is announced between ELIZABETH ANN, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs J. H. FERGUSON, of Douglas, Isle of Man, and MANFRED HANSJORG, only son of Mr and Mrs LUEGINGER, of Konstanz, Germany.

MARRIAGE

ROTHWELL — SCHNABEL — DAVID JOHN ROTHWELL, of Manchester and Hamburg, and GABRIELLE SCHNABEL, of Walldurn, are happy to announce that their marriage took place on Saturday, September 4, 1971, at the Basilika, Walldurn, conducted by the Rev. John McNamee. Their address is 2 Hamburg 61, Teutonenweg 75B, Germany.

DEATHS

BEHRENS. — On September 8, 1971, JOYCE H. (Jo), daughter of the late Harold and Ethel BEHRENS, sister of Edward and Geoffrey. Cremation private. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Cancer Research Fund, through National Westminster Bank, Portswood branch, Southampton.

DEATHS (cont.)

GODBSON.—On September 7, 1971, peacefully at home, Tan-y-Fron, Llanrwst, EMILY MARY, loved mother of Kathleen, Rawson Owen. Funeral service, private at Colwyn Bay Crematorium at 11 a.m., Friday, September 10.

HERON.—*Peacefull, at Benslow Nursing* Home, Hitchin, WINIFRED RUTH, aged 83 years, late of Eastry, near Sidmouth and Tranmire, Lastingham, York. Funeral at Lastingham at noon on Thursday, September 9.

KEMP.—On September 7, 1971, at the home of her daughter, Margaret, 20 Alpine Court, Kenilworth, SARAH ANNIE KEMP, wife of the late James Edgar KEMP, of Radcliffe, West Kirby and Stockport.

LUSTIG.—On September 6, 1971, CHARLES, of 2 Wentworth Drive, Sale, Cheshire, the dearly loved husband of Anny and dear father of Richard E. and Eva (Simmonds).

MORROW — HENRY LAURENCE (Larry) on September 5, 1971, peacefully in hospital. Funeral at St Marylebone Crematorium, East End Road, Finchley N.2, on Monday, September 13, at 11 a.m. Icham of Irlande/Ant of the holy londe/Of Irlande./Gode fire, pray ich the./For of saynte charite,/Come ant daunce wit me/In Irlaunde.

PARNELL — FREDA (née Levy), on August 28, 1971, in Kingston, Jamaica. Late of Manchester.

POGREL. — On September 7, 1971, MAX POGREL, *dearly beloved* husband of Hetty, father of Rosalind (Gonley) and Sylvia (Gioess), brother of Jenny (Samuels), Tradie (Emanuel) and Barry. Cortège will leave 101 Cavendish Road, Salford 7 at 2 p.m. this day (Thursday) for interment at Southern Cemetery at 2.30 p.m. Prayers this evening at 8 p.m.

DONATIONS TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE Cancer Campaign are to be sent to the Treasurer, Manchester Committee, 8 Cartmel Close, Sunnybank, Bury.

PERSONAL

THE CHARGE FOR Announcements in the Personal Column is £1 per line (minimum two lines). Your copy should reach us by 5.30 p.m. two days before the insertion date required. Box number charge 50p.

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THE CHARITIES CONVENTION WILL take place at the Porchester Hall, Queensway, W2 on October 12 & 13. Conference fee £3. Many seats already booked. Programme from CHARITY AND FUND-RAISING REVIEW, 12 Shakespeare Road, Harpenden, Herts.

MARRIAGE AND ADVICE BUREAU. Katharine Allen (ex-Welfare Officer, Foreign Office, War Office, Ministry of Labour). Personal introductions. 7 Sedley Place, Woodstock Street, London W.1. Tel.: 01-499 3856.

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ACTS 1962-1968.

PROPOSED NEIGHBOURHOOD SHADWELL BASIN

The proposal for a Neighbourh above site has been called in Secretary of State for the Envi and a Public Inquiry is to be the 17th November, 1971. Thos objects strongly to the proposal be in touch with those Organ who made representations to th London Council against the developers and who were list minutes of the Greater London meeting of Tuesday, 9th March Certain Organisations, however representations direct to the Sec State.

This Council proposes to hol ing of objecting parties to di Housing inquiry and it is p meeting will take place at the September or the beginning of Organisations who made repres directly to the Secretary of S proposed to contact the Town Cl L/TP/59/MD) at the Town Hall Square, London E3 4DG, if wish to attend the proposed m 9th September, 1971.

JACK WOLKIND, Town Clerk.

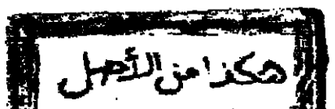
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Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY STOCK REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th September, 1971 to 30th September, 1971, both dates inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

F. G. WILKINSON, Director and Secretary.

Barton Hall English Works, Patricroft, Eccles, Manchester.



HOME NEWS

Court is told how Sewell got away

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Three people accused of helping Frederick Sewell after the murder of Superintendent Gerald Richardson, appeared in court at Blackpool yesterday. Sewell's escape in a car boot was described, and the prosecution said how Sewell got through the police cordon. Reporting restrictions were lifted.

Irene Jermain (37), the woman Sewell planned to marry, of Woolborough Lane, Kingswood, Surrey, was remanded in custody until tomorrow, accused of getting Sewell out of Blackpool.

Barbara Palmer (33), mother of Sewell's daughter, of Mungo Park Way, Orpington, Kent, and Eugene Kerrigan (26), a car salesman of Boundary Road, Soldiers Wood, London, were remanded in custody until September 17, accused of helping Sewell in London.

Bail was opposed by Detective Superintendent Arnold Sanders, head of Blackpool CID, who said that both women could give Sewell further assistance.

Chief Inspector Eric Chettham, prosecuting, said: "The allegation is that Sewell fired the shot which killed Superintendent Gerald Richardson." He said that Sewell and Mrs Jermain drove from London to Blackpool on August 11, two days before the planned Sewell robbery.

"After the armed robbery and the chase which followed Sewell returned to a flat in Cocker Street, Blackpool, which he had occupied with Mrs Jermain and two of the men who had been arrested. "She at least knew of the robbery if not that Superintendent Richardson was dead," the chief inspector added.

"The allegation is that she drove a Rover car out of Blackpool with Sewell concealed in the boot after the spare wheel had been removed to give him more room and Haynes (one of the alleged robbers) accompanying her in the front seat.

"They were successful in getting away and returned to London via the Lake District and Yorkshire.

"Knowing that Sewell was wanted, Kerrigan went to an address in London and obtained from Mrs Palmer some clothing which they handed to Sewell.

"Kerrigan also collected £6,000, but before this could be handed over he was arrested.

"After handing the clothing over to Sewell, Mrs Palmer accompanied Sewell through London in her car. They were in London for several hours and toured the City. We allege the intervention of these two again assisted Sewell to escape through the police net."

Superintendent Sanders said that without Mrs Jermain, Sewell and Haynes would probably not have escaped from Blackpool. He agreed with Mr Ronald Grey, defending, that she had lived with Sewell for 12 years in a house valued at £18,000.

He said that Kerrigan had hidden £5,800 behind the fireplace of his mother's home and admitted that it was for Sewell.

Ulster MPs fined

By our Correspondent

A Stormont Opposition MP, Mr Ivan Cooper, claimed yesterday that British soldiers told him his head would be "blown off" if he did not leave a disturbance in the Bogside area of Belfast.

Mr Cooper, MP for mid-Londonderry; Mr John Hume, Stormont Opposition MP for Foyle; and three others, were found guilty in Londonderry under the Special Powers Act with failing to obey an order to disperse by officers of HM Forces. They were each fined £20.

The MPs were also accused with the three others, Michael Canavan, of Talbot Park, Londonderry, William Gallagher, of Woodleigh Terrace, Londonderry, and Hugh Logue, of Coody, County Londonderry, of remaining in an assembly which had been ordered to disperse. The charges were withdrawn. Logue was found not guilty of riotous behaviour.

Mr Cooper told the court that he was threatened by the soldiers when he went to protest at the arrest of Logue, who had been badly beaten, he said, and was being pulled by his hair along the street.

He said Mr Hume also protested and they were both arrested. The arrests followed a previous disturbance, in a nearby street, where a water cannon was used on a crowd of 200 people sitting down peacefully in a protest.

Mr Cooper claimed the water jet, containing purple dye, was used after the army had ordered the crowd to disperse. "I believe trouble could have been averted had Mr Hume and myself and others been allowed to continue the protest, which was peaceful," he said.

Tridents may extend China's routes

THE Hawker Siddeley sales team, which has just sold £20 millions of Trident airliners to the Chinese, found its Communist customers *courteous but tough—especially* on the question of price. After returning to London yesterday, the British firm's marketing director, Mr J. Johnstone, said that although the Chinese negotiators never wasted time on inessentials, they were absolutely meticulous about the details that did interest them. "After we had talked about something for hours, they would politely thank us for our brief introductory remarks," he said.

Mr Johnstone and his colleague, contracts manager Mr Jock Patterson, made it clear that dealing with the Chinese was completely different from the normal pattern of aircraft sales campaigns. They had hardly any contact with the airline which would operate the six Tridents. The negotiations were conducted over six months, through a single Government interpreter, with officials of the Machinery Import and Export Corporation. The Hawker Siddeley salesmen were presented, at their own suggestion, with hypothetical flights, runway lengths, and weather conditions against which to match the performance of their aeroplane. But by the time they left they still had not been told for what purpose the aircraft were being bought.

The most intersting possibility is that the Civil Aviation Administration of China will use them, along with four bought secondhand from Pakistan International Airways, to extend its international route network. At present, its overseas routes are limited to North Korea, North Vietnam, and the Soviet Union, but the Trident II's 2,700-mile range would make services as far afield as Africa (by way, for example, of Ceylon) technically feasible.

China will pay for the Tridents in sterling, with no special credit terms. The six 150-seater aircraft will be assembled in Hatfield, Hertfordshire, and the first will be delivered towards the end of next year. Conversion training will be carried out in China.

Mr Johnstone said that a fairly high proportion of spares were included in the contract, but it was not exceptionally high, considering the remoteness of the country. As for the Chinese engineers' *ability to maintain and operate* advanced jet aircraft, he had no doubts at all. The Hawker Siddeley team had seen all six Viscount turboprops bought from Britain in 1963, and the standard of maintenance was outstanding; they were still in "virtually new condition."

Safety was one of the prime factors that interested the Chinese when discussing the Trident; another was its flexibility, particularly in terms of range, and the advanced nature of its systems. However, the aircraft would not be equipped with the Autoland blind landing system used in BEA's Tridents.

Mr Johnstone said the possibility of China buying competitive aircraft was frequently raised in a general way, especially when the Machinery Corporation negotiators were trying to force Hawker Siddeley's price down. But he could not foresee the Americans being *serious competitors* in this market for some years to come. Nor could he see CAAC venturing into supersonic transport in the immediate future, in spite of the invitation to a Chinese sales team from the *manufacturers* of the Concorde.

David Fairhall



Children on and off stage: left, Christopher Moore, who will play the title rôle in a new stage musical based on Tom Brown's Schooldays. Above, models behind the scenes at a fashion show

Strategy task for Liberals

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Liberal strategy, including the extent of the party's commitment to community action, may produce the biggest row at the Liberal Assembly which opens at Scarborough on Wednesday.

The Young Liberals have embraced community action, and Mr Jo Grimond, former Liberal leader, complained in a Guardian interview on August 31, that the party was "so frightened of being further diminished that it is reluctant to risk any embarrassment."

A week tomorrow Mr Philip Watkins, chairman of the party's Finance and Administration Board, will present in private session a "progress" report on the implementation of the strategy resolution (much concerned with community action) carried at last year's Assembly.

Progress is likely to be condemned as inadequate, but it should be said in the case of Liverpool that the town has set an example to the party. Liberals there have increased their representation on the local councils from one to eight in the past three years, and have worked hard in community politics.

As to Mr Grimond's charge—it included the party refusing to accept "a golden opportunity to try for a broadly based movement in Scotland"—Mr Russell Johnston, MP for Inverness and chairman of the Assembly Committee, said yesterday that common action with the Scottish Nationalists was a "risk" which he personally found unacceptable.

In the Guardian interview Mr Grimond also suggested that efforts should be made to find out what the Social Democrats were planning in the EEC. This may not commend itself to the Liberal Assembly either.

On Wednesday Mr Paul Hartling, leader of the Danish Liberals and a Minister in the Danish Government, which has applied for membership of the EEC, will address the Assembly.

Mr Johnston said yesterday that the importance which Mr Hartling placed on this visit was shown by the fact that Denmark would poll in a general election six days later. A French Radical and former Minister, M. Soulie, will also speak at Scarborough in a meeting arranged by the Liberal International.

The Young Liberals are holding a one-day unofficial Assembly on Tuesday before the Assembly proper opens. The main subjects for debate in the official Assembly are likely to be the economy, Europe, and Ulster.

The situation in Ireland is almost certain to be debated on Saturday. The Rev. Albert McElroy, president of the Northern Ireland Liberal Party, will be present.

A general theme of the Assembly will be the place of the individual in society, and the need to protect him from threats to the environment and his privacy from such mechanical dangers as the data banks.

Mr Johnston said that party funds were in surplus: a statement on Liberal finances will be issued today.

The Young Liberals yesterday attacked party politics as "obsolete" and said that radical social change would only come through a community - based movement. In a pamphlet entitled "Scarborough Perspectives" their chairman, Mr Peter Hain, advocates support for Black Power movements and for workers' control groups.

Mr Hain also refers to the report, as yet unpublished, of the commission set up by Mr Thorpe to inquire into relations between Young Liberals and the Liberal Party. The report is the work of Mr Stephen Terrell, QC, the party's president-elect, Mr Gruffydd Evans, and Lord Foot.

He notes that it describes as "well-founded" allegations that the Young Liberal leaders had damaged the party. But, he adds, the commissioners qualify this by finding other reasons for the party's decline.

Success story

Geoffrey Faint, aged 10, the first thalidomide child in Britain to win a place at a public school, began his first term yesterday at Repton, Derbyshire. Geoffrey, who has artificial legs, hopes to become a doctor. Luton Corporation is paying his fees of £225 a term.

Hospital death apology

By our Correspondent

Leybourne Grange mental hospital management committee yesterday apologised for failing to inform relatives for more *than two years about the death* of a patient. Mr Dennis Stedman's sister-in-law, Mrs Elizabeth Stedman, of Honeywood Road, Lenham, Kent, had complained that she first learned of his death two weeks ago.

The management committee said that Mr Stedman's case history gave the names of four immediate relatives. "It is very much regretted that other relatives were not informed of Mr Stedman's death and that so much time elapsed before they learned of his death." Arrangements for informing next-of-kin were under review, but it was essential for relatives to keep hospitals informed of any change of circumstances or address.

Mrs Thatcher exceeded authority, say counsel

Mrs Thatcher had exceeded her authority in using Section 68 of the 1944 Education Act to overrule a Surrey proposal for comprehensive schooling, two barristers retained by the county's Stop The Eleven Plus Campaign urged yesterday.

The campaign's solicitors have written to Surrey County Council stating: "Two separate leading counsel have given opinions to the effect that the Secretary of State's direction is a nullity, and that the local education authority is under no duty to comply with her direction.

"Indeed, both counsel go on to express the view that it would be unlawful for the authority (a) to treat its discretion over matters of educational policy as fettered by the Secretary of State's purported direction; and (b) to modify its arrangements solely in order to comply with it."

Using Section 68—designed to prevent local authorities from acting unreasonably — Mrs Thatcher has insisted that parents within the catchment area of Rydens School, a comprehensive at Walton-on-Thames, should continue to be free to put their children in for the 11-plus.

STEP has complained that academically able children would be creamed off to the detriment of the comprehensive, and to the detriment of the 9-13 feeder schools for Rydens. Counsel argue:

1—SECTION 68 has a limited function, not relevant to broad educational policies.

2—MRS THATCHER'S purported direction was made "without sufficient or proper reason."

3—A LOCAL authority is not required by Section 68 automatically to comply with a direction, whether validly or invalidly made.

Attempt to keep own blood pressure allegedly

EXPERIMENTS with high blood pressure cases are yielding results which indicate that people may be able to learn how to control their blood pressure and heart rates it is reported in the current issue of "New Scientist."

Mr Graham Chedd, the magazine's life science editor, says that the regulation of what were believed to be automatic reactions and rhythms in the body may relate to the common schoolboy problem of staying home to dodge an examination by worrying himself into faintness or nausea. The schoolboy may not know that he can bring on illness by dwelling on an anxiety, but he may well be doing so.

Mr Chedd reports that the American psychologist, Professor Neal Miller, is pioneering this work and trying to overcome the problem of patients "cheating" by altering their internal rhythms through breathing changes.

Using hypnosis and computer monitors, he has found that people can, using only the nervous system, achieve success. Experimenters are looking seriously at the traditional claims of Yoga practitioners and other meditators that they can control their visceral and glandular functions through the mind.

Hopefully, says Mr Chedd, such control could tackle hypertension, asthma, spastic colitis, cardiac arrhythmias, and a range of psychosomatic diseases. Already in the United States people can buy machines to monitor their brain electrical activity and thus concentrate on producing slow oscillations of activity for relaxation.

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TUC at Blackpool



Against and for . . .

THE negotiations boiled down to a struggle between Britain and France. Britain could have taken a much stronger line, but the Government threw away a number of their *strongest cards* . . . they were ready to join on any terms and threw away their hand.

THE (agricultural) concession by the Government was a bad and unnecessary move, and it must have astounded the French Government. There we were, *with a golden opportunity* to negotiate a change in the agricultural finance regulations, and we threw away our hand.

VIC FEATHER

THE Government had not made out a case for entry. It was handing over the country's affairs to a centralised bureaucratised structure which was not susceptible to public control. . . . *The decision* was being made by a Government returned only a year ago in an election in which there was almost no reference to the issue. We are not getting consultation with public opinion but exploitation of public *opinion.*

JACK JONES

THE General Council's report made the worst possible *assumptions* of the effects of entry on Britain's balance of payments. The fact that Britain would be paying a large contribution to the agricultural fund *would give* Britain more power in the Market.

JOINING the Market was like catching a moving train — every year the country delayed joining, the Market was forging ahead making new *policies which Britain should* have been helping to design.

ROY GRANTHAM

THE Conservatives' mandate *was only to negotiate and it* would be a constitutional outrage to push the matter through on a three-line whip. Parliament would undermine its own authority if it rode roughshod over the people on this question.

B. STANLEY

THE EEC was an inward-looking community which would hinder what should be Britain's wider aims—trade with Eastern Europe, China, the whole world, and a capacity to shoulder its responsibilities towards the developing countries.

R. BRIGHT

Guardian pamphlet

The Guardian reports of the Trades Union Congress, together with our leading articles, will be reprinted as a pamphlet.

It will be available at the end of next week, price 25p, post free, from the Circulation Manager, The Guardian, Room 22, 164 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2RR; or from the trade counters at 164 Deansgate, Manchester, and 192 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1.

IMPACT

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DAY THREE: Reports by John Torode, Labour Correspondent, Malcolm Dean, Keith Harper, James Lewis, and Michael Parkin

ON A DAY devoted to economic debate, Congress yesterday rejected on a card vote of 9,619,000 to nil the Government's policy for Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, called for the nationalisation of the shipbuilding industry, and opposed entry into the Common Market on the present terms. Congress instructed the General Council to begin a public campaign demanding a general election before a decision is taken on entry into the Market. A motion to increase old age pensions to £8 per week for single people and £14 for a married couple was passed overwhelmingly, but an amendment calling for industrial action to achieve this was defeated.

A composite motion demanding that the next Labour Government should renationalise without compensation any assets denationalised by the present Government was passed, as was a resolution calling for the nationalisation without compensation of the film industry. Congress also carried, without dissent, a motion calling on the Government to exercise stricter control over the use of chemicals in agriculture.

Government accused of surrender on Market

The composite motion opposing entry into the EEC on the present terms, and calling for a general election before any decision is taken on entry, was carried on a voice vote. The motion accepting the terms negotiated was defeated. Congress accepted the General Council's report on the case against entry on the terms negotiated.

The TUC had pieced together Government estimates on the cost to the balance of payments of entry into the Common Market and had found that the most conservative estimate was £500 millions a year, Mr Vic Feather, the general secretary, told Congress.

From postwar experience, it was clear that the effect of trying to reach a balance of payments surplus of £500 millions a year could only be described as devastating.

"It is precisely through applying such policies that we are *where we are today—with* nearly a million workpeople unemployed," Mr Feather said. "The simple point is that the British people would need to think twice about signing any treaty—whether the Treaty of Rome or the treaty of Timbuktu if the terms were as bad as those."

He did not believe that the terms offered were the best that could have been obtained. The negotiations boiled down to a struggle between Britain and France. Britain could have taken *a much stronger line, but the* Government threw away a number of its strongest cards.

"Would the French Government have been strong enough to keep Britain out once again, rather than be forced to make the financial arrangements more equitable?" he asked.

"We shall never know because *this Government was not* prepared to bargain hard. I believe they were ready to join on any terms, and that they threw away their hand."

By the Government's own estimates, Britain would be paying into the Community agricultural budget well over 20 per cent and getting only 6 per cent back. "This concession by the Government was a bad and unnecessary move, and it must *have astounded the French* Government. There we were, with a golden opportunity to negotiate a change in the Agricultural finance regulations, and we threw away our hand."

People in favour of entry accepted that the short-term effects of entry would be adverse, but we should bear these because of the long-term benefits.

"But where does short-term end and long-term begin?" Mr Feather asked. "What we do know for sure is that within 10 years or so of entry we shall have paid several thousand million *pounds to other members.* What sort of competitive shape would our economy be in then?"

The inevitable consequence of a large balance of payments burden would be a depressed economy. And if our economy continued to be in a bad shape —and if we entered on those terms, that would be only too likely — the marginal investments by industry would be the *first to go.* This would mean heavier unemployment in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and in the other development areas.

Mr Feather said that by entering the Community we would be abandoning a cheap food policy and reintroducing the Corn Laws — because the Common Market agricultural system was precisely that —well over a century after they *were repealed.*

The Conservative Government, unlike the Labour Government, had given no firm guarantees about compensating those particularly hard hit by the consequences of entry into the Market.

The Government had failed both tests set by the TUC last year: the test on terms of entry, and the test on prices. Mr Feather called on Congress *to endorse the view expressed* in the report of the General Council and to support the composite motion calling for a general election before any decision on entry.

Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, moving the anti-Common Market motion, said the Government had not made out a case for entry. It was handing over the country's affairs to a centralised bureaucraticised structure which was not susceptible to public control.

"Let us make our opposition clear. Let us campaign right throughout the country with the Labour Party *for a general* election to let the people have their say on this vital decision."

To enter the Market would be a historic decision which could affect the country for centuries, *yet the people were not being* allowed to have their say. The decision was being made by a Government returned only a year ago in an election in which there was almost no reference to the issue.

"We are not getting consultation with public opinion but exploitation of public opinion," said Mr Jones. He was opposed to the Market because of higher food prices, the value added tax which made poor people poorer, and the disadvantages of the free movement of capital. Britain would be in danger of becoming the Northern Ireland of Europe.

Mr Dan McGarvey (Boilermakers), seconding the motion, said there were four reasons for Britain declining to join the Market.

Entry would retard the rate of economic expansion of Britain because of the burden on our balance of payments; it would increase the cost of living; it would make it more difficult to plan and rectify faults in the British economy, and fourthly, Britain should stay out because the Market was designed to divide Europe rather than unite it.

Mr Roy Grantham (Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union) moving the pro-Common Market motion, said that living in the past was the surest way of killing the future. To talk about the costs of entry without looking at the returns was *unrealistic.*

The General Council's report made the worst possible assumptions of the effects of entry on Britain's balance of payments. The fact that Britain would be paying a large contribution to the agricultural fund would give Britain more power in the Market. He who paid the piper could call the tune.

Mr Grantham said the most *important* negotiations were still to come when Britain would be sitting in the council chamber as a member; rather than waiting in the ante-*chamber applying for entry.*

Joining the Market was like catching a moving train—every year the country delayed joining, the Market was forging *ahead making new policies* which Britain should have been helping to design.

Sir Frederick Hayday (General and Municipal *Workers' Union*), *seconding the* Market motion, said the TUC's report had failed to take account of the increase in the British growth rate which entry into the Market would produce.

Fears which unions in Britain were expressing had been expressed by European unions at the time the original Six formed the Market. German *unions had said that they could* not afford to prop up French farmers; in France, there had been fears that the Market would interfere with the country's plans for economic expansion; in Italy there had been concerns over technological industries. All these *fears* had proved unfounded.

Mr R. Brigginshaw (NATSOPA) said the pro-Marketeers spoke of the need for European *unity. Entry into the EEC* would not provide it. What was needed was the unity of all the nations of Europe, not merely those of the EEC. There were other solutions to Britain's problems. A general election was one of them.

Mr K. Gill (DATA) said there would be no help from the EEC for Britain's troubled industries. The Treaty of Rome said that lame ducks were to be *allowed to die a natural death.* "And John Davies's lame ducks are our unemployed members."

The treaty also provided for the free movement of persons, *services, and capital. The move*ment of capital was an academic question for wage-earners, who were apparently to be permitted to wander around Europe like gipsies looking for work.

Freedom to move capital was only of interest to organisations like Imperial Chemical Industries and British Leyland who would be interested in investing in the cheapest labour market.

The solutions of the TUC would be meaningless in the Market. Was Congress to move itself to Brussels? And if so, how could it deal with "the self-perpetuating Brussels bureaucracy"? His union would oppose entry on any terms that had the Treaty of Rome on the price tag.

Mr B. Stanley (PO Engineering Union) said there was no guarantee that entry into Europe would bring automatic growth. It was significant that those countries of the Six which had experienced the greatest growth were those *which had the biggest backlog* to make up when they entered the Community.

The nation was divided on this issue. The Labour Party was divided. Trade unions were divided. The Conservatives' mandate was only to negotiate, and it would be a constitutional outrage to push the matter through on a three-line whip. Parliament would undermine its own authority if it rode roughshod over the people on this question.

Mr R. Bright (AUEW) claimed that the Government had deliberately inflated unemployment, with its damaging economic consequences, to demonstrate Britain's limited *capacity as an independent* nation—a limitation which the EEC was supposed to remove.

Much had been made of the free movement of labour which *would be possible within the* Market. "Don't forget that it also works the other way, that labour from Southern Italy, France, and Belgium will be able to come here, and that it will be an offence if we try to resist it."

*The EEC was an inward-look*ing community which would hinder what should be Britain's wider aims—trade with Eastern Europe, China, and indeed the whole world, and a capacity to shoulder its responsibilities towards the developing countries.

Mr N. Stagg (Post Office Workers) urged the TUC to pursue its campaign to bring the ful facts about EEC membership home to union members and their families. He was amazed that intelligent, articulate people had *failed* to recognise the disastrous effect that the cost of entry would have on the balance of payments.



Mr Jack Jones makes his case

Wise before event?

CONGRESS was told by Mr G. S. W. Hall (Agricultural Workers) of the growing danger to human and wild life in the countryside due to the widespread use of pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and other chemicals in agriculture and other industries.

"We have been told that workers who apply these substances are protected by regulations, and that continuing scientific investigation has not produced evidence to indicate any long-term consumer hazard. But similar assurances were given in the immediate post-war years with regard to *the increasing use of* DDT."

It had now been discovered that the build-up of DDT residues in human and wildlife was approaching dangerous levels, and the Ministry of Agriculture was phasing out its use.

"Some of the chemicals now in use, some of which are at least as, if not more, 'persistent' than DDT, are now the subject of similar assurances. *Who is to say that* being wise after the event will not carry a higher price than it has done in the case of DDT?"

Congress carried, without dissent, a motion calling on the Government to exercise *stricter control over the use* of chemicals in agriculture and other industries, to promote more research into less toxic means of pest and weed *control, and to conduct fur*ther investigations into the effects of these substances on human and animal life.

Show of solidarity on shipbuilding policy

A motion calling for the nationalisation of the shipbuilding industry was pressed to a card vote, *even though it was* clearly assured of a virtually unanimous vote.

Mr Dan McGarvey (Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, and Structural Workers), who had proposed the motion, insisted on the card vote because it would give a message to the UCS workers, and those of Plessey and Rolls-Royce that there were ten million workers standing behind them.

In the event, the resolution, which also rejected the Government's decision on UCS, was passed by 9,619,000 votes to nil.

The debate was opened by **Mr Vic Feather**, who said that the unity and determination shown by the union movement over UCS had *forced the Govern*ment to backtrack and shift its approach quite substantially.

Mr McGarvey said the recent events on the Upper Clyde had proved that private enterprise was incapable of solving the problems of the shipbuilding industry. If the UCS insolvency was allowed to take its course, there was no guarantee that similar disasters would not overtake other shipbuilding firms.

In the past few years the *industry had had £60 millions* of public money poured into it. It was likely that most of the industry could have been bought outright for less than the public money put into it.

Mr F. A. Baker (General and *Municipal Workers' Union*), said that his union believed that the shipbuilding industry needed a total restructuring of its finance and management. This could be achieved only through public ownership. Many members of his union were *using the equipment and* methods of 40 years ago.

"Refute the suggestion that this industry should be regarded as a lame duck, or *that our members are in any* way responsible for its position," he said.

Mr John Boyd (AUEW) said *his union gave full support to* the fight the UCS workers were putting up. It was a fight that fully conformed with his union's policy that a man had a right to work.

Mr I. Clark (Electrical and Plumbing Trades Union) said that workers in UCS and those elsewhere in a similar plight were looking towards Congress for support. "Let us assure them unitedly that the vultures *shall not have their feast.*"

Hiving-off seen as 'gangsterism'

"Legalised gangsterism" was how **Mr Lawrence Daly** (NUM) *described the Government's* policy of "hiving-off" parts of nationalised industry and injecting private capital into State concerns.

He proposed a motion calling on Congress to oppose by all possible means any Government moves to undermine nationalised industries and calling on the *next Labour Government to* restore to public ownership, without compensation, any assets denationalised by the present Government. Mr Daly listed some of the Government's *actions and intentions: selling* off parts of the British Steel Corporation, handing over BOAC routes to a private airline, threatening to remove showroom and maintenance *services from* the State power boards, and to take away *the shipping, hovercraft,* and hotel services of British Rail.

The Conservatives, he said, were planning to hand over lucrative services to their business *friends who had helped* them so generously at the last election. Those who propose to benefit from this bonanza should be warned that the next Labour Government would renationalise such assets without compensation.

What the Conservatives were doing, said **Mr R. Tuck** (NUR) was to remove the meat from the carcass and then show the skeleton as evidence of the unprofitability of nationalised industry. This was "pilfering public property."

In addition to this frontal attack, Mr Tuck said, the Government, abetted by the national press, was engaged in rumour-mongering about the future of nationalised industries in a manner that led to loss of confidence.

Mr N. M. Bingham (NALGO) said public support for the motion would be gained if people could be made to realise what they were in danger of losing. The *showrooms* of the gas and electricity industries, and the maintenance services they operated, were superior to anything that would be offered by private enterprise. The motion was carried.

Patents control sought

Mr G. T. Rhys (Association Broadcasting Staffs), in motion calling for action to p tect workers' patent rights, s that BBC staff, in their c tracts, *had to sign away rig* which common law gave the

Under the contracts, he s the Corporation had a righ be told of, and to exploit, invention made by its staf even had the right to as such an invention to ano firm.

Contracts of this sort not peculiar to the BBC, said. He had seen much w *examples in private industr* was little wonder that ir trialists, in their evidenc the Banks committee, w considered patent law, did want to see any change.

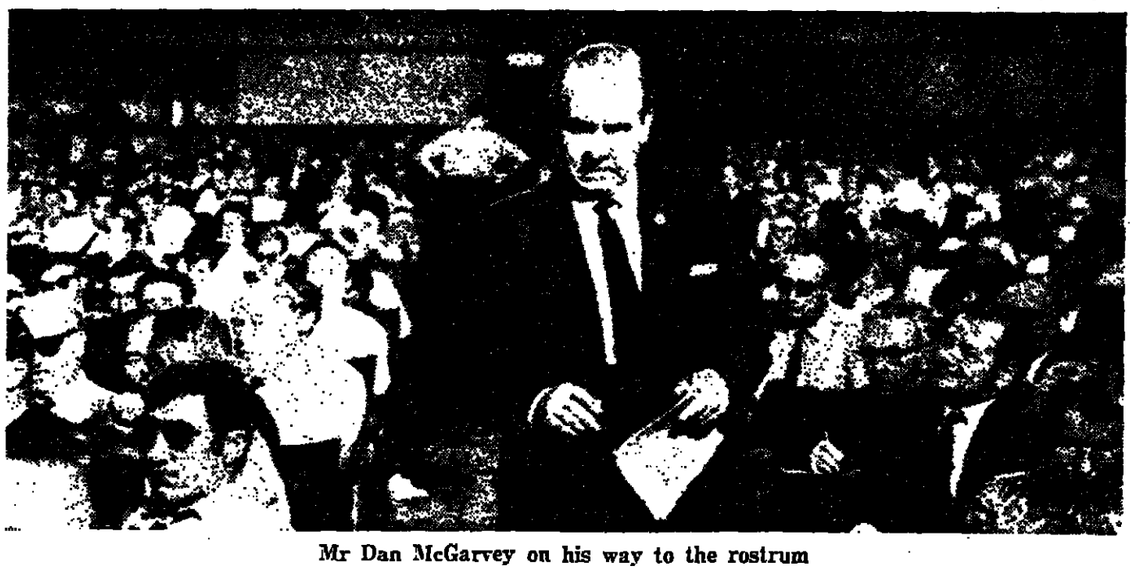
Conference carried, wi dissent, Mr Rhys's m urging the general counc take the initiative in prom *legislation on the lines o* Banks committee recomm tions, on which the Gc ment had failed to take action.

Industrial democrac lobby

"If we can have gov by consent, why can we production by consent?" Mr Alan Fisher, general-s tary of the National Unio Public Employees. He moving a *motion reaffirming* trade union movement's mitment to industrial d cracy.

There was a contradi between the democracy *f* outside the work place and autocracy practised withi "I believe that because ultimate form of indus democracy is *workers' cor* there is a reluctance in quarters to any elementary *towards its achievement,"* Fisher said.

The motion was ado together with an amend which called on the Ge Council actively to suppor development of the princi direct participation by p service workers such as inclusion of non-teaching in the governing and man bodies of schools and colle



Mr Dan McGarvey on his way to the rostrum

Call for £8 pension approved

A CAMPAIGN for an increase in the old age pension —to £8 a week for a single person and £14 for married couples—was urged by **Mr Jack Jones** (TGWU). He asked why people who had suffered the indignity and hardship of the thirties should suffer the indignity of a means test to get a little extra on their state pension.

The National Council of Labour had been revived and had committed itself to campaign for an immediate increase in pensions, said Mr Jones. It was pressing for a substantial increase now, another substantial increase in the 1972 Budget, and annual reviews thereafter.

To achieve *these aims*, it was necessary to campaign immediately. Congress owed the pensioners all the support it could give. It had been estimated that pensions of the order demanded in the motion would cost £1,200 millions a year, about half the amount at present spent on arms. The elderly should come first. *It was to Britain's* shame that most developed nations dealt better with their pensioners than we did.

A wealth tax, he suggested, was one way of meeting the cost. Those in work had *also to be ready to contribute* more. "It will never be the workers who stand in the way of better pensions. We will play our part.

"We *should refuse* to tolerate a substandard existence for those too old to work but too young to die," said Mr Jones.

Mr R. W. Buckton (ASLEF) said it was essential that pension reviews should be annual, and that they should take effect immediately.

Mr M. J. Cooley (DATA) proposed an amendment that Congress should encourage industrial action to achieve the increases sought in the motion. The gutter press, he said, was prepared to devote acres of space to the need to combat violence, but remained silent on the "economic killing" of thousands of pensioners every year. People were treated like machines. As soon as they were too old to produce, *they were thrown on* the scrap heap.

If delegates *agreed that the* demand was justifiable, they should be prepared to do *something about it.* A campaign without a threat of industrial action was a sham. "A verbal orgasm is no good."

Mr Frank Griffin (AUEW) spelled out what the amendment would entail: "A 24-hour national strike and, if that is not successful, we should escalate it."

Mr R. Anderson, for the General Council, appealed unsuccessfully to the movers of the amendment to withdraw it in the interests of unity. Action in support of pensions had to be practicable he said, and it was not practicable to withdraw labour from employers who were unable to do anything to further the demands.

The *amendment was* defeated on a voice vote and the motion carried without dissent.

'Confidence trick'

"One of the biggest confidence tricks of all time" had been the way in which wholesalers and retailers had taken advantage of decimalisation, said **Mr F. Simmons** (NGA). He was commenting on a report by the General Council that there had been no technical problems in the changeover.

Delegates applauded when he added that because of this "we are now using 50p pieces in the same way that we used to use florins and half-crowns."

Nationalise films call

Two motions condemning the Government's decision to reduce its financial assistance to the National Film Finance Corporation were carried by Congress.

The second resolution, proposed by the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, called for the nationalisation of the film industry without compensation.

Mr George Elvin, president of the ACTT, said the NFFC had helped to finance 730 long films, 173 short films, and 590 television films. He said the two largest private distributors had already received adequate compensation from the millions of pounds of profit they had made in the industry.

'Take ove air firms

A Labour MP, Mr W Johnson (Transport Sa Staffs Association), asked General Council to urge Labour Party to include manifesto at the next g election a proposal to tak whole of the aircraft in into public ownership.

Since the war more £1,100 millions of public had been poured into th craft industry, with very public accountability.

When Parliament re there would be a demand for a White Paper or a mittee of inquiry into the Royce affair. When the ful were known it would be that the Government wa pared to let Rolls-Royce the wall.



Leonard Dale: "We've always been able to pursue an aggressive sales policy because we're sure of backing from the Midland."

Leonard Dale is Founder, Chairman and Managing Director of Dale Electric of Great Britain Limited, Filey, Yorkshire.

The company has been with the Midland for eleven years now, and in that time they've gone from strength to strength.

With the Bank's help, Dale have established themselves as one of the leading manufacturers of electric generating sets in Britain – over seventy per cent of their output going abroad as exports.

It's no wonder, then, that Mr. Dale says he wouldn't like to be exporting without the Midland.

"The Midland are very much a partner in my business. Before we enter into anything, we discuss it with them; whenever we're exporting, we get tremendous backing from them."

It's a partnership that seems to pay off. This year alone, Dale have received the BNEC award for exports, the Queen's Award to Industry, and two years ago, Mr. Dale himself received the MBE.

As Leonard Dale says: "If anyone knows a better relationship with a bank, I'd like to hear about it."

The people from the Bank who have worked with Mr. Dale, we show below. It's the sort of team we can offer to anyone.

Your nearest Midland manager will be delighted to talk over any problems *you* may have, without obligation, of course.

Almost certainly, the Midland can help.

Midland Bank
A Great British Bank



Derek Sawyer, Regional Director. Leader of the *Midland's team in* his area; is always available for top level decisions.

Donald Hart, Manager. In close touch with *Mr. Dale. Previous* extensive experience of foreign work has provided valuable insight into the special Banking problems associated with exports.

David Wilson, Second Officer. Supervises the *branch accounting,* safe custody, securities and foreign work and deals with the day-to-day problems of visitors to this holiday area.

Keith Ibbetson, Foreign Clerk. Handles the heavy 'Dale' foreign bill work and the considerable foreign exchange requirements of customers travelling abroad.

Lesley Marshall, Cashier. A popular cashier with several years experience of helping with the cash requirements of all the customers of the branch.

Linda Bean, Statements. Responsible for bookkeeping operations and the ever increasing standing order payments at the branch.

ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

THEATRES

ADELPHI (836 7611). Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Thur. at 3.0. Sats. at 4.0. THE MUSICAL OF A LIFETIME
SHOW BOAT
with the immortal Songs of KERN & HAMMERSTEIN

ALDWYCH. 836 6404.
RSC's 1971/2 London Season
Etherege's THE MAN OF MODE (Mon 7.0, Tues. & Wed. 7.30, Sept. 15, 22 m & e, 23), Stratford-upon-Avon's A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM (Sept. 16, 17, 18 m & e). Maxim Gorky's ENEMIES (Sept. 20, 21, Oct. 1, 2, m & e); Harold Pinter's OLD TIMES (Sept. 29, m & e 30).

AMBASSADORS (01-836 1171). Evs. 8. Sat. 5 & 8. Mats.-Tues. 2.45.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
NINETEENTH BREATHTAKING YEAR.

APOLLO (437 2663). Evenings 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.
" If we see a better play this year we'll be lucky."—Obs.
FORGET-ME-NOT LANE
by PETER NICHOLS

ASHCROFT CROYDON. 688 9291. till Fri. 7.45. Mat. Wed. Th. 2.30
National Youth Theatre Production
TWELFTH NIGHT

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE (836 6056) Evenings 7.0. Sat. 1.0 & 7.15.
Faith Brook John Woodvine
IAN McKELLEN as HAMLET
"The Hamlet I've been waiting to see."—Daily Mail. "Certainly not to be missed."—Fin. Times.

COMEDY (930 2578). Evs. 8.15. Sat. 6.0, 8.40 (Wed. 2.30) (Red. prices 25p to £1). Charges Tidswell, Gay Singleton, Richard Coleman in 6th GREAT YEAR Terence Frisby's
There's a Girl in My Soup
LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY HIT OF ALL TIME.

CRITERION (93- 3216). Air conditioned. Evs. 8. Sat. 5.15 & 8.30.
ALAN BATES in BUTLEY
by Simon Gray. Dir.: Harold Pinter. BRILLIANT PLAY."—" ONE OF THE DELIGHTS OF THE YEAR." E Stan

DRURY LANE. (836 8108).
Evs. 7.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.30
"A SUMPTUOUS MUSICAL." D. Tel.
THE GREAT WALTZ
A MUSICAL ROMANCE
on the life of JOHANN STRAUSS.
"HUGELY ENJOYABLE."—S. Tms.

DUCHESS (836 8243). Evenings 8.30
Friday and Saturday 6.15, 8.30.
" It's true it is."—Sun. THE
DIRTIEST SHOW IN TOWN
"MAKES 'OH! CALCUTTA!' SEEM LIKE 'LITTLE WOMEN' AND IT'S FUNNIER THAN BOTH."—N.Y.T.

DUKE OF YORK (836 5122)
Evenings 8.15 Sat. 5.45, 8.45.
Mat. Thur. 2.45 *(Reduced prices)*
WILFRED HYDE WHITE in
William Douglas Home's
THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES
" An evening of gorgeous foaling." Ends Sept. 18 after one's year's run.

GARRICK. 639 4601. Evenings 8.0. Fri. & Sat 5.30 & 8.30. Last week. Paul Daneman "Very funny." S. Tm. in HILARIOUS SEXY COMEDY.
DON'T START WITHOUT ME

GARRICK. 836 4601. Reduced price preview, Tues. next 9. First night Wed. at 7. subs. Sats. 5.45, 8.30.
BRIAN RIX ALFRED MARKS
" DON'T JUST LIE THERE, SAY SOMETHING ! "

GLOBE (437 1592). Evenings 7.30
ALAN BADEL as KEAN
A Comedy by Jean-Paul Sartre
Hilarious Comedy, acting sensation. Sk.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE CLUB, 722 9301 This week only. Ev. at 8. Sat. 7 & 10.30. PRINCIPAL EDWARDS MAGIC THEATRE.

HAYMARKET (930 9832). Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 2.30, Sats. 5.0 & 8.15
ALEC GUINNESS, JEREMY BRETT
A Voyage Round My Father
by JOHN MORTIMER

HER MAJESTY'S (930 6606). 7.30. (Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30 red. prices).
BARRY MARTIN in
FIDDLER ON THE ROOF
also starring Stella Moray. 5th Year. MUST CLOSE SAT. OCTOBER 2.

JEANNETTA COCHRANE. 242 7040
NATIONAL YOUTH THEATRE
in Peter Terson's new play
GOOD LADS AT HEART
Evenings 7.30, Mat. Saturday. 2.30. Under 25s : 25-50p. Last week.

KING'S HEAD, Islington. 01-226 1916. David Mowat's ANNA-LUSE and THE DIABOLIST 8.30. *Dinner* optional 7.30.

KING'S HEAD THEATRE CLUB, Upper St., Islington. 226 1916. Lunchtime Show 1.15. Architruc by Robert Pinget.

LAMDA THEATRE, 01-373 7017. Logan Place, W 8.
THE LAST DANCE OF THE CORMORANTS
Mon.-Sat.: 8 p.m. Reduction for students.

LYRIC (437 3686). 8.0 Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 *Mats, Wed. 3.0 (red. prices).*
ROBERT MORLEY
Mary MILLER and Jan HOLDEN
HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES
New Comedy by Alan Ayckbourn, author of " Relatively Speaking."
" VERY, VERY FUNNY."—Standard
NOW IN ITS SECOND YEAR !

MAY FAIR (629 3036). Evgs. 8.15. Saturdays 6.15 and 8.45
GEORGE COLE in the BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR.—E. Standard Award.
THE PHILANTHROPIST
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR—*Plays & Player* Award.

MERMAID (248 7656). Rest. 248 2835
Last week. 8.15, Mat. Th. Sat. 3.
MICAEL REDGRAVE in
THE OLD BOYS by William TREVOR.
from Sept. 16: OTHELLO.

NEW THEATRE 836 3878
THE NATIONAL THEATRE
Evgs. 7.30, Mats. Thur. & Sat. at 2.
Until Sept. 14: TYGER " A real celebration—will be the talk of the town." Sept. 16 to 25 THE RULES OF THE GAME. Now booking to Nov. 27.

OLD VIC. 928 7616. This week only. Evgs. 7.30. Thur. & Sat. 3.15. Theatre Royal York in hit musical THE LAST SWEET DAYS OF ISAAC. Sept. 16 to 25. The Belgian National Theatre.

PALACE (437 6834). 2ND YEAR. Evgs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 and 8.30.
DANNY LA RUE
AT THE PALACE
with ROY HUDD

PALLADIUM (437 7373) Ndy 6.15, 8.45. Sat. 2.40 To See Such Fun. TOMMY COOPER, CLIVE DUNN, ANITA HARRIS, RUSS CONWAY. *It's a £75,000 show & Looks it.—BM.* October 11 for 3 weeks:
THE CLIFF RICHARD SHOW
Dec. 21: CINDERELLA. Book now.

PHOENIX (836 8611). Mon., Thurs. 8. Fri., Sat. 5.15 (25p to 140p) & 8.30
4th YEAR SMASH HIT MUSICAL
CANTERBURY TALES
" RACIEST RAWDIEST, MOST GOOD-HEARTED and GOOD HUMOURED SHOW IN LONDON." Sun. Times.

PICCADILLY (437 4506). Evgs at 7.45 Mats. Weds and Sats. at 2.30
JUDY PARFITT, MARGARET TYZACK
VIVAT! VIVAT REGINA!
by Robert Bolt with MARK DIGNAM

PRINCE OF WALES. 930 8681.
Opens Tuesday next 7.0. Return of ERIC SYKES JIMMY EDWARDS
BIG BAD MOUSE
All seats bookable 50p to £1.25.

Use prefix 01 only when telephoning from outside London

QUEEN'S. 734 1166. Evenings 8.0. Thurs. & Sat. 5.0 & 8.45.
" WARREN MITCHELL IS FRANTICALLY FUNNY."—N. of W.
JUMP !

ROUNDHOUSE. 267 2564. Evenings 7.30. Sat. 5.0 and 8.0. Seats £1. Limited number of teachers and students half price.
SKYVERS

ROYAL COURT (730 1745). Last wk. Evenings 8.0. Saturday 5.0 & 8.30. Ralph RICHARDSON, Jill BENNETT, in JOHN OSBORNE'S new play.
WEST OF SUEZ

ROYALTY 405 8004 Mon., Tu., Th., F. 8.0. W. St. 6.15. 9.0. Adults only
SECOND FANTASTIC YEAR.
OH ! CALCUTTA !
" AMAZING & AMUSING."—D. Exp.
" THE NUDITY IS STUNNING."—D.T.
" BREATHTAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL." ST

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Ave. 837 1672. THIS WEEK ONLY. Evgs. at 7.30. Mat. Sat. at 2.30.
LITTLE ANGELS
Child dancers from S. Korea.

ST MARTIN'S 836 1443. Evgs. 8.0, Sat. 5. 8.30 (Wed 2.45 red prices).
MARIUS GORING. JOHN FRASER
SLEUTH
Now in its Second Thrilling Year.
" Best for years."—Evg News.

SAVOY (836 8888). 8.0 Sat. 5.0, 8.0. Wed. 2.30. 3rd YR Jeremy HAWK. Muriel PAVLOW in W. D. HOME'S Greatest ever Comedy Success.
THE SECRETARY BIRD

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE (836 6596).
HAIR
Evgs. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 & 8.40.
" Magnificent. Irresistible."—People.
A few good seats available.
Friday first house at 5.30.

SHAW THEATRE 388 1394
Fully air-conditioned
NATIONAL YOUTH THEATRE
HENRY IV PART II
by William Shakespeare
For 2 weeks. Evenings 7.0, Mats. Tu. Th. & Fri. 2.30. *Under 21s 25p-50p.*

STRAND (836 2660) 8.0 (Thur. 3.0. Reduced prices). Sat. 5.45 & 8.30
Michael CRAWFORD, Linda THORSON, Tony VALENTINE and Evelyn LAYE
NO SEX PLEASE—WE'RE BRITISH
" HYSTERICALLY FUNNY."—S. Tms.

VAUDEVILLE (836 9988). Evenings 8. Mat. Tues. 2.45 Sat. 5 and 8.
MOIRA LISTER, TONY BRITTON, LANA MORRIS, TERENCE ALEXANDER and CICELY COURTNEIDGE
in MOVE OVER MRS MARKHAM
" SO FUNNY IS THIS THAT IT HURTS."—Pch. "Wildly Funny."—Sk

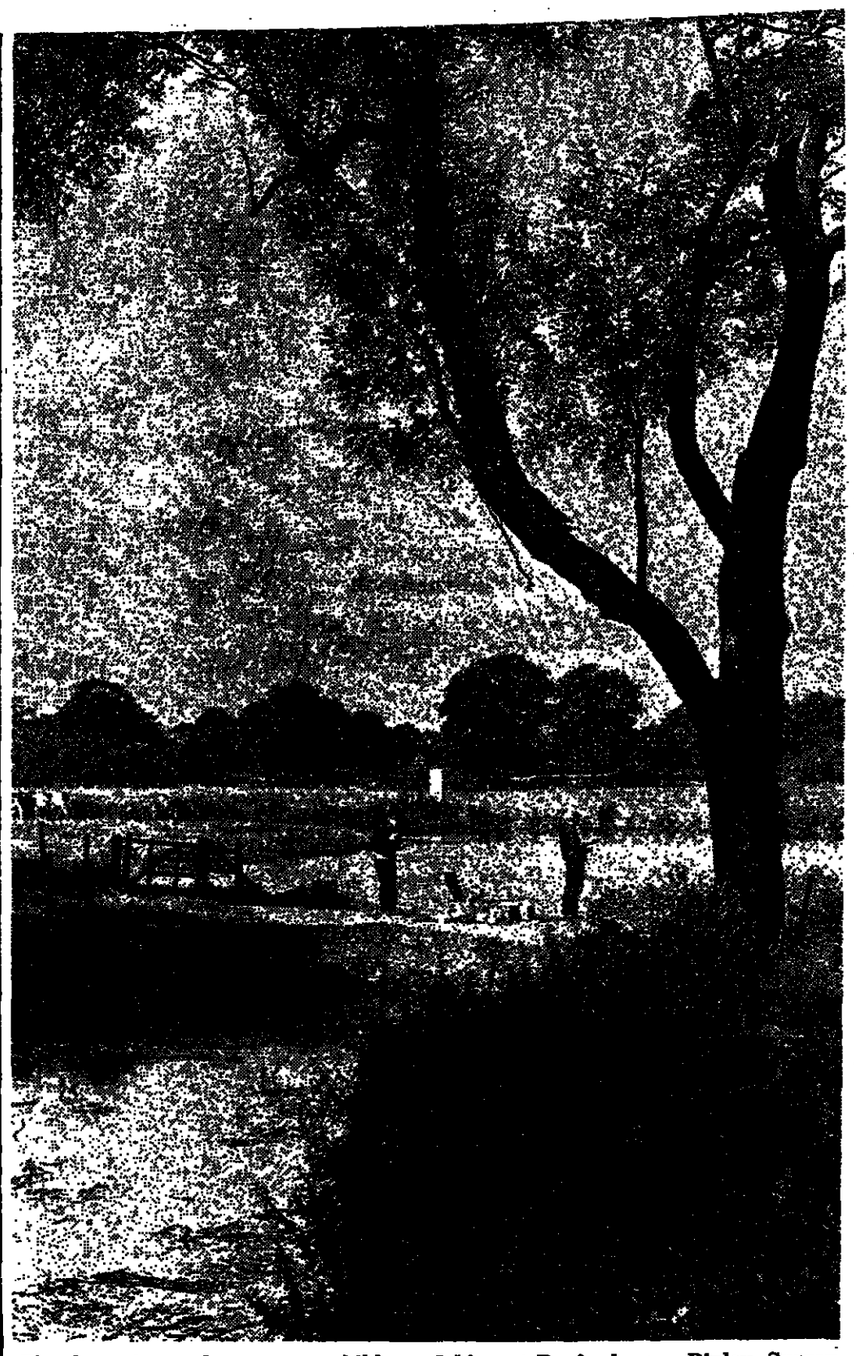
VICTORIA PALACE (834 1317)
Nightly 6.15 and 8.45
£100,000 Spectacular Production of THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTREL SHOW
MAGIC OF THE MINSTRELS

WHITEHALL (930 6692/7765). London Theatre of Adult Entertainment. Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri. 8.00. Wed. 6.15 and 8.45. Sat. 7.30 and 10.0. Controversial Sex Comedy
PYJAMA TOPS
" More sexually arousing than Oh! Calcutta ! "—Sheff. Tel. 2nd Great Yr.

WYNDHAM'S (836 3028) Evgs. 7.45. Sat. 6.0 and 8.15. Thurs. 2.45
CORIN REDGRAVE CIARAN MADDEN
ABELARD and HELOISE
" Ronald Millar's very fine play."—Sun. Times. " A vivid mind-stretching experience."—Dly Tel.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 7616. Tonight 7.30. Tomorrow & Sat. 6. 9.15. *IPHIGENIA Euripides with Rock.* New York Company. All seats 50p.

TACK OF THE TOWN (734 5051) Fully Air Conditioned. From 8.15 Dining & Dancing. At 9.30 Revue TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT & 11 p.m.
LOVELACE WATKINS



The lazy days of summer: children fishing at Pyrford, near Ripley, Surrey. *(Picture by Don Morley)*

Foulness vanishing trick on all South Essex

By our Planning Correspondent

South Essex would vanish under a tide of too-closely-packed homes if a major industrial complex were built alongside the proposed airport at Foulness, Essex planning department claims in a new report.

The county planners say that good farming land would be lost to new towns, as would outstandingly beautiful scenery. In addition, homes would have to be put up within the high noise belts of the airport. To cater even for the extra airport population predicted by the Roskill Commission will be impossible without building on good agricultural land or in areas liable to sea flooding. The report says a seaport—without major industry—would mean similar building problems.

The Essex planning department attempts to establish the county's capacity for absorbing more people while giving them a decent habitat. The report suggests an intake or expansion of between 150,000 and 350,000 so that there would still be room for inevitable growth after the year 2001.

The higher figure would cover extra population from the Roskill report and the latest general strategy for the South-east. But it in no way approaches the scale of development associated with the MIDA (major industrial development area) so dear to some promoters of Foulness as an air and seaport—this could mean as many as 650,000 extra people.

The county is determined not to develop near the river Crouch and has expressed its strong reservations about the introduction of industry on a massive scale. The report is being sent to the Department of the Environment.

Flame tricks faulted

A children's book showing tricks with lighted matches was criticised by the Home Office yesterday. One trick shows how to light a match inside a pocket.

A diagram shows a child holding a lighted match with the words: " This is a very baffling trick and will greatly puzzle your friends."

The tricks — in a 96-page " Magic Funbook " costing 12½p —have horrified senior fire officers. Mr George Hannah, Liverpool senior fire prevention officer, describes nine pages in the book as " potentially very dangerous."

It has been withdrawn from sale in a Liverpool department store.

The London-based publishers —Murrays Book Sales (King's Cross) said yesterday that the offending pages would be omitted.

Students 'get raw deal'

By our Education Staff

The Child Poverty Action Group said yesterday that it was possible that clerks of supplementary benefit tribunals were " feeding " members with new Government instructions to treat students harshly.

Mr Frank Field, group director, said the tribunals' " inconsistent and sometimes grossly unjust " treatment of married students with children had been highlighted by the job shortage this summer. An unusually large number of applications *was coming from students who,* in previous years, had supported families during vacations by working.

He said a married student with one child had been granted vacation benefit by the Greater Birmingham tribunal—but an Essex student in identical conditions had his application refused by a North London tribunal. A third student with two children had been given £5 to tide him over a month by Preston tribunal.

The Department was last night considering inquiries about aspects of Mr Field's allegations.

Outside jobs idea for RC priests

BY OUR CHURCHES CORRESPONDENT

The Roman Catholic bishops in England and Wales are to be recommended to allow priests to work in industry and the professions. These worker-priests would return to their full-time ministerial duties at weekends.

Delegates at the National Conference of Catholic Priests meeting in Liverpool this week, decided yesterday to seek greater freedom to experiment with different forms of ministry. They said there was no theological objection to worker-priests.

The delegates believe that there is room for all kinds of *ministries in the one priesthood.* they think it is possible for a priest to accept part-time or full-time salaried work as part of his calling. At the moment, bishops allow only a few selected priests to work outside the Church, such as in education and broadcasting.

The bishops are to be told that priests should be free to qualify and practice as doctors, social workers, and lawyers, or *to train and work as craftsmen* in factories. They would not enter industry and the professions primarily seeking converts: rather, to demonstrate *" a specific Christian witness."*

However, some delegates feared that the creation of worker-priests could undermine the work of the laity. They *claimed that priests should* concentrate more on training churchgoers to make a more effective witness at their work.

Geriatric day hospital sets new pattern

By JOHN WINDSOR

The Social Services secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, has offered to open a geriatric day hospital, the building of which the Health Service refused to finance. The hospital, to be attached to St Mary Abbots Hospital, Kensington, is claimed to be the first to be paid for by public subscription. A £100,000 appeal was launched yesterday.

When the hospital has been completed in 1973 its 12 trustees will give it to the Health Service, which will staff and *finance it.* Sir Keith was invited to become a trustee, but, according to the Department of Health, could not give official support " because of his position." He offered to open it, instead.

The do-it-yourself project had its beginnings a year ago when the South-west Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board's refusal to grant money incensed hospital and welfare workers who saw the need for a short-stay unit to prevent the ailing elderly from degenerating into permanently bedridden geriatric cases.

The new hospital is set in an opulent area where 12 per cent of the residents are over 65 (2 per cent above the national average) and are likely to remain unseen and unheard until illness or eviction strikes. It *will have places for 40-day* patients and, as a pioneering addition, 10 " amenity beds."

Husbands and wives will be able to share rooms, and the length of stay for the bedridden will normally be not longer than three weeks.

There will be physiotherapy, occupational and rehabilitation therapy, chiropody and *audiology* treatment, cooking lessons, and hairdressing—all designed to encourage the elderly to get fit quickly and return to the community.

Dr Nawal Singh, one of the trustees, said yesterday: " We are moving towards community medicine. Doctors and hospitals are not a separate thing—they are part of the community. People who are very fond of elderly relatives but who have to go out to work can have their relatives returned to them from the day hospital in the evening. That way, the love and affection remains intact.

" No Government or health service can ever provide enough beds for old patients because the community is getting older. But simply to put them into a long-stay hospital and wait for them to die is cruel, *inhumane—and* nonsense."

Some old people would hesitate before allowing themselves to be admitted to a general geriatric ward, he said. They would be more willing to pay a small fee for a short stay in the new hospital. Beds would cost about £10 a week, and payment would be reduced or waived in cases of hardship.

Miss Joan Bartlett, secretary of Hearth and Home, a voluntary housing association, who was one of the prime movers behind the appeal, said: " The idea of amenity beds is absolutely new in this country: it springs from the practical experience of finding elderly people cold, unfed, without sanitation, and obviously going to die.

" If only we could get away from the separation of State and voluntary effort. It is very often the volunteers who know the need and get something going."

The chairman of the trustees, the Very Reverend Francis McEnerney, said: " What does one do? Form a protest group and campaign, or get on and do something? "

The project will cost £138,000. The health service will pay the £15,000 profesisonal fees for the building and provide two ambulances for transport.

Shooting case: man remanded

A man appeared in court—at Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, yesterday charged with the attempted murder of a police inspector by shooting at Tring, on Tuesday night. David Draper (28), of Longfield Road, Tring, was remanded in custody for a week.

MORE HOME NEWS
PAGE 18

Thing in sky 'no cloud'

DR DAVID CARRICK, a former RAF fighter pilot, yesterday challenged the official explanation of the " Thing in the sky " that baffled star-gazers from Thurso to Tavistock on Tuesday night. He said he was astonished by the Glasgow Weather Centre's statement that it was a fluorescent chemical cloud ejected by a meteorological research rocket.

Dr Carrick, medical adviser to the " Financial Times," said: " I was travelling by car with my family from Tregaron, Cardinganshire, towards Aberystwyth. At 9.30 p.m. I saw a very bright light 40 degrees to the horizontal which moved rapidly to the left.

" The light then became hazy and developed a round shape. Then it became elliptical-shaped. In other words, it was typical of those pictures of flying saucers."

" The height was impossible to estimate, but they say five miles. If that is true, it must have been absolutely immense," he said. The movements of the " thing " did not correspond with the movements of a cloud being driven by wind.

Children the real priority

By our Education Correspondent

More good could be done by helping disadvantaged children than by supporting education priority schools, argues a United States research worker in " New Society " today on the basis of new analysis of statistics in the Plowden Report.

Mr Henry Acland, of the centre for educational policy research at Harvard, has examined Plowden survey data on 173 primary schools to see whether the designation of priority area schools—as against priority children, wherever they happen to be—would produce a higher proportion of under-achieving children than the sample as a whole.

" Defining under-achievement as a score in the lowest 10 per cent of the test score range, I found that for the special educational priority area pupils only one fifth or less were under-achievers, compared with one tenth for the whole sample. . . In other words, there is some concentration of 'slower' children in the EPA schools. But the difference is not educationally exceptional," he states.

A GUARDIAN PUBLICATION



An illustrated handbook for the great debate this autumn on Britain's entry into the E.E.C.

It provides a critical analysis of the Government's White Paper, and a survey of the effect upon Britain's economy industry and trade unions

Price 25p (post free

It is available from:
The Circulation Manager
Room 20, The Guardian
164 Deansgate,
Manchester. M60 2RR

CINEMAS

DOMINION, Tottenham Court Road (580 9562). ON A CLEAR DAY YOU CAN SEE FOREVER (U). Sep. Progs. 2.30, 7.45, Sun. 4.0 & 8.0.

EMPIRE, Leic Sq. (437 1234). David Lean's RYAN'S DAUGHTER (AA). At 2.25, 7.25. Late Sat. 11.30. Bkble

LEICESTER SQ THEATRE (930 5252). SUNDAY, BLOODY SUNDAY (X). Glenda Jackson, Peter Finch, Murray Head. Cont. progs. 2.30, 5.15, 8.0. Sun. 5.30, 8.25. 8.5. Late show Sat. 11.15.

ODEON, Haymarket (930 2738/2771) THE MUSIC LOVERS (X). Richard Chamberlain, Glenda Jackson. Sep. progs. Bookable 2.0, 6.15, 8.55. Sun. 4.30, 8.0. Late sh Sat. 11.45.

ODEON, Leicester Square (930 6111). Walt Disney Productions' SCANDALOUS JOHN (U). Cont. progs. 2.0 5.55, 6.15, 8.35. Sun. 3.55, 6.15, 8.35. Late show Sat. 11.15.

ODEON, Marble Arch (723 2011) THE LADY IN THE CAR (AA). 2.45, 8.0. Sat. 1.0, 4.30, 8.0, 11.45. Bookable.

ODEON St Martin's Lane (836 0691) Miles Forman's Brilliant Comedy TAKING OFF (X). Screenings each day at 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.50. Plus Fri & Sat. 11.15 Weekday Progs 2.0 5.40, 5.55, 8.15. Sun. Progs 3.40, 5.55, 8.15.

PARAMOUNT, Lower Regent St. 839 6494 Ali McGraw, Ryan O'Neal LOVE STORY (AA) Progs. 2.10, 4.30, 6.30, 8.40 Late Show Fri & Sat. 11.30 p.m. Suns. 4.20, 6.30, 8.40

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth Ken. 373 5898. Paul Scofield in KING LEAR (A). Today 3.10, 5.45, 8.20.

PLAZA, Lower Regent St 930 8944. FRIENDS (X) Progs. 2.45, 4.40, 6.45, 8.55 Late Show Sat. 11.50 p.m.

PRINCE CHARLES, Lele Sq. 437 8181. Woody Allen's BANANAS (AA) Sep. perfs. 2.30, 6.15, 9.0. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m. Bookable.

RITZ, Lele. Sq. Clint Eastwood KELLY'S HEROES (A). Progs. 2.0 5.0, 8.0. Late Fri./Sat. 11.15 p.m.

STUDIO ONE Oxford Circus (437 3300) Steve McQueen LE MANS (U). Progs. 1.55, 3.45, 6.0, 8.20.

VENUS (486 9658) Off Kentish Town Rd. NW 1. THE WANDERER (A). 4.50, 6.50, 8.55. No perfs. Sun.

WARNER RENDEZVOUS, Lele. Sq. (439 0791) THE DEVILS (X). SEPARATE PERFORMANCES. Wkdys 1.30, 3.50, 6.10, 8.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m. Sun. 3.30, 5.50, 8.30 NO ONE WILL BE ADMITTED AFTER THE FILM STARTS. Normal prices. £1.10 seats bookable.

WARNER WEST END, Lele. Sq. (439 0791). SUMMER OF '42 (X). Progs 2.0, 4.10, 6.20, 8.40 Sat. 11 p.m

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM Sadler's Wells OPERA
Tonight at 7.30
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO
Tomorrow at 6.30
LOHENGRIN
Saturday at 7.30
BARBER OF SEVILLE
Tuesday at 7.
CARMEN
Wednesday next at 7.30
RIGOLETTO
Box Office Tel.: 836 3161

COVENT GARDEN ROYAL OPERA
Tonight at 6
DIE WALKURE
Shuard, Dernesch, Hesse, Cassilly, McIntyre, Ridderbusch, Con. Downes. Sept. 17 at 6 SIEGFRIED. Sept. 25 at 5 GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Stalls available. Now booking for perfs. Oct. 8 to Nov. 30: AIDA. FIDELIO. FALSTAFF. ROSENKAVALIER. (240 1066).

DARPANA INDIAN DANCE COMPANY, The Place, W.C.1. 387 0031. Sept. 8-11. 8 p.m. Mat. Sat. 4 p.m. Piccadilly Theatre Sept. 12. A & B p.m. 437 4506.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL. 928 3191
Evs. 7.30. Mat. Sat. 3. LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET. This week:
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY
Sept. 13 to 16: Petrouchka, Sylphides, Don Quixote pas de deux, Scheherazade. 50p to £1.75.

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ENGLISH OPERA GROUP
Sept. 17, 21, 24: King Arthur. Sept. 18, 20, 22: The Turn of the Screw. Sept 23, 25: Midsummer Night's Dream 30p to £2.

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AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. (629 6176). EXHIBITIONS OF OLD MASTER PAINTINGS UNDER £1,000. Until September 10. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30.

DRIAN GALLERIES 5-7 Porchester Place, W 2. MURIEL JUNIPER. RIKA PANA. Paintings.

GIMPEL FILS, 5 South Molton Street, W 1. 01-493 2488. VASARELY: " Kanta " pictures in editions of 8.

MALL ART GALLERIES, The MALL, SW1. Society of Wildlife Artists & Society of Graphic Artists. Annual Exhs. Adm. 20p: *plus Recent Paintings* by Vicky Cox. Adm. Free all until Sept. 18. London Galleries Sept. 9th 10-5. Sat. 10-1.

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BOOKS OF THE DAY

Change without politics

by CHRISTOPHER LASCH

THE PURSUIT OF LONELINESS: American Culture at the Breaking Point, by Philip E. Slater (Allen Lane, the Penguin Press, £3.25).

PHILIP SLATER'S book contains many sharp observations about American society, the suburban family, the divorce between home and work, the bad consequences of the segregation of sexes and age groups, and about what might be called the psychopathology of possessive individualism.

The Pursuit of Loneliness examines with a certain amusement many of the themes that were crudely presented in Charles Reich's "Greening of America." Whereas Reich sentimentalised the "counterculture" and exaggerated its revolutionary potential, Slater realises that cultural changes will have little effect unless accompanied by "other changes."

He sees that as long as the "new culture" remains merely a youth culture it will make few inroads into the structure of post-college life and will serve, in fact, merely to strengthen the consumer economy by creating a market for youth-orientated products.

Unfortunately Slater is very vague about the "other changes" that will have to accompany cultural change. His analysis of American culture needs to be supplemented by social and political analysis; but he is clearly uncomfortable in this realm and never succeeds in breaking out of psychological categories, drawn from Freudian anthropology and neo-Freudian cultural criticism (Marcuse, Fromm, Keniston), which are helpful up to a point but finally become constricting unless informed by a sense of political reality.

The tendency to reduce every political phenomenon to a psychological origin often means that obvious explanations are ignored in favour of extremely tortuous ones, as when Slater attributes resentment against hippies not even in part to political hatred but to the secret envy of adults "discontent[ed] with their own lives"—an interpretation which greatly exaggerates the attractions of the hippie "culture" and the degree to which it is in fact "more loving, expressive, creative, cooperative, honest," etc.

As in many descriptions of hippiedom by well-meaning admirers, it is hard to recognise its increasingly desperate and ugly alienation, its brutalisation by drugs and police, and its growing resort to crime and violence—feebly justified as "ripping off the system"—as a means of survival.

Slater claims too much for psychological explanations, sometimes pushing them to the point of absurdity. It is one thing to point out the psychological dimension of racial segregation, and quite another to claim that "the real foundation" of segregation is the wish "to remove the underlying problems of our society farther and farther from daily experience and daily consciousness."

While segregation has certainly had that effect, it is foolish and dangerous to ignore its social and economic determinants—dangerous because it contributes, even though unintentionally, to the illusion that a change in attitudes will be enough to overcome injustices rooted in institutional structures.

The lack of a political-historical dimension is closely related to the most glaring weakness in Slater's argument: even as a cultural analysis, it is grotesquely oversimplified and shows no understanding of the process of cultural change.

In order to persuade us that the "counterculture" represents a genuine alternative to the "old culture" of scarcity and predatory competition Slater would have to show that it has absorbed many elements of the existing culture while infusing them with new meaning. Instead he presents the "new culture" simply as the antithesis of the old, a procedure that quickly degenerates to the level of a parlour game.

"*The old culture . . . tends to* give preference to property rights over personal rights, technological requirements over human needs, competition over cooperation, violence over sexuality, Oedipal love over communal love, and so on. The new counterculture tends to reverse all of these priorities." How delightfully simple. Does Slater think that early bourgeois culture simply "reversed the priorities" of feudalism?

In social theory it is sometimes useful to abstract from a complicated empirical context "*ideal types*," *which* illustrate aspects of historical development with particular clarity. Max Weber's concept of the Protestant ethic helped to clarify the relations between religion and economics by isolating aspects of the capitalist "character," as it would be called today.

Weber did not propose, however, that this device could substitute for historical analysis, with its complexity and ambiguity. He was careful to point out that a clear-cut opposition between the "spirit of capitalism" and earlier modes of life existed in the realm of theory alone.

Slater knows no such reservations; indeed he does not seem to be conscious of the methodological problem. His concepts of "old" and "new" cultures do not function as ideal types but merely as stereotypes, derived from popular wisdom, from the distorted representation both of middle-class life and of the youth culture provided by the media, and from the denigration of suburbia fashionable in the 1950s—which provided the radicalism of the sixties with so many of its themes.

The deficiencies of Slater's book far outweigh its merits. Written at the end of the sixties, when the "counterculture" still retained a faint aura of innocence, in a harder time "The Pursuit of Loneliness" seems already dated.



David Jones: rich illumination of the Master of Britain.

Master of Britain

by JOHN MONTAGUE

DAVID JONES: Artist and Writer, by David Blamires (Manchester University Press, £3.00).

SOMETIMES I play a game on my literary friends south of Hadrian's Wall. When the conversation flags, I suddenly demand, in all innocence: "Well, who is the best poet in Britain now?" After the crudity of the question has been made clear, a tense scrutiny begins.

But when I produce the name I am thinking of, there is shamed agreement. The catch is in the word British: I mean David Jones, author of "In Parenthesis" and "The Anathemata," which Auden has described as "the greatest long poem written in English in this century."

There is a curious but beautiful law that before a body of knowledge disperses, a master appears to gather it into his work. So Robert Graves and Austin Clarke, in their different ways, give us access to the Irish poetic tradition: Graves through its magic and mythology, Clarke through his re-creation of the early Church. And though Scottish speech is being ironed out, Mac Diarmid rediscovered the language of the "makars" in his masterpiece, "The Drunk Man Looks at the Thistle."

David Jones's achievement is to give the matter of Britain a luminous historical relevance. The Welch fusiliers of "In Parenthesis" are seen as the unconscious inheritors of a long tradition, from Celtic Britain through Roman Britain to the modern soldier's single "effacious word." This gently humorous solution to the four-letter problem is typical of Jones's great tenderness and humanity: his messmates lying in the trenches, "like long-barrow sleepers," anticipate the shelter drawings of Henry Moore.

David Blamires's book is an extension of his essays in the special issue of "Agenda" a few years ago devoted to Jones's work. As a first study it has great relevance, although the author is a little on the defensive, and wants us to accept a whole romantic package deal, which includes Edith Sitwell and Vernon Watkins. But it is simpler than that: "In Parenthesis" is a modern version of the old Irish epic mode, where the prose only kindles to verse during periods of pressure.

And in "The Anathemata" the Catholic basis of his vision emerges, there was a BBC recording with the choir of the Brompton Oratory a few years ago which brought out this dense ritual quality. All Jones's work gains from being heard as well as seen, if he is one of the few poets on this side of the Atlantic to dispose his work visually on the page, he is also one of the few who possesses the incantatory power of a Perse or Neruda.

As with all great writers this modern quality is only an aspect of his understanding of tradition. His knowledge of the byways of London, his reverence for Welsh history, his archaeological interests, all make for a texture as rich as Spenser's.

The Spenser comparison is especially relevant because Jones is also haunted by the image of Arthur as a British Christ figure. From Blamires's account, his new work, ranging from the Roman Jerusalem of "The Tribune's Visitation" to the evocation of the Earth Mother in "The Tutelar of the Place" and the picture of Arthur in "The Hunt" and "The Sleeping Lord" may well be his best. And one remembers how Milton rejected the Matter of Britain for a religious theme: David Jones's genius may have been to put them together again, at a time when his countrymen had lost interest in either.

Some tribal lays

by NORMAN SHRAPNEL

TRIBAL LAYS, Kipling told us, are both versatile and various. The more fashionable ones that fill so many novels tend to be more monotonous, and even a brief anthology of banalities derived from Mr Mullally's bedroom statement would be no exception. But Clancy has quality, deep down. Inside this ambitious, overstretched novel something vivid but stamped with authentic truth. The rest of a long book fails to live up to the promising start, and the characters tend to get slotted.

Several members of the family are policemen, a sister is the victim of maternal aggression) becomes a prostitute, and the hero himself joins the bloodier police ranks of the Fleet Street jungle but sees the light in the end. Elaborate attempts to fill in the social and political background are more ambitious than successful.

But it is the sex episodes that are truly boring. Can it be (so often) their diligence, their unremitting earnestness? Donald Westlake has written an extremely funny send-up of the more blatant fiction which seems to me more damaging to the porn industry than Lord Longford and his allies rolled into one. The hero of Adios, Scheherazade is one of a team of ghost writers mass producing for a top-line pornographer at the rate of a book (and a thousand dollars) a month. Steady, harmless, even useful work, they would say in Copenhagen or Soho. But the time comes when his routine fantasies let him down.

Real life—less predictable, more dangerous than the conveyor belt of the sexy dream world—begins to tangle with his output. This is a brilliant idea, admirably done, except that it has no need of the bit of sermonising where the man discovers that "it is out of the adolescent garbage in men's heads that I have made my living for almost three years." So good a book requires no pulpit.

Half a century after "Lady into Fox," David Garnett brings us a lady in a nude clinch slap on the front of the dust jacket. A Clean Slate is formidably well written.

A middle-aged shy wolf captures a lamb and—in spite of her worldliness, in spite of the consolations of her unbelievably civilised and understanding husband—falls into a fury on desolted jealousy when, predictably, the young thing seeks the company of other lambs. The woman is no monster; she is sharply yet sympathetically drawn.

Though sexually uninhibited the novel is without vulgarity, unless it is to be found in the somewhat contrived kiss of life after a swimming accident that sets the whole thing off. Since it all ends with something like a kiss of death, this time for the lady herself, the affair can be reckoned to balance out.

If you like Tenants of the House at all, the odds are that you will like it a lot. It is a gothic novel, highly charged and brooding, as closely worked as a spider's web. I remember being much impressed (how many years ago?) by Gilbert Phelps's first book, "The Dry Stone," and the remembered tone still comes through.

He seems to me a true novelist, devotedly weaving his patterns with a concentrated imagination and an incantatory style—somewhat oppressive yet not solemn, haunted by a kind of lurking humour.

A man named Hugo runs an introverted boarding house that could well suit Nathaniel Hawthorne and Edgar Allen Poe, with the Hunchback of Notre Dame up in the attic. Actually the place is occupied by socialites, dropouts, pedants, artists, paranoids—the whole of human life, as you might say, and the symbolism needs no dwelling on. Mr. Phelps is far too clever and discreet to dwell on it.

R. C. Hutchinson's new novel, Origins of Cathleen, is a likeable, offbeat novel though its moods are not successfully merged. It begins with a kind of affectionate parody of autobiographical childhood and also of Beloved Vagabondage around the time of the First World War, though in this case the vagabond is a famous painter with connections all over Europe, it ends with a young man who refuses to go on killing Germans and dies for it.

Only a totally inexperienced novelist, or else one as sure of himself as Mr Hutchinson, would dare to mix buffoonery and tragedy in this way. In his practised hands it almost comes off, and the quality of the writing is as high as we have grown to expect.

Reg Gadney, whose Somewhere in England confirms him as a gifted thriller writer, also goes in for piquant mixtures. It is on a flower-arranging old aunt's bookshelves that his hero finds "The Theory and Practice of Hell" which sets off his obsession with concentration camps; and it is at Aldeburgh that much of the action takes place, so that the cries of gulls mingle with cries of pain, and we hardly know whether a bittern is booming or some villain is blowing up the archive film unit.



Hesketh Pearson

CLANCY, by Frederic Mullally (Hart-Davis £1.95).

ADIOS, SCHEHERAZADE, by Donald E. Westlake (Hodder & Stoughton, £1.75).

A CLEAN SLATE, by David Garnett (Hamish Hamilton £1.50).

TENANTS OF THE HOUSE, by Gilbert Phelps (Barrie & Jenkins £2.00).

ORIGINS OF CATHLEEN, by R. C. Hutchinson (Joseph, £2.50).

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, by Reg Gadney (Heinemann, £1.75).



Wesker: why not teach?

Wesker's last

by Robin Thornber

THE PLAYS OF ARNOLD WESKER, by Glenda Leeming and Simon Trussler (Gollancz, £2).

SIX SUNDAYS IN JANUARY, by Arnold Wesker (Jonathan Cape £1.95).

THERE'S A PLOT afoot to rehabilitate Arnold Wesker. There was Mr Wesker's reply to his critics in Theatre Quarterly in April. His reputation had been unmade, he said, by the "casual condemnations" of people like Irving Wardle, Ronald Bryden, and John Russell Taylor.

They had, it seems, overreacted to his early plays and missed the subtlety of his later work. Alas, he says:

audiences are still without those loyalties which derive from the individual courage both to follow their instincts and maintain interest in writers who have once stirred them, no matter what critics say now.

Really. Mr Wesker this is rubbish. Audiences were following their own instincts away from your plays long before the critics gave you up as a lost cause. Why on earth should we maintain interest in writers who once stirred but now bore us? Maintaining our interest is your job.

But the crux of the argument on which Mr Wesker seems intent on crucifying himself is whether his commitment to a hopeless Socialist ideal intrudes too far on his creative instincts. Glenda Leeming and Simon Trussler work worthily away at showing his characters, particularly the Kahns of the trilogy, to be plausible people and not just capsulated ideas.

What for? Mr Wesker is a didactic writer, and at his best a very good one. So was Shaw and so was Brecht and they still make great theatre. Perhaps Mr Wesker's trouble is that he is in the wrong generation — his new wave broke somewhere around the turn of the century.

WHAT COULD BE MORE Wells-and-Webbian than Mr Wesker's very own and tarnished Centre 42? He even achieves shades of Ruskin and Morris with "The Nottingham Captain," a trade union morality play included in the prose collection Six Sundays in January.

Tendernesses

The most revealing bit of Weskeriana in this book is not the long short story of the title, or even "Pools," the early story which really should be filmed, but the "London Diary" which Mr Wesker wrote for Swedish radio when "Friends" was being produced in Stockholm.

All human Wesker is there — his vision, his passions, his family tendernesses and trivia, his overdraft (nearly as big as Mr Wilson's, and during the same credit squeeze), and his infuriating preening of his artist's soul. Take this account of — of all things — a telephone call from Edna O'Brien:

. . . though I can't remember what we said to one another I know that her talking was magically lyrical and again I didn't know how to receive it. I wasn't even aware of it. Not until after about three quarters of an hour, when we put our phones down and I returned to a room full of friends, dazed. And slowly it dawned on me that I'd been—if only by phone—in the presence of the real thing: innocent genius. And about half an hour later I rang back, *full of delayed reaction*.

He must be a very uncomfortable friend. The one person who emerges with credit from all this is Dusty, the Norfolk waitress who became Mrs Wesker. Catering apparently unflappably for whole houses full of actors, interviewers, research students, and offspring and calmly taking up photography successfully enough to provide cover portraits for her husband's books, she must be a very comfortable person.

* *(80p from Associated Books, North Way, Andover, Hampshire.)*

Strine dreams

by ADRIENNE KEITH-COHEN

THE NEXT AUSTRALIA, by Donald Horne (Angus & £3.00).

LAND OF FORTUNE, by Jonathan Aitken (Secker & Warburg, £2.75).

ALMOST ALONE among urban societies, Australia still has a splendid, empty coastline capable of supporting a chain of new cities linked by rapid transit systems, separated by conservation areas. This is part of Donald Horne's dream of The Next Australia, though he sees little evidence of the systematic planning that must be done in the seventies to make the dream come true.

Australians don't go much on planning—even the annual budget merely staggers on from year to year with no thought of any long-term programme. But this is only one of the defects of government that Donald Horne deplores as he probes the body politic.

Nevertheless as he surveys the progress of "The Lucky Country" of his earlier book, he sees a society persuaded to a new tolerance by the immigrants that now form more than a quarter of Australia's population. With many more six-year high schools and universities and a remarkable increase in effective listening and reading matter, the quality of education is slowly improving.

The minerals rush, as he sees it, has provided Australia "with another go at turning itself into something worth while," though this will be achieved only through a combination of Australia's material sources. Japan's organisational skills, American economic influence, and British (and other European) financial speculation.

As a necessary precondition to success, the country must free itself of its ties "to a foreign flag, a foreign throne, and a foreign country." Only as a republic can it develop new senses of national definition and national purpose.

The British journalist Jonathan Aitken found little evidence that Australians themselves want to break away from the British Crown, even among the immigrants of other European origins. Most of the rest of his investigations tend to support Donald Horne's contentions about the Australian condition — particularly the mutual love affair with Asia. In Land of Fortune he fleshes out the new Australia with the sort of perceptive reportage that builds up a physical picture that Donald Horne takes as read.

He has interviewed men like Lewis Weekes who discovered the gigantic gas and oil strikes in the Bass Strait. He has visited the mineral belt and met the gougers, fossickers, panners, ratbags, alkies, larrikins, galahs and dills who gravitate to such a scene as well as men like Lang Hancock, who located the Hammersley iron ore deposits on Mt Tom Price. He has visited the cities and tropical towns, the cotton fields and imaginative new (American-financed) agricultural projects of the Northern Territory and produced the sort of book that does much to explain what Australia is really like.

Australia House could do worse than press both books into the hands of those with special skills whom they so urgently require as immigrants.

MASSIFICATION

by Gabriel Pearson

THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF MODERN ENGLISH LITERATURE, by Malcolm Bradbury (Basil Blackwell, £2.75; paper, £1.25).

ONE'S heart aches with sympathy for the contortions of discretion that went into the formulation of Mr Bradbury's carefully balanced title. His liberal and literary sympathies—not very apparent in his prose — repudiate any crass determinism. Hence "context"—the matter and pressure that surrounds and shapes a "text" which remains in its essence free and undetermined. The liberal assumption is as bald and unexamined as that.

"Modern" again is a key-term. Only in modern times has the ancient discipline of criticism had to confront a selfconscious science of society, itself a creation of modern times. His examination of modernity allows him to run his major themes in tandem—a confrontation of sociology with criticism and a sociological account of literary modernism which would relate it to modernisation in society.

Viewed sociologically, literary modernism seems a reflex of acute social change. But Mr Bradbury wants to view modernism as a creative response to modernisation, thus salvaging relevance for the English tradition of cultural criticism in which social fact is scrutinised in terms of fundamental human values.

By "modernism" Mr Bradbury sometimes means avant-garde, explicitly innovating literature of the turn of the century, sometimes all modern literature. The term does have this of elasticity; even timid English realism was once a kind of modernism. But finally the term seems to go out of useful shape, particularly in the "English" context of the book's title.

For whereas most other literatures have also been modernist, England's has only episodically been so. Mr Bradbury evidently hankers after setting England up as a classic model, modern, liberal literature. An atypical model need not be an obvious absurdity, but to make it look plausible requires a long hard look at the other literatures. One fears that "English" is after all a covert value judgment supporting routine insularity beneath a superficial show of comparison.

Meanwhile the sociology boils down to a thinly generalising survey of social change since 1870, which betrays its lack of specificity in the endemic tendency of "tended to" to become an auxiliary verb. This account of large-scale social process is but tenuously attached to a much more specific, fact-laden, and hence rewarding history of the institutional features of literature itself: how writers are recruited, what they earn, how published and purveyed. Here one feels the thrust of a personal and professional engagement lacking elsewhere.

Too often Mr Bradbury is promiscuously welcoming to each and every authority and opinion in the search not exactly for truth but for consensus. Sartre, Isiah Berlin, and Raymond Williams can get bedded down in one paragraph with no hint of the voluminous and intractable bodies of argument they trail outside these conciliating pages. One's bowels yearn for some collision, some personal assertion, some fructifying spasm of wrong-mindedness, some brush of a lunatic fringe.

This is not just an irrelevant exercise in reviewer's spleen. The last and best section is concerned with "the internal erosion . . . of the serious arts" by mass communication, which is "detached, serial, bland." The media threaten to become "massification itself." All this is arguable, but its interest derives from a sense of personal presence and witness in a book which strikes me as largely itself a product of academic massification, "detached, serial, bland." Through such layers of institutional blubber, the voice of Mr Bradbury, the novelist, can hardly be heard from inside the whale.

Indian dynast

by Christopher Wordsworth

FROM HOME IN HEAVEN, by Terence Wheeler (Macmillan, £2.10).

THE difficulties and dangers for an English novelist of writing about India from the inside are formidable. One prime virtue of Terence Wheeler's second book From Home in Heaven is that it avoids the fund of descriptive cliché stockpiled in 10,000 books. His India is a solid experience, not a mish-mash of squalor and exotica, and the theme of spiritual-materialist confrontation, though familiar enough, is freshly explored inside a firm human framework.

The Mohorwals, "devout, laborious, pharisaical, implacable and servile" have served the needs and whims of generations of small rajahs as bankers and usurers in a dusty corner of Rajasthan. Now—the death of Nehru sets the period—family skeletons in their commercial empire are beginning to clank, the old are breaking up, the young are breaking away, only the harsh Rhagunath holds things together, and as the book opens he has earned their joint hatred by refusing to intervene to save one of the brothers from a charge of misappropriating public funds.

In revenge the family extends an olive branch to the man Rhagunath abhors and once revered—Goswami, a religious figure in the Bhave mould, who long ago walked out on his wife, Rhagunath's sister. Although Goswami's *darshan*, his power to move the millions, is in decline, his influence over individuals is still intense and disastrous, and Rhagunath works patiently to bring him down in a Pyrrhic victory.

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André Deutsch

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REVIEW

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

Brown Skin Gal

I COULD sit for hours watching Billie Whitelaw do nothing in particular and, indeed, I did in "Brown Skin Gal, *Stay Home and Mind Bay-bee*" (Thames). The title contains almost as many words as Miss Whitelaw's part and the plot, too, was minuscule. For some 60 minutes Miss Whitelaw stared *into the middle distance. And so* beautifully, one stared right back. She had the concussed look of someone who has been waiting 45 minutes for the 107 bus. . . or has just walked into a *plate-glass door thinking it was open* . . . or is listening to some man explaining the workings of the gearbox.

It was an expression as worn, one imagines, by Lady Clara Vere de Vere who, you remember (or don't), "fixed a vacant stare and slew him with her noble birth." The him, in this play, being Miss Whitelaw's low cast lodger called, inevitably, Roger. You could *call the play sensitive. Do so by all* means if it makes you feel any happier. But you could not, I think, call it sensible.

There is a small matter of the Bay-bee, the *landlady's four-year-old* daughter. Now Miss Whitelaw and I are acquainted with four-year-old children. I think it possible the playwright is not. Miss Whitelaw is, at one point, observed *tenderly kissing her sleeping* child, but we see no more of this obliging infant. Restraining the coarse vernacular which is natural to me. I must insist that life isn't like that. The opportunities for long, lustful fantasies with a four-year-old under foot are few. The opportunities of getting sloshed in *white satin for the purpose of seduction* are minimal to the point of invisibility.

Quite liked the brown skin gal. Didn't believe in the Bay-bee.

Anglia's *Survival Special*, "The Richest Sea in the World," was a flawed diamond. Now, I'm not haughty about flawed diamonds. Were you to press one on me, I would not avert my face, offended. I'm happy to accept any old diamond that's going. So let us be properly grateful to Anglia for *showing us the Gulf of California which* boils, unspoiled, with whales, seals, sardines, seagulls. The sea is so abnormally rich in plankton that the water looks like the air in a room when *sunlight strikes it*, alive with *mites*, motes, drifting dots.

Anchovy shoals wheel like flocks of birds. The gills on a whale shark open like massive, mortal wounds. Porpoises fly and dive. The account which followed of a running war between gulls and terns, their screaming beaks dripping with each other's egg yolk, was so savage that it didn't seem to *dovetail well with the marine sequence.* But that's a matter of opinion.

The photography by Des and Jen Bartlett was astounding; though I could have done with a little less of that *platitude* picture, the pretty water skier. When camerawork is good you seem to feel the pictures, feathers are warm and scales are wet to the touch. The camerawork was that good. When the commentary is good you can sometimes smell the pictures. The commentary was not good. It ran, like so many natural history scripts, to facetiousness and rib tickling. "No, he is not pump*ing up a cactus" and "the male sea* lion patrols all day to warn the girls to keep in line." All one can do in such a case is turn down the volume.

FESTIVAL HALL

James Kennedy

Sleeping Beauty

LILIANA COSI, from the Scala, Milan, *is one of the most important* and decorative of the many "guest ballerinas" who have joined the Festival Ballet from time to time. She is also one of the least known here. When *she took on "The Sleeping Beauty"* on Tuesday she did not quite triumph over the notorious adversities of the Festival Hall's stage (its smallness and noisiness), but at least she indicated that, say, in the Scala or at Covent Garden this rôle of Princess Aurora would suit her well.

It would also help, perhaps, if she were given choreography less distantly "*after Petipa*" *than is provided by the* Festival Ballet's decidedly bowdlerised version. She is an Aurora of the Rose Adagio—sturdy and piquant rather than wistful and elegiac. Not, I would think, a dazzling virtuoso but a pleasantly competent stylist.

Her partner was Peter Breuer from Düsseldorf, a frail Prince who looked as though he needed all *the protection which the kind Lilac* Fairy could give him against the wicked but not really very frightening Carabosse.

But his dancing, if not his acting, did have pride and elegance—he is a decidedly good classicist. Both Cosi *and Breuer gave a touch of class to* the production; it certainly needed all that they could give.

ALBERT HALL

Meirion Bowen

Messiaen

ALL three of Messiaen's early song-cycles were sparked off by his admiration for the singer Marcelle Bunlet, whose voice had the range, flexibility, and power to take on major Wagnerian rôles like Isolde, Kundry and Brünnhilde. Few singers thus have sported all three works in their repertory—our own Noelle Barker being a notable exception. The earliest cycle, "Poèmes pour Mi," has been heard here before in its original form with piano accompaniment, but the version with orchestral accompaniment—produced in 1937, a year after its composition—had to wait until Tuesday's Prom for its British premiere.

Messiaen's score is for a large orchestra, but though it's full and richly coloured, it's not so thick and impenetrable that the voice gets swamped. Jane Marsh—an American soprano who has sung many operatic roles, though not Wagner—had little difficulty, for the most part, in making herself heard (and I fancy Radio 3 *listeners caught the voice at points* where, for those in the Royal Albert Hall, it got submerged). Her task here was more comparable with that of a Mélisande. The composer does indeed vary *the method of word-setting* considerably from recitative to elaborate melismatic writing and other vocalisation within the individual numbers.

Ravel's "Shéhérazade" and Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" can be distinguished as the work's aural antecedents, though the *thematic* material has unmistakably Messiaen's thumbprints. In this performance, I could have done with slightly more histrionic conviction from Miss Marsh, who was otherwise *acceptable in* intonation and delivery.

The *BBC Symphony Orchestra* played with glowing beauty in this piece. They were also sensitive accompanists, with John Pritchard as conductor, to Vladimir Askenazy in Beet*hoven's Fourth Piano Concerto.* The joins were neatly done and there was good response from the wind sections. But Ashkenazy, for all his technical mastery, made speed and silkiness too much his dramatic priorities.

He asserted only one aspect of the music. The iron fist inside the velvet glove was never allowed to show itself. Her also, Pritchard was an accomplice to *his sin for the powerful exchanges* between orchestra and pianist in the slow movement and were consistently weighted in favour of the soloist: the orchestra never became a character in its own right.

EDINBURGH

Gerald Larner

Trio Italiano

THERE ARE several reasons why composers have generally favoured the string quartet rather than the string trio as a medium for their more intimate ideas, though you might reasonably think that the smaller the ensemble the more intimate it is. *Three, in fact, is more of a crowd than* four, since it is the fourth member (the second violin) which knits the texture together. The string trio has a more open sound, each instrument an *individual and clearly distinguished* from his colleagues.

This at least is what the Trio Italiano sounds like. And this is the sort of texture Petrassi obviously had in mind when (in 1959) he wrote the string trio which appeared in the Trio Italiano's Freemasons' Hall concert yesterday morning. It is a work of characteristically inscrutable single-*movement construction, unfortunately.* But it is a model of string trio scoring, partly because of its resourceful use of numerous colour effects and mainly because of its exploitation of the *medium's natural tendency to set its* three components apart. So the well-made point of the performance was the soloistic divergencies of violin, viola, and 'cello, offset by their occasional *surrender of independence.*

Beethoven did not write as interestingly for the string trio in his Opus 9 No 1 as he did in its companion piece in C Minor — a fact which might have moved the Trio Italiano to dress up the G Major work yesterday with such affectations as a lingering search for profundity in the middle of the slow movement and an extra fast coda *in the last.* But they are an *excellent* ensemble and, if they were unconvincing in Beethoven, there could be few doubts about the inspiraation of their playing in Mozart's great Divertimento *in E flat, K563.* The beauty of the performance grew from movement to movement, from a comparatively formal beginning to a thoroughly delightful second minuet and a sublimely happy and relaxed finale.

COVENTRY

Gareth Lloyd-Evans

Documentary

THE VICTORIA THEATRE in Stoke-on-Trent, under Peter Cheeseman, its director, has made quite a name out of its dramatised documentaries of historical events about the Potteries. The *process of writing involves the whole* company and could, I suppose, be fairly, if paradoxically, described as controlled improvisation upon a given theme. In the intimate atmosphere of Theatre-in-the-Round, such documentaries deliver a belly punch of relevance and nostalgia. The Belgrade Theatre, Coventry, with "You Must Be Joking," is attempting the same result with very amenable material — the history of the car industry in Coventry. Unfortunately this production suffers from irreversible drawbacks.

First, a proscenium-stage is hardly conducive to the kind of audience commitment which is the final justification for these documentaries. Second, if you are going to pretend to be a Coventry car worker, you had better be pretty good at looking like one — the Belgrade company looked like RADA students playing charades. Third, if you are going to get the sound of reality your dialogue must have the bite of history and the true bark of the present-tense — the text of this play *sounds like an industrial version of the* Archers, the BBC's answer to verbal sanity. Fourth, if you have such superb material as this, which, in effect, is the history of trade union militancy and the class struggle, you should avoid sentimentalising the side you are on, for this can sound like condescension. This is not avoided nor are the old clichés of communication. I am afraid this production has all the marks of an appealing but totally inefficient sincerity.

Some of these notices appeared in later editions yesterday.

ALL GO ON THE EASTERN FRONT

MICHAEL McNAY reviews the new films



Confrontation in The Great Battle.

THE SOVIET UNION has moved into the at-last-it-can-be-told business in a big way. *The Great Battle* (Astoria, Charing Cross Road (A)) is the authorised Russian version of how *Hitler lost* the Eastern front after fighting at Kursk the biggest tank battle of the war. It's the film with everything, except the extra hours for the Russian market, but including Marshal Stalin in his best wise old Uncle Joe mood (portrayed with pipe-sucking fidelity by Buhuti Zakariadze). And, as it happens, it is much better than connoisseurs of Mosfilm attitudinising might expect.

Yuri Ozerov, the director (who like three or four others engaged on the production is a Kursk veteran himself), may not deal very much in little human truths, but he knows a tank from a handsaw. With the Red Army at his disposal, he has recreated scenes at least as good as the battles in the *western equivalents.* Tanks and infantry advance across a scorched *terrain, Messerschmitts howl into the* kill over Russian trenches, and tank *crews tumble out of their blazing* machines and fight it out tooth and nail *in a hellish red glare.*

Practically everything has gone into the *epic gesture, though there are some* mildly entertaining diversionary excur*sions like the account of the German* rescue of Mussolini from house arrest. The Italians, as everybody knows, are comic-opera figures of fun, and Mussolini as their boss has the best line: as the army arrests him he remarks bitterly: "This is probably the only successful operation of the Italian High Command."

So much has gone into mechanical and tactical reconstruction that human absurdities pass unnoticed: on the Eastern front there was apparently only one nurse; heroes and cowards are larger and smaller than life—but at least it is allowed that Russians were not model Soviet citizens to a man, and *for the rest, the cliché Soviet hero is* probably no more absurd than the stock British Bader-ism.

Quest for Love (New Victoria (A)) is another of Peter Rogers's excursions as an executive producer into high human drama from the humdrum realism of the "Carry On" series. The last was "Revenge," the only film I've ever seen that made me feel its authors ought to *be put down inhumanely. The main* thing "Quest for Love" has in common is Joan Collins. It is rough luck for Miss Collins and patrons of the New Victoria that the new film is not much good *either, though far from objectionable.*

It is based on a story by John *Wyndham, but after that spurt from* the starting blocks it falls flat on its face. The premise is interesting enough; two time sequences, involving the same people, run simultaneously, so that Colin (Tom Bell, suitably quizzical), a scientist, skips a groove when the experiment he is working on blows up and he finds himself living another life. The complication is that the only connecting factor in each life is that the woman the man loves (Joan Collins, *of course*) is *dying of an unspecified* heart condition. In one life, there is no known cure for it, and she dies playing a nocturne on a concert grand; in the other there is a cure—but Colin has a deal of a job finding her to let her know she needs curing.

In spite of all this, you couldn't help feeling that people were cruel to laugh. Whereas Harry Kumel positively begged for laughter in response to **Daughters of Darkness** (Cameo Victoria (X)). Make no mistake, Harry Kumel is a talented young man, so that when the ostensible aristocratic *young Englishman, Stefan* (John Karlen) looks more like a male model for Cecil Gee, or his Swiss bride Valerie (Daniele Ouimet) compliments the Countess Elisabeth (Delphine Seyrig) on her accentless English (they all in fact speak in mid-Channel demotic) you can be sure that Harry Kumel is camping it up.

This movie is a modern re-telling of the vampire myth of Transylvania: Delphine Seyrig is a woman of untold years who has stayed young by drinking the blood of young virgins. She and her perverted accomplice Ilona (Andrea Rau) batten on to the newly-weds and set about wrecking their married bliss, to put it *mildly.* The film is shot in a confusion of sur-realistic perspectives of the winter-bound hotel in Ostend, (where the four mischance to meet) and *fin-de-siecle mauves, whiter than virgin whites,* redder-than blood scarlets, and darker than night blacks (otherwise known as PVC). Add gore to taste.

Without having seen every western ever made (only Richard Roud can claim that), I can confidently put forward the Walt Disney production **Scandalous John** (Leicester Square Odeon (U)) as the most boring. It drags on its tedious 114 minutes allotted span with a tale of John McCanless (Brian Keith), an old, touched man who believes that the West in the 1970s is still what it was in the 1870s. This *leads to all sorts of hilarious* complications. Or something. And it is all thickly coated in a musical score by Rod McKuen.

The music by Elton John and Bernie Tuapin for Lewis Gilbert's **Friends** (Plaza, X), on the other hand, is rather *better than the picture deserves.* "Friends" is about two unloved 14-year-olds in Paris whose joyride in the boy's father's car ends in a crash. Rather than face the repercussions, they flit to the Camargue and live in a cottage among the wild horses and *herons. The girl becomes pregnant and* they decide to deliver the baby without help to avoid the intrusion of the hated adult world.

One's first thought is that the film is a modern Romeo and Juliet. In fact, it turns out to be an old-fashioned "*Pierrot Le Fou*": the joyriding in the borrowed car, the crash-landing into water, the rural idyll. But Godard's bitter-sweet mood becomes Gilbert's goo. It is a curious failure. None of the difficulties is skirted — the first fumbling approaches to sensuality, the growing love, the baby's *birth*—but the whole exercise is so overlaid with charm, with fields of buttercups waving in soft focus behind the principals, mares nursing foals, and birds flying across the setting sun, that *in the end you come to feel that the* stork really was responsible for the appearance of the baby.

Sean Bury and Anicee Alvina as the young couple do their best with the alternating coyness and smartness of their lines, but the obstacles are too large and too many.

A cool Cat



Robin Denselow on Cat Stevens, whose new album, 'Teaser and the Firecat,' has just been released in England

ONE OF THE SUREST signs that pop has grown up is that it now gives artists a second chance, allows them to develop, and to break out of any stylistic or publicity-induced image *they may have been trapped in. Such* optimistic thoughts on the state of the industry developed while sitting in a little Greek café, somewhere in that no-man's-land where Shaftesbury Avenue runs into the back of Covent Garden, and talking to the son of the owner.

Cat Stevens is bearded, quiet, elaborately and scruffily dressed, and looks too young—and too much at home in the café surroundings—to have been through quite everything that he has. He was an art student who became a pop star way back (mid-sixties, that is) in the era when it meant having elaborately-produced singles which had to make the charts or else you were finished. He wore a white suit on stage, sang "Mathew and Son," and says he deteriorated fast, pushed around by managers and a recording company. He was in hospital for three months with TB, faded out of pop, and then spent two years recovering and travelling. Now, given the freedom, he says, to do exactly what he wants, he is back in a very different way.

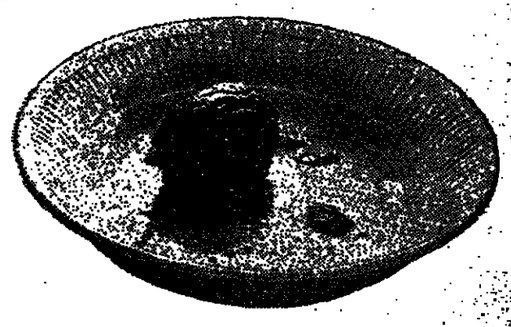
In America, the new Cat Stevens has already acquired something approaching super-star status, and his last album "Tea For The Tillerman" has been a consistent best-seller there since last year. Britain, for some reason, has been slow to notice what he has been doing, though this could be changed over the next month. His new album "Teaser and the Firecat" (Island ILPS 9154) is now on release here, and he's playing at the London Coliseum on September 26. His new albums are a strange contrast (though he says a natural development) from his early singles. They range between acoustic rock (amplified rock style played on acoustic guitars or piano) and ballads as apparently simple but as deceptive as those of James Taylor.

His songs are tuneful, and create excitement not by relying on banks of amplifiers but by constantly teasing—building shocks within the rhythm patterns, stopping, starting, and changing with a series of elaborate surprises whenever a song appears to be entering *a straightforward sequence. He says he* can't help writing like that—perhaps it comes from being part-Greek—but for his musicians, particularly fellow guitarist Alun Davies, it requires split-second timing.

His lyrics—which were original even in the early days—are now teasers too. He has something of the Cohen attitude ("I made my songs empty so you can read what you *will into them*") *but if* Stevens is deliberately non-explicit he hopes different layers of meaning will affect different people: "I'm a vehicle for people to think things."

He's obsessed with children—his cover painting for the latest album is being developed into a book of children's stories, and possibly a cartoon—and on one level at least his lyrics are very simple, even childish. "Baby, it's a wild world," he sings, or "I'm being followed by a moonshadow," and then explains rather confusingly that for him both songs are really about conscience. Only after very elaborate explanation can one see what he *means* by that. The *best so far*, he thinks is "Father and Son" (on the "Tillerman" album), a battle between two ways of life that is non-explicit enough for anyone to slot their experi*ences into.* "Audiences *now want to* listen to one person's thoughts, one viewpoint they can understand," says Stevens, "they can't identify any more with bands who keep changing their *members and so lose their identity.*" He's come back at the right time.

Peck the pickled walnuts and pull out.



It's all very well taking the phlegmatic, philosophical approach. It's all very well sitting back and saying "Ah well, anything worthwhile is worth waiting for." But some people are growing a little tired of the continued absence of KlosterPrinz from the wine-lists of certain restaurants.

If you happen to be one of these people, here's what to do. Enter any one of these obstinate eating-places, ask to see the wine list before you look at the menu, then fix the waiter with a steely gaze and say "You are seemingly unaware, my good man, that KlosterPrinz is a veritable Prince of Piesporters; a deliciously crisp Moselle with the merest hint of dryness; the highest compliment that can be paid to good food. Well, I am about to teach you a lesson you won't forget in a hurry." And, so saying, you peck his pickled walnuts, savage any other savouries that may be in sight, rise from the table and disappear silently into the gathering dusk.

Leaving behind you confused conjecture on the lines of: "Who was that man? The Lone Ranger?"

"No, actually I think it must have been the local KlosterPrinz connoisseur. We'd better order a case or two."

Quite so. Or three.



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WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Peggy Duff • The rat race • Corner shops

Picture of Peggy Duff by Frank Martin



Left, Left, and Left again

Ambit Stevens on the militancy of Peggy Duff

PEGGY DUFF was organising secretary of CND from its beginning in 1958. She has been in the backrooms of other campaigns of the militant Left, doing the essential routine administration that backed the public flamboyance of many famous figures, "the stage army of the good" as she repeatedly calls them.

This week she emerges really for the first time from the backroom with the publication of her book, "Left, Left, Left." (Allison and Busby £2.80). It is described as, "A personal account of six protest campaigns 1945-65." "I felt what happened needed to be recorded," she says. It is characteristic of Peggy Duff that she choose not to write her record in the form of an autobiography.

It would be as easy as it would be misleading to knock Peggy Duff. She lacks completely the public relations gloss which one comes too easily to expect to oil the wheels of conversation, the sophistication which ensures the smooth exchange of profound clichés. Her white hair and blunt hands show the nicotine stains from the cigarettes smoked down to the filter. Her clothes are shapeless and fashionless, her Bloomsbury office up three floors of bare stairs is the usual cheerless, paper-stacked squalor of impecunious pressure groups.

Peggy Duff conforms, in fact, to the old image of the militant Left before the radical young took it over; the exact obverse of the Tory lady; enthusiastic for the cause, accustomed to intellectual wrangling, almost deliberately determined not to trade on femininity, uncharming, naïve perhaps and personally extremely reticent.

Born in London in 1910 and educated at Bedford College, Peggy Duff was widowed in 1944 with three children under 10 to bring up. "A job, which had been a temporary wartime interlude, became a necessity. Campaigning seemed as good a way as any other of earning a living and better than most . . .", she writes at the beginning of the book.

Her first campaign was Common Wealth, a radical Socialist group led by Sir Richard Acland, which emerged during the war and was swamped by the 1945 election. This was followed by Save Europe Now, Victor Gollancz's campaign to relieve suffering in Germany immediately after the war.

She then moved to "Tribune" where she stayed throughout the Bevanite period until summarily fired by Michael Foot in 1955.

She returned then to Victor Gollancz to work on the National Campaign for the Abolition of Capital Punishment. This group went into hibernation after the passing of the Homicide Act in 1957 when it was clear that nothing more would be achieved for the time being. This left Peggy Duff free when in 1957 the H-Bomb tests at Christmas Island focused public attention on the disarmament issue. She remained with CND until 1965 when it had lost its widespread support and had become involved in campaigns not directly related to the movement's original purpose like the Greek demonstrations which began in 1963.

She now works for the International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace, "an international confederation of nonaligned peace movements." The membership is far flung but strongest in the United States. It is work which involves much jetting about, which Peggy Duff enjoys, lecture tours across the States, visits to North Vietnam, frequent visits to Paris because of the peace talks. "I went to Athens on the eve of the 'coup d'état' . . . pausing in Rome for an ecstatic demonstration against the war in Vietnam in a Piazza," she writes.

Her book is spattered with remarks which carry a hint of bitterness and disillusion, perhaps most of all with reference to the longest campaign of all, that of local political involvement in St Pancras where she was a councillor until she resigned from the Labour Party in 1967 in protest against Government policy towards Greece and Vietnam.

Here it was the importance of local councillors which frustrated her. In the wider field it has been the abandonment by Harold Wilson and others of the ideals of the Bevanite years which has saddened her. "I am not really disillusioned, perhaps more realistic. . . . It is not so easy as we thought then."

Peggy Duff has given up any hope of the Labour Party bringing about the Socialist revolution for which she has spent more than 25 years campaigning. She does not quite know where to turn for hope and yet she sees the signs of incipient revolution all around her and most strongly in the US. "Many of the young people who inspired and organised the Vietnam campaigns in the mid-sixties moved from a passionate opposition to the war to an examination of the societies which created and condoned the war," writes Peggy Duff.

She too has extended her views beyond planning revolution within the system and now sees her campaigns, which started with the hope of achieving success on their own, as simply first stirrings in a longer and larger process of change. She quotes an old American lady in Paris who attended a performance of Julius Caesar with James Joyce. "And to think," he said to me at the end, "they carried on for another 250 years after that."

Peggy Duff thinks Lord Russell's increasing militance was due to his desire to see the fruits of his work in his life time. She does not confess to the same regret—but bites her nails a little as she admits that the time may be longer than she hoped when she launched into her campaigning career.

On not joining the professionals

by Mary Stott

TAKE a hundred men on a management course at Cambridge, get them, and later their wives, to fill in a questionnaire about their attitudes to work and home life, analyse the 86 responses, interview 16 couples in depth, and then come up with a book "Managers and Their Wives: A study in career and family relationships in the middle-class."* What a honey of a discussion topic to hand to journalists and broadcasters at the end of the summer drought. Especially as the authors, Raymond and Janice Pahl, have committed themselves to the tentative conclusion, "What we may be detecting is a middle-class reaction against competition."

My own first reaction is to comment tardily "Come off it. A hundred managers in industry and commerce (sorry, there was one civil servant) don't even begin to represent 'the middle class.'" Whatever that awkward term now implies, it must cover doctors and teachers, accountants, engineers, chemists, lawyers, journalists, broadcasters and, indeed, sociologists like the Pahls themselves. And this misdescription in the subtitle is the more bothersome because what the authors have done—carefully and quite usefully—is to annotate the attitudes of one, rather special, segment of the middle class. They then confusingly evaluate these attitudes by comparing them with the (supposed) attitudes and experience of another segment, the "professionals."

The book is really about what the Pahls call "the battery managers"—the "first generation" executives whom new-style, large-scale industry and commerce have created in great numbers. They are a significant group and since industry seems to be needing more and more of them, their reactions to their life-style—very long hours of work, frequent job transfers, too little time for recreation and the family—are indeed worth study, especially if, as the Pahls suggest on rather thin evidence, disillusion is setting in.

But the implication that the rest of the middle class, especially the "professional" sector, lives outside the rat race is nonsense. As in this quotation: "They (the battery managers) have not had time to acquire the relaxed and 'cultured' style they so much admire and would like for their children. They simply have not stopped to think and consider the implications of what has happened to them. The opportunities are there and it seemed logical to take them or struggle to get them. Their wives have more time to think and have acquired more doubts. Free from the all-embracing ideology of 'management thinking' in the world of work, wives can ask whether all the long hours of effort are worth it."

Just *managers'* wives? Essex University (where Mr Pahl teaches sociology) must be a pretty unusual campus if there are no dons' wives wondering just that thing when their husbands shut themselves up night after night with their research and their lecture preparation, and when they get caught and fine-drawn over all the administration they are required to do. Night editors' wives suffer like this, and the wives of doctors and barristers and goodness knows how many more . . . and unlike the managers' wives (unless the Pahls omitted to ask them) they live in perpetual fear of the killing coronary.

A favourite character in our family was an uncle who for 20 years or more wrote leading articles for a provincial morning newspaper. He set off for work about 7 pm and returned at midnight. In the lovely, long daytime hours he played in a string quartet, painted watercolours, carved woodcuts and, in his sixties, composed songs, quartets, and orchestral suites. The ideal way to live? Well, yes, but he was a man totally lacking the spur of personal ambition. Of how many men equally gifted could that be said?

Sixty-one of the 86 managers' wives responding to the Pahls' questionnaire believed that "men are more fully satisfied if they are stretched at work." Aye, there's the rub. Remove every pressure of the rat race and some men (and women too) will still feel the compulsion of their powers and drive themselves too long and too hard. More's the pity for the women who marry them—but hang it all, that's *why* we marry them. Because they are men of quality

Yet the Pahls' basic approach which tends to condition their analysis is right. It should not be shameful to let yourself off the hook of ambition, or impossible to find a way off the treadmill. By no means all the pressures on men at work come from within, whether they are "battery managers," professional people, or men in the factory. Professor Ivor Mills told a recent conference of the Samaritans that some of these pressures are driving some of us to suicide. "You cannot go on exerting pressure on people to work harder just for more money," he said. If "Managers and Their Wives" secures wider discussion of this proposition, especially among management men, it certainly will have been worth while.

* *Managers and Their Wives, by J. M. and R. E. Pahl (Allen Lane, £3.25).*

Strictly at your service

Doris Rawson on the cutting of corner shops

Picture of Doris Rawson and customers in Hull by Robert Smithies



SOMEBODY once said that Britain was a nation of shopkeepers. Well, my bit of Britain—the little terraced houses and the back-to-backs—has its own shopkeepers, not the smart young fellow in the supermarket, but the old lass like me that helps out in the corner shop.

Soon the corner shops will just be another thing of the past. They can't hold out much longer against the chain stores and the supermarkets and nobody seems to have made room for them out on the big new council estates. But they offered something no self-service store can touch and they'll be missed by me and my kind.

You develop a headache or the baby gets the wind: the chemist has closed but not the corner shop. You realise at nine at night that there's nothing for father's packing up. The supermarket put its shutters up hours ago but if you slip to the side door of the corner shop they'll see you right with a quarter of ham.

Where could old Mrs Brown on her pension buy one egg, one tomato and a slice of bacon "cut thin please" for her Saturday tea, but at the corner shop?

You really see life in those odd-shaped little shops, packed from floor to ceiling with everything from a hair grip to a bag of coal. I've bought from them and worked for them all my life and you really are a part of your customers' lives. You are expected to be adviser, confidente and, at times, moneylender: everybody tells you their troubles. You see the kids' school report before they dare show it to mam or dad. You are nearly always the first to know who is in the family way; you hear what they said at the ante-natal and you sympathise over the varicose veins.

When it's time, you have to ring for the midwife or the ambulance because the 'phone box is always out of order. You pull the expectant father's leg and tell him they never lost a father yet. You ring a dozen times—usually not paid for—to see if it has arrived, and when it has you're the first to tell him it's another girl. You console the mum whose girl has got into trouble or whose boy has been put on probation. You know he's a good kid at heart because he's one of the gang who clubbed together that Easter to buy you a chocolate egg when you said you'd never had one.

You learn a lot even from the quiet ones that tell you nothing; the little Irish girl from across the road, not twenty-five yet and got six kids. Never says much but often has a bruise or two on her face when her man gets back off the stern freezers. Looks half starved herself but buys plenty of carrots and onions for a decent stew for the kids. "I would't put up with him" the neighbours say "and they're not even married."

There's an old clock on the top shelf with a notice "No tick here." But, of course, there is. Not many corner shops would survive if they didn't give the customers a bit on account. You often lose on the deal and you know they're rotten managers and their own worst enemy, but you can't see them go without an egg for the kids' tea or five cigs to see them through till pay-day.

Then there's a bit put by—when you do get paid—for the Christmas Club so that there'll be a few extras at Christmas—a tin of salmon; box of chocolates; crackers for the kids; and the inevitable cigar for dad.

The tinkle of the shop bell brings you out of the cosy living-room on a night. It might be a nice little order; a youngster wanting a penny ice-lolly; or just somebody wanting five penny bits for the gas meter. As often as not it's somebody a bit like yourself; lonely and wanting a few minutes' company; a sympathetic ear.

The supermarket may be cheaper, more efficient, more hygienic than the tatty old corner shop but it will never be as human. I know I'm a bit behind the times but I still think if they had a corner shop in the middle of every multi-storey block of flats or at the end of every row of soulless estate houses—and I mean a real corner shop owned and run by ordinary folk; not part of some enormous chain—then a lot of people would feel they belonged to a community again.

ABOUT THE FAMILY

by Betty Jerman

Baby bottles

HAVING sterilised baby bottles with enough equipment to keep a major part of the kitchen working surface permanently occupied, I found the new "Babysafe" steriliser unit both practical and compact. It is about the size of a large handleless jug. Within this unit, filled with whatever form of sterilising fluid you use, you can nest the mixing jug, bottle, teats, the mixing spatula, and the tongs which lift everything out. There is also a special cover which is placed on top of the items to sink them completely beneath the liquid.

If several feeds are mixed at once the remaining milk is left in the mixing jug, which has a protective lid, and stored in the refrigerator. There is then room for four bottles and their accessories to be left in the sterilising unit until needed.

The unit, which includes all the items mentioned (but only one feeding bottle) and a month's supply of sterilising tablets, costs £3.50 and is on display at the London Design Centre. Manufactured by the Cannon Rubber Manufacturers Limited, Ashley Road, Tottenham, London N 17.

New shoes

CLARKS do try to help mothers in the shoe shop argument when junior is demanding "something different." In their infant range for autumn they have three shoes with a nice high vamp to give a long look, and in each case the support lies across the instep to hold the foot where it should be instead of sliding forward on to the toe. "Denny" has a big wide tongue which rides boldly over the fastening strap. With "Lucia" the strap is interlaced through the high tongue to give a more feminine touch, and with "Judy" two straps are buckled across the patterned tongue to make a solid walking shoe more than just the same old thing. Each is made in red, blue, and brown but not in all the sizes and width fittings. Prices vary from £1.69 sizes 4-6½ for "Denny" (also made in sizes 7-8½), to "Lucia" £1.79 for sizes 3-6½ (also larger sizes) to "Judy" which is only in sizes 7-10½ at £1.99.

Teacher toy

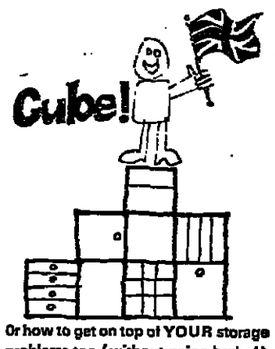
THE "EDUCAT" should release any amount of bidden urges in a child since you are meant to haul off its head and take off its legs—though how mothers will react to find limbs lying in corners is another matter. Apart from these therapeutic values it is actually meant to teach because the head is fastened on by a big press stud, the legs and arms by big buttons, and the waistcoat has a long lace and big holes so altogether a child learns about snapping together, buttoning, lacing and tieing or the reverse of all these skills. It is also washable. Available by post, 62p plus 3p postage, in red, blue, yellow, green, lilac, and black from Highland Home Industries, 94 George Street, Edinburgh.

Paper bag

THE "SLEEP DRI" disposable sleeping-bag is not intended to replace a good-quality fabric sleeping-bag but it obviously has plenty of short-term or emergency uses. It looks like a 6ft.-long paper sack, which is roughly what it is, made of three layers of tough Kraft paper, and including a layer of expanded polystyrene for insulation. It is just over 2ft. wide with a 3in. gusset. The outer layer is showerproof but not waterproof. In fine weather it will last up to about a fortnight though if it is refolded too often the polystyrene suffers. The bag was used for a schools' expedition to Greenland and during the Isle of Wight pop festival. The warden of a summer camp, where experiments to achieve the right formula were made, found that the paper bag helped with the problems of drying, storage, hygiene, and laundry bills. Obtainable only direct from Reed Medway Sacks Ltd., Larkfield, near Maidstone, Kent, 45p each.

Model 'planes

AIRFIX FLIGHTPAKS are model aeroplanes based on the paper dart principle and can at times come to earth with the same shattering results. But they are made out of pre-cut and creased cards, ready printed with markings which children have the fun of making up when it is wet and flying when the weather is better which you cannot do with a plastic kit. The first six include the Harrier and Concorde, price 29p.



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THE GUARDIAN

London Thursday September 9, 1971

The perils of delay

Who would think that the world is still in the throes of its biggest financial crisis since the Second World War? Not the Group of Ten—the rich nations' economic club—to judge by the outcome of their meeting in Paris last weekend and by the prospects for their gathering in London next week. The object of the Paris meeting, attended by senior financial civil servants from all ten countries, was to begin sorting out the upheaval caused by President Nixon's suspension of the convertibility of the dollar. It was hoped that the meeting of Finance Ministers in London on September 15 could then concentrate on preparing an outline plan for world monetary reform; and this was to be presented to the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund at the end of the month. In Paris, however, it was not even possible to agree on an agenda for the London meeting.

But does agreement, or non-agreement, at obscure meetings of world monetary experts really matter? There are those who feel that the whole international monetary crisis is, in a sense, a non-event. They argue that the technical disagreements among bankers and finance ministers can have no lasting effect on the real world of production, jobs, and standards of living. This is a dangerous illusion. The divisions between the Western nations over the future of the world's trading and monetary arrangements is not a matter of mere textbook concern. Unless agreement is reached—and soon—the danger is that each national government will attempt a partial, necessarily nationalist, solution on its own. This would mean retreat into a world of mutually hostile and economically protectionist trade blocks. That is a certain formula for economic stagnation and even worse unemployment.

Critics of the United States within the Group of Ten claim that the West Europeans and Japanese have gone a long way to meet President Nixon's demand for a change in the currency parities of the main trading nations. As a result of two weeks of "controlled floating" the dollar has been effectively devalued against all the main world currencies. In return the United States' trading partners are demanding an end to the import surcharge and some devaluation of the dollar against gold. The Americans are refusing to give ground on either point.

This is not a situation where virtue or evil can be clearly associated with one or other party to the dispute. All the nations involved, not just the Americans, are guilty of direct and indirect discrimination against the goods of other nations. Equally, if the Europeans reject any further revaluation of their currencies against the dollar, while wanting to see an improvement in the US payments gap, they must be prepared to share US defence costs abroad.

The argument about gold is a complete diversion. It is surely not beyond the wit of the bankers and economists to devise a world currency unit which combines IMF Special Drawing Rights with a partial link with gold (for as long as any nation wants it). Indeed one such scheme has already been proposed by an American economist. Some progress on these questions must be made, before the London Group of Ten meeting. The final deadline must be the IMF meeting on September 27. After that the pressures for protectionist reprisals and economic warfare will be much more difficult to resist.

Ulster: keep the door open

There is little chance of bringing about a meeting truly representative of the minority and majority communities in Northern Ireland. There is less chance of reaching any kind of agreement at it. Mr Maudling is right, nevertheless, to persist in trying. Mr Wilson, too, while highly critical of much that Mr Heath's Government has done, last night appealed to the minority in Northern Ireland to take part. The aim, as stated by Mr Maudling, is to find ways of giving the minority as well as the majority "an active, permanent, and guaranteed rôle" in administrating Northern Ireland. The talks are exploratory. They cannot be decisive. But to hold them—and to take part in them—is infinitely better than to let killing, bombing, and the destruction of Ireland go on.

Pre-conditions, of course, create problems. Even now, though, they could be overcome. Mr Gerry Fitt and others have put foremost emphasis on ending internment: Mr Maudling has put it on not tolerating violence, and on the discouragement of civil disobedience. There is room for concessions on both sides. The authorities cannot be expected to free all the internees, but a substantial number could be let go. To the extent that some of the hard core of IRA and Provisionals have been identified and held, their release will not come until calm and order are restored. But a substantial number of internees are not hard-core men, and these could be freed. That far Mr Maudling could and should go, even if it means harsh words with the Stormont Government. Similarly, the minority can be expected at least to damp down the campaign of civil disobedience. To expect them to call it off completely is unrealistic. To expect them to keep quiet about it, at least for the duration of the conference, is reasonable. And Mr Maudling in fact asked for no more than that civil disobedience "should be discouraged."

True, the chance of getting even this much agreement is small. If the minority were to insist on ending the Stormont regime first, or if the Stormont Government were to insist on a hard line over civil disobedience, the talks could never start. The gunmen, in any event, will do their best to sabotage any peace initiative. But if the talks can be held, then an opportunity will exist to discover how the Catholic community see themselves as playing an active and guaranteed role in running Northern Ireland; and an opportunity will exist for the majority's elected representatives to show that they genuinely want the Catholics to be respected citizens of Northern Ireland.

The means of guaranteeing the minority against regressive action by the majority must be part of the discussion. Various mechanisms can be proposed. Mr Wilson yesterday put his plan for a parliamentary commission with a protective role. That is one way, though its emphasis on the UK Parliament may not appeal to people who believe that Westminster took little interest in their welfare for nearly fifty years. There are other ways. The aim, above all, should be to discover what the Catholic groups have in mind—always assuming that, on their side, they expect continuation of the UK connection for as long as the majority in Northern Ireland want it.

The alternative to talks remains grim. It is indefinite continuation of bloodshed and wrecking. Most people in Northern Ireland, Catholic or Protestant, must be deeply grieved and dismayed already. Economic recovery cannot now come quickly—and indeed the damage to trade will affect the Republic, too. But the provisionals have their safe haven south of the border, and they will fight until stopped. The army in the North has the hard task of trying to contain them, with as little harm to innocent people as possible. Inevitably, as long as the fight is allowed to continue, the more will the innocent suffer.

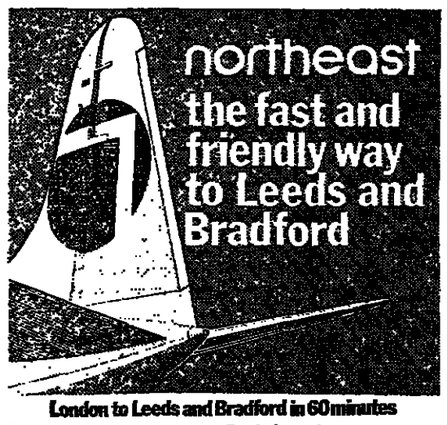
To break the price spiral

Leaders of the Confederation of British Industry are understandably pleased at the response they have had for the proposed price freeze. More than 80 per cent of the firms approached by the CBI have agreed to cooperate. The news is timely, coming as it does ahead of today's TUC debate on wages and the economy. The attempt by industry to hold down prices will provide ammunition for those at Blackpool who want to win union support for some moderation of wage claims in the coming months.

Nothing in the world of economics is quite as good as it seems at first sight. The proposed price restraint is no exception. It is, of course, purely voluntary. Even so it is very welcome and it marks a big change in attitudes from the days when the CBI even declined to cooperate with the Labour Government in notifying intended price increases. Firms will be expected to hold price increases to a minimum but will, if the pressure on costs is great, be able to put prices up by 5 per cent. The CBI plan also permits companies to raise prices even higher where the cost of imported materials makes this necessary.

The CBI has chosen its moment well to make an initiative on price restraint. Many member firms have only recently completed a major wave of price increases. These have yet to show up fully in the retail price index or, the more important, in the cost of living index. In the same way it will be some time before the benefits on restraint by CBI members become apparent to the general public. In addition some firms have refused to be bound by the CBI commitment. But these are relatively few in number and do not detract from the psychological significance of the CBI operation.

In the immediate future it is the psychological, rather than the purely economic, impact of the CBI action which may be of greatest importance. Trade unionists now have more than two years' experience of trying to negotiate wage advances in conditions of worsening inflation. The results are meagre. The latest National Income and Expenditure Blue Book, published yesterday, shows how even the largest nominal wage settlements can be whittled away by rising prices as well as increased national insurance and other stoppages. In spite of a 12 per cent increase in average earnings last year real disposable income rose by only 3½ per cent. Not all trade unions are blind to what is happening. Of course the task of those who see the need for action on wages to parallel the CBI price initiative would be made easier if the economy was expanding. But of this there are still few signs.



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A COUNTRY DIARY

CAERNARVONSHIRE: Since our last visit here in late May, the countryside has been almost overwhelmed by the rush of verdure, so that one has a feeling of being in an overstocked greenhouse. The cwm down which runs the rocky stream is filled with a greenish light, for little sunshine penetrates the dense leaf canopy. From the lane which meanders along the side of the hill, the view over the Conway valley with a glimpse of the distant sea is magnificent but at present is almost impossible to see, for the hedges meet overhead so that one walks through a green tunnel and thick prickly bramble suckers, stretching from one hedge to the other, cling and tear at one's clothes. Like most lanes too narrow and steep for the ubiquitous motor car, it will soon be quite impassable. The silence was almost oppressive with little bird sound except an occasional robin's song and no bleating of sheep nor lambs. The little foot-bridge is swung high above the stream and on the rocks below it we were glad to find the rare fern which has grown there ever since I can remember. This is the Tonbridge filmy-fern, with fronds so small and delicate that it might be taken for a luxurient moss. In Britain it is almost confined to a few stations in Wales, the West Country and the south-west Highlands of Scotland, as well as the district of Kent from which it takes its name.

L. P. SAMUELS.

WORKERS' CONTROL: the TUC, which yesterday voted against the Common Market, cannot afford to turn its back on European colleagues seeking to democratise multinational giants, writes CHRISTOPHER LAYTON

Workers' say-time

In all the animadversions of the TUC this week, little thought and debate have been devoted to the issues that lie behind the events at Upper Clyde. Yet Clyde workers have shown how industrial democracy can be made to work and generate a new spirit which would transform Britain's industrial life. Their experience has also shown, however, that industrial democracy is not going to be established in Britain if it is left to isolated groups of workers, in desperate economic situations, to pit their courage and imagination against all the forces of law, power, tradition and the market place.

It will only be established if the Trade Union movement and the Labour Party now settle down to hammer out a practical legislative programme to make all large companies, whether private or public-owned, responsible not just to shareholders but to employees too. That could indeed be Labour's positive answer to the Industrial Relations Act.

Such a programme cannot be worked out in a purely national framework, for the commanding heights of a modern economy are not the old declining national industries like coal, steel, and railways, which successive Labour Governments kindly took into public care when they ceased to be able to support themselves; they are the great multinational companies which represent both the most effective instruments of world economic development and the biggest concentration of economic power the world has ever seen.



Workers in control: Messrs Reid, Barr and Airlie of UCS

In Europe the European Community offers a means for joint governmental control over those features of multinational companies that affect the public interest. More important to those who work in them is to achieve a real share in the company decisions which affect their lives and here the means are both the building of direct trade union bargaining power and the winning of legal rights to share in management through a European company law.

In the past, European trade unionists have split into two camps on this issue. The powerful West German Trade Union Federation has pioneered its own version of industrial democracy at home. That concept, it is worth recalling, was born, like the UCS experiment, in a time of crisis—the years of defeat—when management and workers, facing starvation, were under overwhelming pressures to reject the outdated authoritarianism of old style capitalism and work together for survival.

With economic recovery, the institutions of Mitbestimmung got watered down, but they still provide a useful advance on the nineteenth century notion that companies should be responsible to shareholders alone. Throughout industry employees have the right to choose one third of the supervisory boards of companies; statutory company councils have certain real powers.

More important, the threat of a general strike in 1951 enabled the trade unions to retain, in the coal and steel industries, the right to elect half the members of the supervisory board and to choose the managing director for labour relations.

For the DGB the weakness of the Brandt Government has been that dependence on the votes of the Free Democrats has prevented the extension of these parity arrangements, which give workers real power in coal and steel, to industry as a whole. But the DGB has persuaded the other non-Communist trade unions in the Six to adopt the concept of parity, at the level of the supervisory board, as the objective for a European company law.

Profiting by their experience at home, which has suggested a need for a third force on the board between management and employers, the DGB and its partners proposed at European level that the two equal groups of directors representing employees and shareholders should then jointly choose a further one-third of supervisory board members.

In the past the British, Belgian, and Communist trade union movements in Europe have all been sceptical about this concept of sharing managerial responsibility and power—in the case of the British because they wanted to keep their hands free to fight for wage claims, in the case of the Communists because they stood not for workers' participation in managing a mixed economy but for a Utopian overthrow of "capitalist society" as a whole.

This negative position has, however, been eroded by two facts. More and more, it has become apparent that purely negative trade union power cannot satisfy workers' interests; strategic managerial decisions on investment and other matters determine jobs, conditions, and the ability to pay better wages; workers need to share in the decisions before their consequences hit them on the head.

At shopfloor level, moreover, a more educated labour force presses with increasing vigour for a say in controlling the working process itself—which they understand so well—while the white collar unions, often the first to be hit by takeovers and often the most conscious of the shortcomings of the co-opted mediocrities who still man some British boards (we have no less authority than Sir Joseph Lockwood for that) are in the forefront of the pressure for more democratic means of choosing board members and ensuring that employees have legal rights.

Mr Nigel Foulkes, former managing director of Rank-Xerox, recently wrote that management needs to abandon the old authoritarian concept and to see itself as gardener, cultivating the spontaneous growth and ideas which spring up in a firm. Certainly modern innovative industries cannot thrive under traditional hierarchic management, with each man isolated from his fellows by the division of labour and stuck in a boring, narrow job. Innovation thrives in a democratic working community where management is a catalyst of common effort.

The debate within the European Community on industrial democracy has focused on the rights of workers under a European company law. Compromising between the pressures from the democratic trade union movement and the more conservative views of some Governments, the commission has proposed that one third of directors on the supervisory boards of European companies should be chosen by employees.

The draft European company statute also provides that European companies must give their employees multinational wage bargaining rights and set up company councils with rights to certain information and real powers.

Yesterday the TUC voted against the Common Market, and the Labour Party is likely to do so within the next few weeks. But neither can afford to turn its back indefinitely on Socialist and trade union colleagues in Europe who are seeking ways of democratising the multinational giants.

For Labour one of the attractions of Europe ought indeed to be that a growing body of people on the Continent are thinking imaginatively about the future of industrial society. Why not envisage, in ten years' time, multinational enterprises integrating a research and production effort throughout Europe, but with a high degree of workers' control at plant level, and a company general meeting in which employees participate, making use of closed circuit television for its trans-European deliberations as only managements do today?

Interpretations on Bennion

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—As someone who is opposing apartheid from within this country, I have followed with great interest the movement to prevent racially-selected sports teams from "representing" South Africa internationally. I cannot help feeling that Francis Bennion (Letters, August 23) does not fully appreciate the effect his prosecution of Peter Hain has had on White South Africa. Regrettably—and I am sure without his intention—he has become the standard-bearer of racialists here to whom rugby and cricket are far more important than the welfare of their countrymen. To state that his prosecution is "private" may be correct, but this is true only nominally. Mr Bennion has had a large sum of money raised through, inter alia, the South African Rugby Board, The City Council of a Nationalist stronghold, and two [illegible] meetings, at one of which he shared the platform with several staunch supporters of White supremacy.

In terms of South African politics I am a moderate: I don't wish to see this country brought to a state of bloody revolution. The danger of moves such as Mr Bennion's is that they tend to lessen the effect of outside pressure for constructive change in this country: they cause Whites to think that the abject loathing in which the civilised world holds apartheid is not as great as they thought.

I found it significant that at Mr Bennion's Durban meeting, which I attended, the audience remained totally silent when he condemned apartheid—except for a handful of students at the back of the hall who were later attacked by vandals and surrounded by a "guard" of some 50 people who were concerned purely with defending racialism — and were not interested in the comparative moderation Mr Bennion offered.

And this is what concerns me most about Mr Bennion's case. Not his views, but their warped and twisted interpretation by jubilant South Africans who feel at last the world is realising that discrimination is morally justified. Mr Bennion's entire campaign shows signs of being taken over by this element. As a concerned South African I would appeal to him to drop his prosecution of Peter Hain, who has shown this country Britain's abhorrence of apartheid and whose work has had a profound effect in moderating our Government's policy.—Yours faithfully,

Simon Walker.

P.O. Box 240,
Rondebosch, Cape Town.

Casting Concorde before the Gadarene cows

Sir,—The fact that Concorde achieved a speed of 1,400 mph is recorded with some relish in today's Guardian (September 3). It seems that the problem of the aircraft's sonic boom has been almost forgotten with the passing of time and its continuing success at going faster and faster. The people of Pembrokeshire, however, have not forgotten that aspect of Concorde's passage through the sound barrier, or if they had they were rudely reminded of it yesterday by two ear-splitting bangs.

I was walking with a young lady along the cliff path overlooking the bay at Solva. The result of this totally unexpected shattering of the rural calm was catastrophic. My companion was so startled that she almost fell over the cliff; a canoeist who was negotiating a tricky swell had his concentration so broken that he capsized his craft; and cows in the valley below were stampeded and almost ran into the sea.

This is too high a price to pay for some technological white elephant which, even if its development is brought to a successful conclusion, can never recompense those people to whom it is doing untold damage.—Yours,

R. I. G. Doone.

6 Ellis Avenue,
Haverfordwest,
Pembrokeshire.

The Prime Minister of India's Fund: an appeal

Sir, — Martin Woollacott's report (September 1) gives a clear, appalling picture of the burden imposed upon India by the flood of refugees from East Bengal.

Every democracy in the world should now be rallying to her support, but in fact—as Martin Woollacott shows—help from the outside world has so far been miserably inadequate. Governments are inhibited, at best, by a reluctance to be over-generous with taxpayers' money; at worst by a narrow, short-sighted view of what is in the national interest.

In that connection, your readers will be glad to know that a committee has been formed in Britain to raise money for the Prime Minister of India's Fund. This was started by Pandit Nehru to help disaster victims generally, and has been continued by his successors. Obviously the chief demands on it at present are for the East Bengal refugees, and contributions to it from this country are earmarked exclusively for that purpose.

The fund has the unique merit of being under Mrs Gandhi's personal supervision. It is expertly administered and Mrs Gandhi is better placed than anyone to judge the priorities and to apply the money accordingly. Cheques can be made out simply to INR, and sent either to me or to Lloyds Bank, Cox and King's Branch, 6 Pall Mall, London, SW 1.—

John Grigg.

32 Dartmouth Row,
London SE 10.

Ireland: the guns and the history

Sir,—Judging from the letters published in your correspondence columns since internment was introduced in Northern Ireland I am not alone in being stunned and amazed by the editorial line which you have taken: one which appears to put the blame for present events fairly and squarely and solely on the IRA's "handful of gunmen" without appearing to take into account the conditions which made it possible for that "lawless handful" to operate with such devastating effect.

You may well have very good grounds for taking the line you are taking and even for ignoring not only 400 years of history but also the past two years of actuality. But would you please descend from your Olympian heights for once and explain to those of your readers who do not share your views just why you are taking an editorial line on Northern Ireland which is so much at variance with what one might have expected from the Guardian?—Yours faithfully,

J. Alfred Leonard.

16 Carisbrooke Drive,
Mapperley Park,
Nottingham.

Fear the Greeks especially at sea

Sir,—The loss of life and difficulties with the Heleanna come as no surprise following our journey on the ship's previous passage from Patras to Ancona. The sailing was delayed by six hours while an extra shipload of cars and passengers were embarked, the cars being deck-loaded and the passengers dispersed with bedding in the lounges and on all the remaining deck space. The total complement of travellers reached 1,565 as compared with the promised figure of roughly 600.

Part of the delay in sailing was due to arguments between the insurers and the Master as to whether the ship should sail with the loading and numbers involved. The lifeboats were not adequate in number and no directions were available regarding lifeboat stations for the people bedded down in the lounges or on the upper decks.

Our journey was safely concluded but proved to be extremely uncomfortable, the catering, sanitary accommodation, and semi-air-conditioning not coping with conditions created by the overcrowding, the staff being overstretched and under considerable strain.

The Greek Government has in recent years increased the seamen's wages and introduced more stringent regulations for the marine service; but one has little confidence in such measures where the safety of passengers is concerned as compared with preserving the profitability of operating such Greek boats as the Heleanna.

The converted oil-tanker did have the benefit of radar and St Christopher's icon on the bridge, but more human endeavour as well as technology and prayers are needed if passengers are not to die unnecessarily with the Greek marine. The ticket conditions reveal an avoidance of claims that is Byzantine in its complexity, but it is a compliment to Italian law that the Heleanna's Master is now imprisoned.—Yours faithfully,

Alan and Sylvia Blanc.

19 Henley Drive,
Kingston, Surrey.

Volunteers and the hospitals' dilemma

Sir,—Your report of PEP's research into the use of volunteers in hospitals highlights the growing dilemma facing those struggling to increase community involvement in the health services. Is it wrong for volunteers to wash, feed, and work with patients, when we know the alternative is often that just one nurse will be left alone to care for as many as 50 subnormal people?

Has not the time come to face the fact that very few of us are prepared to devote our whole lives to working with the mentally handicapped, but a great many are already giving a year of community service in this way and thousands more might readily follow. What is required is an imaginative and skilful "re-tooling" to maximise the effectiveness of the available qualified staff and to back them up with a "relay race" succession of young volunteers.—Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Hoodless,
Executive Director,
Community Service Volunteers,
28 Commercial Street,
London E 1.

هكذا من الأصل



PETER JENKINS

Direct fuel

I WAS having a drink once in the Central Hotel, Belfast, with a nice man called George Hyde who is chairman of the executive council of the Ulster Unionist Party. Another nice man called John Hume, the militant campaigner on behalf of the Catholics, came in. Hyde was determined to buy Hume a drink; Hume didn't want a drink with Hyde. They arrived at a typically Irish non-solution: Hume said to Hyde: "I'll tell you what, you can buy me a drink but I won't drink it." Mr Jack Lynch's meeting with Mr Edward Heath seems to have been conducted on the same principle.

Mr Lynch believes he has a responsibility to help the Catholic minority in the Six Counties. He genuinely wishes to improve their lot and privately recognises that the question of the border is not an immediate practical issue of politics.

Nevertheless, he felt obliged at the Chequers meeting to assert his claims on behalf of the minority in such a way that the constitutional issue was raised and a lot of time wasted as a result. The meeting never got down to the real business of discussing the practical steps which the British Government is ready to consider—it insists with an open mind—for helping the Catholic minority within the existing constitutional position.

No details have been given of the practical steps which Mr Heath and Mr Maudling are now ready to consider but there is a strong impression that they don't go far enough. The platitudes are still being trundled out: the Catholics should be given "more of a say"; "common sense must prevail"; "there can be no dialogue with violence." Mr Maudling's latest initiative is a rather belated and not very hopeful-looking attempt at a policy of "winning the hearts and minds of the people" within a military context.

One of the inconsistencies of the British position is this: it is argued that the vast majority of both Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland really wish to live in peace; but it is argued at the same time that a political coalition between Unionists and the opposition parties is not feasible because they cannot even agree on the constitutional position of Northern Ireland.

A distinction needs to be made between the border and the Constitution, between the status of Northern Ireland as an integral part of the United Kingdom and the political arrangements for governing it internally. When the British Government rightly asserts—as Mr Heath did to Mr Lynch — that whatever solutions are found must be consistent with democratic principles, does it simply mean that the will of the majority to remain a part of the United Kingdom must be upheld (which it must) or does it mean that the Stormont system must also be perpetuated?

Stormont was designed to wither away. It was invented in the hope that the two parts of Ireland would become united within the British Empire. The existence of the Stormont system is a permanent invitation to those on both sides of the border who do not accept partition to endeavour to end it. It may represent the will of the Protestant majority to remain apart from the South, but it has proved incapable of governing by consent and that is the crucial weakness of the political structure of Northern Ireland.

The British Government claims that it will make no further concessions to Protestant extremism and will intern Protestants if and when it becomes necessary to do so on security grounds. At the same time the Government expresses understanding of the "desperate fears" of the Protestants as they see the border at risk. Mr Lynch now affects to pooh-pooh the pressures which Mr Faulkner is under.

If the British Government wishes to convince both anxious Protestants and hopeful Republicans that the Six Counties are not six counties lost to Ireland but six integral counties of the United Kingdom it could do so decisively by ending their semi-independent status. This would carry the risk of elevating IRA terrorism into a war of colonial independence, but it would also present the possibility of restructuring the politics of Northern Ireland on non-sectarian grounds.

"Direct rule" is more easily and perhaps more effectively threatened than carried out. Simply to suspend the politics of Northern Ireland and govern an unwilling province from Westminster is not in itself a solution. But some sort of a solution, or at least the best chance of an improvement in a now near-hopeless situation, may lie in separating the border question and the constitutional question and opening the way to more radical measures for restoring government by consent than those which Mr Heath and Mr Maudling are now toying with.

PATRICK KEATLEY examines Malta's new ploy for a fatter purse

The game Mintoff plays



Dom Mintoff

WHEN Malta as a whole was under siege British forces were trying to lift it; today it is the 2,800 members of the British Army, Royal Navy, and RAF who are themselves under siege in a game of diplomatic warfare that is none the less uncomfortable for those on the receiving end.

The technique of harassment has begun with the sudden imposition of Customs duties on the fuel supplies for the British forces on the island. Normally these enter duty-free under the 1964 Military Agreement, which is not due to expire for another three years. If there were not a diplomatic war in progress, London could complain to Valetta that this was a wholly unjustified breach of specific agreements.

But there is no point. The Customs duties are only the first in a considerable list of pinpricks Mr Mintoff can inflict if he wants to play this particular game, and they are well aware of this at the Ministry of Defence in London. We have been through this whole pantomime once before, and the man who invented it was not the present Labour Prime Minister but his Conservative predecessor, Dr Borg Olivier. So there are plenty of variations ready in the old file that has now been reopened—delays, unexpected form-filling, and other ways of applying cumulative pressure.

And, so far as anyone can see, Britain simply has to stay there and take it. Because the alternative would be to pull out, and this would be tanta mount to admitting defeat. Mr Mintoff, like Dr Borg Olivier before him, is reckoning that the British Prime Minister does not want to risk loss of face, nor can he use *gun-boat tactics against* a small independent nation without paying a high price at the United Nations. So the harassments will go on.

The danger in this situation is that the present impasse could lead to outright breakdown in relations comparable to the disastrous handling of the situation over the Aswan Dam in 1956 by John Foster Dulles. In retrospect it is possible now to see that the Egyptian leadership never intended to break with the West and end up—militarily, at least—in the pocket of Moscow. Dom Mintoff in Malta is far from being a tool or puppet of the Soviet Union, and has tried to make this clear repeatedly in public statements and personal writings in his home country which have almost never seen the light of day in Britain. He does not intend to be thrust into the arms of Moscow. But the danger is that he will be if things now take a savage turn for the worse.

There is an unconfirmed report from American sources that Libya has made a secret advance of £5 millions in emergency credits to Malta as the result of Mr Mintoff's flying visit to Tripoli on August 17. It is well known that President Gadafy would like to see this Mediterranean island completely detached from both Eastern and Western blocks, and joining the revolutionary governments of Arab North Africa in the non-aligned camp.

It is said by some sources in Malta itself—circles largely critical of Mr Mintoff and sympathetic to the Borg Olivier camp—that the quid pro quo demanded by Libya is the handing over of air traffic control which is now handled in Malta under the existing arrangements of the ICAO civil aviation system. It would amount to authority of a kind over a million square miles of air space reaching as far as the Sudan, and might well please Arab sensitivities over something they believe was lost to them when these arrangements were set up and they were still colonial territories under Western control.

But another part of the *price of full support by Libya* is the known wish of President Gadafy that there should be no foreign forces stationed on Malta at all, and no fleets of either side using Grand Harbour. In return Libya is said to be ready to provide *untied aid in hard currency* worth £25 millions per year.

If Mr Mintoff appears quixotically to hesitate it is because he well knows that no regime lasts indefinitely, and a different set of political masters in Libya might easily cancel or reduce the value of this annual subsidy. In any case it would leave Malta with all her eggs in one Libyan basket.

Mr Mintoff and his colleagues of the Malta Labour Party, who came back to power this summer after thirteen years in the wilderness, would much rather have a slow phasing out of the present British military forces, with the useful revenue they bring to the island, over several years. In the meantime, they would hope to see the establishment of alternative industries to take the place of this income from military facilities, with the Soviet Union, Western Germany, and other nations on both sides in the cold war helping with this diversification.

After all, if Singapore can do business with both sides, providing bunkering facilities for the Soviet Navy and merchant fleet as well as for neutral and Western powers, why should not Malta do the same?

The stigma of communism which wrongly attaches to Mr Mintoff stems from the years when he became entangled in a bitter political quarrel with the elderly Archbishop, now in his eighties, who made it a mortal sin for any son or daughter of the church to vote for the Malta Labour Party. This veto, happily, has now been lifted and Mr Mintoff himself at 54 is no longer the impulsive firebrand he was when first elected Prime Minister in colonial times at the age of 39. He has a formidable intellect, and a temper which is not always under control. But he is by no means the enemy of Western values that some quarters in Washington seem to think.

NATO has now raised the bidding by a little over a million a year in the latest package offer, which is apparently insufficient for Mr Mintoff. If Britain and her allies, for reasons of pride, insist on trying to drive a sharp bargain, we shall end up not only pound foolish but possibly as diplomatically foolish as the late Mr Dulles as well.



Clacks of doom

Dennis Barker on the menacing balls

FASHIONABLE people, as the permissive school claims, may all be doing it but there is a great danger that it may cause blindness. Clacker-balling is under a cloud. If it continues without precautions, there is no telling what results may flow.

Clacker-balling? Walk around almost any London street market or any fashionable toy store, and their clacking will be audible. They are the little plastic balls attached to two pieces of string that can be bounced off one another with a clacking sound like a woodpecker going berserk. They cost about the same as a pint and a half of beer but—according to the British Toy Council—are rather more hazardous.

Experience in America, where they were developed, has shown that they can splinter, or fly off the strings, causing eye injuries. Or they can stay on the string and bruise your arm if you mistime the twirling lumps of plastic. At least one state in the US has banned them and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness is concerned about their dangers.

Traders over here still tend to take a robust view of the whole business, as well they may in view of its cash potential. One stallholder in Leather Lane, EC1, said he was selling at least 200 a day, rising to 400 towards the weekend. Another said the rate of profit on each ball was about 13p, or 50 per cent, "and I'm rather slow—some people have made some real profit out of this, though I doubt whether it can go on at the same rate."

Dangers? One stallholder admitted: "Well, I have had a few people coming back and saying they got bruised a bit with the balls hitting their arms. We tell them to try it first with shorter strings, so the balls only hit their hands, where it doesn't hurt so much. But the balls haven't split, because they are made of the finest plastic, not like some."

There was some condemnation of Spanish balls. "They come on ordinary string—no strength in it—and even if the string doesn't break it can slip through the ring in the middle so that one ball drops lower than the other and misses it when swung. The balls themselves are of translucent plastic in many colours and I should think they're the sort that split."

Lines of supply are now so complex that tracing sources is not easy. Clacker balls come from Spain, Italy, Holland and the US, to name but a few. None of those bought in Leather Lane yesterday had any mark showing their makers' names or even their country of origin. One pair, said to be from Holland, was simply labelled "(n) Euro-Tick —European Rage" and although the Carnil Cliker-Clak was said to be English and had a page of instructions, it bore no hint of its origin.

Because of this difficulty, the British Toy Council, an advisory body protecting the quality of British toys, yesterday declared that its strictures had to be "mild." All the same, clacker balls required a high standard of material, quality control and labelling to eliminate all the unsafe ones from the shops.

Mr Ronald Strode, press officer of the council, said that clacker balls should be attached to the cords so that they could not slip off. The cord should be of high tensile strength and of synthetic fibres that would not fray in use. If cracks developed in the balls, or cords became frayed or loose, the toy should no longer be used.

Properly used and made, clacker balls should be no more dangerous than other toys made for use "energetically." But, Mr Strode pointed out, parents had a clear responsibility to see their children's clacker balls were safe—and retailers could be fined up to £100 for selling dangerous toys.

Up Sesame cul de sac

Peter Fiddick on the TV rumpus

TURN your faces to the wall, children—the grown-ups are playing "Sesame Street." At home, yesterday, London Weekend Television accompanied the announcement of their autumn schedules with a printed statement — "... we are confident that we will be offering London parents and children a programme worth their most serious consideration."

In America, meanwhile, readers of the "New York Times" awoke to find on their journal's *front page the same* headline that had earlier cried from the British papers: "BBC orders ban on 'Sesame Street.'" With quotes from Sir James Pitman: Obviously it's hard for them to conceive that anyone can do anything better than the BBC."

Those television men, teachers and journalists who have been keeping an eye on the moves over the past year to bring here the American show for 3-6 year olds are having to pinch themselves to believe that what had seemed to be an increasingly routine (not to say boring) question of scientific assessment should actually have turned into that modern rarity—an inter-network sniping match.

It is, of course, a travesty to say that "the BBC bans 'Sesame Street,'" linking it with Kenny Everett and pop songs with heavy breathing. The fact is that Miss Monica Sims, head of children's programmes at the Corporation, *decided a clear year ago not* to buy "Sesame Street" and that since then its makers, the Children's Television Workshop, have been solidly negotiating with various ITV companies and the Independent Television Authority itself.

Hence this summer's pilot run on Harlech TV. Hence the trial run for 13 Saturdays *starting on London Weekend* this week with a panoply of educational monitoring.

What we have learnt, and what the handling of statements is now making public, is that whatever the putative sensitivity of the British *child faced with television* programmes from alien cultures, it is nothing compared with the sensitivity of the British *programme maker*. No mention of "Sesame Street" has failed to bring anyone connected with "Playschool" or "Romper Room" or whatever, burning to the phone or typewriter. And the other lot were just as edgy: "They're saying at the ITA that you're rerunning a campaign," the word came back.

Not that there wasn't a campaign. Children's Television Workshop may be a non-profit trust but they aren't afraid of spending a penny. You can, for instance, take it as read that the transatlantic telephone system has not gone unused since Miss Sims made her Monday proclamation.

Even so, it is remarkable even by television's remarkable standards, that Miss Sims, having long ago made her decision, having given her views on the programme's faults in great detail (including in this newspaper last December) should have devoted nearly one-third of her prepared statement on her department's new autumn schedules to knocking a programme about to start a (hopefully scientific) test authorised by the ITA.

More remarkable is that her position on the programme seems to have stiffened notably as it has got nearer the other channel. Last December, for instance, she was saying that "Sesame Street" was unsuitable for Britain because it was "carefully geared to the needs of 'disadvantaged' children in the United States and properly reflects the society in *which they live.*" By last Monday this had moved to the reproduction of criticisms by "educationalists in America" of the programme's "essentially middle-class" values.

She has now flown to Oslo, so it was a bit difficult to establish yesterday exactly who the critics were, though they certainly included one columnist and the organiser of a small "Headstart" programme for under-privileged children in Florida. The muttering in New York, of course, was that America's a big country and she knows very well about the dozens in favour.

Still, we don't want to go into that do we? All I know is that it got on the cover of "Time" magazine. Anyway, CTW's vice-president, Michael Dann, is coming over next week for LWT's launch—and the BBC have asked him to appear on "Line-up." There is even a whisper of asking Monica Sims on too. Try and stay up, kiddies, it could be zingier than the muppets.

MISCELLANY

Nicked in the bud



Morgan-redundant?

ORGANISATION and Method reports, like Royal Commissions, have a nasty habit of coming up with the wrong answers. A study of the Labour Party's head office, delivered this week, has put a tiger among the pigeons. It recommends the abolition of the number two job, Assistant General Secretary, on the grounds that there is not enough work for him to do.

The post was created only a couple of years ago on the suggestion of an earlier study by Bill Simpson, a member of the party executive and leader of the Foundry Workers' Union. Gwyn Morgan, ambitious and under 40, was promoted Assistant General Secretary from head of the International Department.

The new O and M report — commissioned by the General Secretary, the Party chairman, and leaders of the Transport House staff council — also proposes the appointment of four superheads of department: one for information (including research and international, as well as publicity), one for finance, another for organisation, and a fourth to serve as Labour's business manager. Apart perhaps from organisation, none is an automatic berth for present departmental heads.

Many mincers will chew over the report before it goes either to the National Executive or to a Party conference (next autumn's rather than this). The most convenient solution for Gwyn Morgan, if the recommendations are adopted, would be for Harry Nicholas to retire as General Secretary and leave the inheritance to his assistant. But even though he is fully 66, the gallant knight seems in no mood to hang up his spurs.

● *THE TUC's "instruction" to unions to boycott the wicked new Tory register has left more than a few of the smaller brethren trembling in the gunsights. But the TUC tiddlers have not survived this long without guile, or humour. A. C. Torode, general secretary of the 4,000-member Sign and Display Trades Union, who has been a congress delegate for 39 years, has found an answer. He is recommending his executive to write to Vic Feather, recording support for TUC policy and undertaking to deregister the day after the Transport and General, the Amalgamated Engineers, and the General and Municipal Workers have done so.*

Fled Indians

CALCUTTA's matinée idol (yes, they still have matinée idols in Calcutta) Uttam Kumar and his wife, the actress Supriya Kumari, mean much more to Bengali cinemagoers than, say, Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor do in the West. Kumar's magic hold on the Bengalis has to be seen to be believed.

When the Marxist Party was at the height of its power, Jyoti Basu was paid the compliment of being described as "*the Uttam Kumar of Bengali* politics." The title "the Uttam Kumar of Literature" was given recently to a scribe on *trial for pornographic writing.*

But Uttam Kumar and Supriya have had to flee Calcutta and seek refuge in Bombay. The reason for their hurried departure is that they were under attack from Naxalites enraged at their style of living and their "craze for amassing wealth." The Naxalites are no mere straitjacketed moralists. They can also be straitlaced moralists: another Calcutta actress has had a warning from them that she must give up the unIndian habit of smoking in public.

● *THE POLYTECHNICS still have some way to go to make themselves understood. At the first meeting, in Nottingham, of the committee of directors of polys, the director of the Trent Polytechnic was greeted by the incoming Vice-Chancellor of Nottingham University, who said: Yes, it would be so nice if his daughter could take her "O" Levels at the poly.*

Impromptu

UNSUNG HERO of the 1971 Shiraz Arts Festival may prove to be Andrew Porter, music critic of the "Financial Times." It was he who had a word with Mehdi Busheri, the Festival director, who happens to be the Shah of Iran's brother-in-law, suggesting that Peter Brook's International Theatre Research Centre should be invited to Persia.

It was Porter, too, who had the idea of a Persian type of Comedia dell'Arte by getting the improvisational "Popular Theatre" from Tehran's red light district to put on an unrehearsed Persian version of "Figaro" ("on the spur of the moment"). Within an hour of receiving the libretto, the Persian company had translated it and began acting it, under the title "The Cantankerous Hadji."

Odd, everyone keeps saying, that such strong revolutionary stuff as "Figaro" should have been allowed in Iran—where the censor bans all the Shakespearean history plays and especially "Hamlet" (they don't like plays in which kings get killed). And where Ionesco's "Exit the King" could only be staged publicly after the title had been changed to "Exit the Prince."

● *THE CONSUMER comes first, according to Israeli courts. A teenage (just) waitress was arrested on charges of prostitution—but not until the driver of the car she stopped had handed over £2. She pleaded guilty before an Israeli magistrate's court. But who gets the money? According to the prosecution, the State does. But the court ruled that the driver should get a refund.*

Lead cross

"THERE ARE four categories of decoration which the President of the Federal Republic of Germany can bestow," according to the German Ambassador in London yesterday. One is for long service, one for overseas service, and one for people who attend lengthy luncheons and dinners and finish up by ruining their health. Peter Daubeny, who puts the annual World Theatre Season together at the Aldwych, was given the fourth order—the Verdienstkreuz, or Order of Merit.



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ADVERTISING FEATURE



VALUE FOR MONEY

Every housewife when she is out shopping is looking perhaps above all for value for money, and this is of particular importance to her when buying food and drink for her family. In shops and supermarkets throughout the country there is a wide variety of food and drink which offers good value for the price paid, but no single item can offer as good value for money as the daily pinta, which, without fail, appears on her doorstep every day.

There is a vast industry behind this milk on the doorstep—every day of the year, including Sundays, Bank Holidays and Christmas Day, something like 33,000,000 pints of milk are delivered to 16 million homes by 40,000 milkmen. The milk comes from 80,000 farms and is produced by nearly three million cows.

To supply milk on this huge scale, to supply it fresh and regularly, is one of the miracles of modern industry. *Including* the cost of the milk itself more than a million pounds a day are needed to do it, and a million and a *half people rely upon the* dairy industry and its products for a living

Most of us take the cleanliness *and freshness of our* milk for granted nowadays and we do not always realise how much more fortunate we are than our grandparents. About 100 years ago the milk was bought from a street-seller carrying open buckets — or perhaps from a *dairy with cows kept behind* the shop! Those "good old days" are now over and successive laws affecting milk production and delivery have been passed which now ensure that the milk on the doorstep is pure with nothing added or taken away, and is safe and hygienic for all the family.

When it comes to value for money milk has no equal. In fact it is the most economical of all foods. There is no waste with milk — every drop can be used and enjoyed. Just consider some of *these comparisons — from* one pint of milk we get as much protein as three eggs, nearly a quarter of a pound of liver, a quarter of a pound of white fish, or more than a quarter of a pound of beefsteak — which is quite a generous helping! And from one pint of milk as much calcium as from three ounces of cheese, 20 eggs or 21 pounds of potatoes.

All this at a price at little more than twice as much as 1938, whereas most foodstuffs have gone up three or four times as much since that date. Before the war it took the average man 12 minutes to earn the price of a pint of milk; now it takes him less than six minutes. *On this basis milk is actually* much cheaper to buy nowadays than before the war.

And, of course, there is great variety and although the colours of the caps may vary from one milkman to another, customers can always find the grade of milk indicated by the printed wording on the cap. The main grades are:

PASTEURISED MILK
Milk which has been subjected to the pasteurisation method of heat-treatment.

HOMOGENISED MILK
Milk which has been heat-treated and so processed as to break up the tiny globules of milk fat and distribute them evenly throughout the milk instead of allowing them to rise to the top thus *forming* a 'cream-line' at the top of the bottle.

STERILISED MILK
Milk which has been homogenised, bottled and then heat-treated in a way that will make it remain fit for human consumption for at least seven days. In practice it will keep for two to three months unopened.

UHT MILK
Milk which has been subjected to ultra-heat treatment. When packed under sterile conditions it will keep for several months unopened.

CHANNEL ISLANDS MILK
Milk from cows of the Channel Islands breeds (Jerseys and Guernseys) with a minimum of butterfat content of four per cent.

SOUTH DEVON MILK
Milk from cows of the South Devon breed with a minimum butterfat content of four per cent.

FARM BOTTLED MILK
Milk which has been bottled at the farm on which it was produced. It may be from any breed of cow.

UNTREATED MILK
Where the raw milk is produced by a farmer holding a licence from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food but which is not subjected to any form of heat-treatment.

Dairymen, however, have many problems. Most of us nowadays like to work a five-day week but milkmen have frequently to work at weekends and be out in all weathers — we all have painful memories of English winters. But there is one way in which we can help to lighten their burdens and that is by ensuring that we *do not misuse milk bottles* but rinse and put them out regularly every day. The bottles belong to the dairy companies and it costs them millions a year to replace broken and misused bottles.

No other country in the *world enjoys a daily delivery* service as good as Britain's. No other food provides such good value for money — a most important point now that free milk is no longer available in primary schools for children over seven.

As a former Chairman of an Education Authority I am especially proud of the health of our children, and the gradual disappearance of rickets and the malnutrition that afflicted so many children of previous generations.

I hope that all mothers who share my concern, will encourage their children to continue to take milk in one form or another. This is particularly important now that free milk is not generally available for the 8—11 year-olds at school.

I hope all parents will agree that so nutritious a food as milk must always be a priority in the family budget.

The Rt. Hon. Lady Elliot of Harwood, D.B.E.

This autumn term is the first when there will be no free milk in primary schools for children over seven, except on medical prescription. The Government's decision to withdraw this milk means virtually the end of the milk-in-schools scheme, and this is obviously a matter for active consideration by parents and all those concerned with the welfare of young children.

Back to school with a difference

School milk began in 1927 and since 1944 up to 1968 all children in school were *entitled to* free milk. In 1968 free milk was withdrawn from secondary schools. School milk has been so much taken for granted, as has the health of our children, that many people may not realise just what this break with tradition is going to mean.

During these years the average health of the nation has improved enormously, and naturally this is due to many factors. Nevertheless there can be little doubt that the widespread availability of free milk through our schools made a valuable contribution.

It is interesting in this connection to quote the words of Professor John Yudkin, the Professor of Nutrition at London University, "Show me a child that takes his pint of milk, and I will show you a well nourished child". He went on to say: "Malnutrition is as unlikely in a child that has been given his pint of milk a day as diptheria is unlikely in a child that has been given its inoculations".

Many people think that malnutrition in this country no longer exists and that our welfare services are all-embracing. Where there is poverty, and any charitable organisation will attest its existence, there is probably malnutrition, but ironically many nutritionists today also warn us about malnutrition through affluence, *which often* shows itself in the form of obesity.

Some people simply eat too much, but many more suffer from eating the wrong kinds of food. The key here is balanced nourishment.

Food has two quite different functions to perform. First it must provide the nutrients such as protein, vitamins and minerals. Secondly it must provide sufficient calories for energy, but not too many or you will become fat.

This is why milk is so important. It has been called the most nearly perfect food because it has *such a high ratio of* nutrients to calories.

Elsewhere on this page Professor A. S. Prophet, *the Director of Dental* Studies at University College Hospital Dental School reminds us that *milk provides all the calcium needed for growing* teeth and we also need this for our bones. But this is not the whole of the story.

For instance, as well as calcium, milk provides *proteins, which provide* the essential material we need to build and maintain strong bodies and firm muscles, as well as important vitamins, especially riboflavine, which children need for proper growth, and Vitamin A, that helps to protect and maintain *good eye-sight and healthy* skin. Milk also contains thiamine and niacin, and a small amount of vitamin C.

It is clear therefore that milk is not simply good for children. This is a point worth stressing now that school milk has been withdrawn for the over-sevens because some mothers may be tempted to hand over part of their own allowance to their children. In depriving herself in this way, a mother is unconsciously suggesting to the child that milk is "something to grow out of", whereas in fact milk is an important part of a balanced diet throughout life

The withdrawal of milk *from our schools*, first from secondary in 1968 and now from primary schools naturally caused a great deal of argument both in Parliament and in the country generally, but nobody *doubted the nutri*tional benefits of milk. The argument was about who should provide it.

Whatever our views about this the hard fact is that this responsibility now rests with the individual, and this puts a special responsibility on parents. It also means spending a little bit more. The other side of this particular penny is that because of its nutrient content milk can be made to stretch the family budget. Its uses in the kitchen are manifold and it can make unnecessary some expenditure on more expensive but less nutritious foods.

If anybody asks: "Will it really harm the children if they do miss the milk?" the answer is "*Nobody* knows". What we do know is that while milk has been thus available the average *health of our children has* probably been higher than ever before, and it is surely foolhardy to put *children at risk*, particularly when a cooked breakfast is nothing like as common as it used to be.

After all, a hungry child is a listless and an inattentive child, so that apart from any questions of nourishment, such a child is not likely to get the best returns on education.

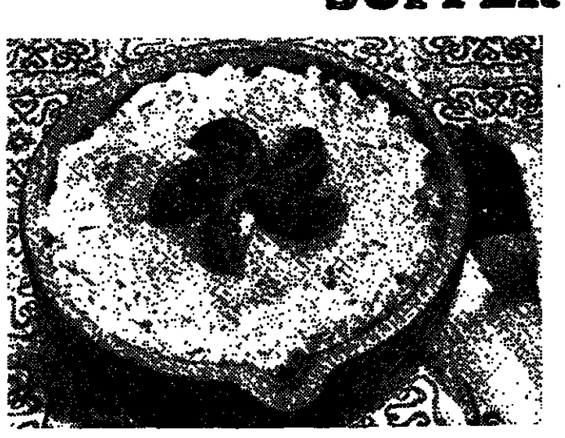
If, then, our children are among the healthiest in the world, it is for our generation to keep them so. They are our greatest investment, and the cost of a daily pinta is such a very small price to pay for such rich dividends.

The end of free milk in primary schools places a definite responsibility on parents to ensure that their children go on getting their milk. It is milk that builds up strength, and provides the calcium for teeth and bones.

Mothers of young children should ask themselves whether they can afford to dispense with this milk not only for their children, but for the family as a whole. The availability of milk has contributed largely to the improvement in the nation's health in recent years.

Mrs. Shirley Williams, MP

SUPPER DISHES



Saturday Supper Break



Haddock Special

An increasing number of children and adults are making sandwiches their lunch time meal so it is essential that the evening meal is substantial and hot.

Our selected recipes are economical and are ideal for all members of the family. Each recipe will serve between four and six people.

Saturday Supper Bake
Meat Sauce

8 ozs. marconi
½ oz. butter
1 small onion, chopped
12 ozs. raw minced beef
1 (8 oz.) can peeled tomatoes
2 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce
½ level teaspoon dried mixed herbs
Salt and pepper

Cheese Sauce

2 ozs. butter
2 ozs. flour
1 pint milk
Salt and pepper
½ level teaspoon dry mustard
5 ozs. Lancashire cheese, crumbled
1 tomato cut into sections, for garnish

Cook the macaroni in boiling salted water for 10 minutes or until tender. For the meat sauce: Heat butter in a pan and fry onion gently for 3 minutes. Stir in beef and cook, stirring, until brown. Add tomatoes, Worcestershire sauce, herbs and seasoning and bring to the boil. Reduce heat and cook gently, uncovered, for 30 minutes.

For the cheese sauce: Melt butter in a large pan, add flour and cook for 1 minute. Blend in milk, return to the heat and bring to the boil, stirring. Cook for 1 minute, then add seasoning, mustard and two thirds of the cheese. Fold in cooked hot macaroni. Spoon half this mixture into a hot 3-pint ovenproof dish. Cover with meat sauce and top with remaining macaroni mixture. Sprinkle with remaining cheese and place under a moderate grill, until cheese has melted. Alternatively, reheat in a hot oven, 400°F or Gas Mark 6, for about 30 minutes until cheese has melted. Garnish with tomato.

Haddock Special

1½ lb. haddock fillet
¼ pint milk
3 ozs. mushrooms
2 ozs. butter
2 ozs. flour
Salt and pepper
1 large tomato
Parsley

Skin fish and divide into four portions. Poach in the milk in a covered pan. Strain and keep milk. Slice mushrooms and cook in butter. Remove mushrooms and stir in flour. Add milk and thicken over gentle heat. Replace mushrooms, season. Pour sauce over fish. Garnish with skinned, deseeded, chopped tomato, mixed with chopped parsley.

Recipes for easy-to-prepare, appetising puddings are always in great demand. Here are a few new ones to help you add variety to family meals.

Creme au Chocolate

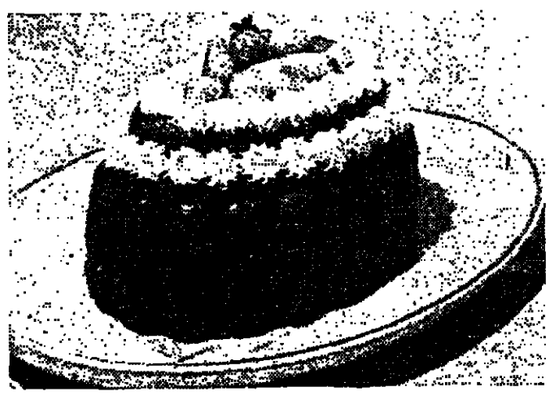
3 level tablespoons custard powder
2 ozs. cocoa
2 level tablespoons drinking chocolate
2 tablespoons caster sugar
1 pint milk
4 level teaspoons gelatine
2 tablespoons hot water
2 egg whites
Marzipan fruits for decoration

Blend the custard powder, cocoa and drinking chocolate, and sugar with a little of the milk. Boil the remaining milk and pour over the custard and cocoa mixture.

Dissolve the gelatine in hot water and add to the mixture. Leave to cool. Whisk egg whites until stiff, and fold into the creme. Pour into mould and allow to set. Decorate as liked.

Coffee Macaroon Blancmange with Hot Chocolate Sauce

2 tablespoons cornflour
2 tablespoons icing sugar
2 level tablespoons instant coffee
1 pint milk
2 large almond macaroons



Pinta Puddings

Mix the cornflour, sugar, and coffee smoothly with a little of the milk, heat the rest and add gradually to the cornflour mixture, stirring all the while. Return to the top of the double boiler and cook and stir until smooth and very thick. Cool, and stir in crushed macaroons. Pour into a wetted mould and leave in a cold place to set.

FOR THE SAUCE

¼ pint milk
¼ ozs. grated chocolate
1 oz. butter
2 ozs. sugar
1 teaspoon cornflour
1 tablespoon rum, if liked

Warm the milk, add the grated chocolate, butter, sugar and cornflour. Cook, stirring all the time until the sauce is thick and smooth. Stir in the rum if this is to be included.

FOR THE DECORATION

Double dairy cream, optional
1 tablespoon finely chopped walnuts
A dozen or so small ratafia biscuits
A few whole walnuts

Turn out mould. Decorate with whipped cream, or sauce scattered with the chopped nuts. Arrange ratafias and whole walnuts round it. Hand the rest of the sauce separately.

Cherry Pear Dessert

1½ pints milk
4 tablespoons semolina
3 tablespoons drinking chocolate
2 tablespoons sugar
Tinned pears
Glacé cherries
Angelica
Double dairy cream

Heat the milk. Using a wooden spoon, stir in the semolina and drinking chocolate. Continue to stir and boil for 3 minutes. Remove from the heat and add the sugar.

Pour into a wetted, fluted sandwich tin. Allow to cool. Just before required turn on to a plate. Arrange the pears on the top and decorate with cherries, angelica and whipped cream.

The right diet for children's teeth

Most mothers know that calcium is important for teeth, but few people realise exactly why this is so necessary. Professor A. S. Prophet, Professor of Dental Surgery in the University of London, gives us these reasons:

"The best way of answering this question is to look at a tooth." Pointing to the white enamel covering the crown of the tooth, he explained that this enamel is the toughest substance in the body and is 99 per cent calcium salts.

That, it might be said, is the short answer, but there is more to it than that. "The main body of a tooth", said the professor, "is made of dentine, and here, too, we find that two-thirds of this is made up of calcium salts.

"The enamel covering forms a strong protection for our teeth, and if it were not so, our teeth quickly wear away. So you see that an adequate supply of calcium in our food is most important.

"The Department of Health and Social Security recommends that children beween the age of one and five should take 500 milligrams of calcium every day, and it so happens there is a very easy way of doing this without having to bother our heads with sums. A pint of milk contains 680 milligrams of calcium, so that if a child is having its daily pinta, we need have no worry on this score.

"Now that free milk is to be withdrawn from primary schools as from this autumn term, it is vital that parents accept their responsibility here.

"There is another point," went on the professor, "that many people forget, and that is, that our teeth are still forming into our late teens.

"At six months old, our first 'baby' teeth are pushing their way through the gums. All these teeth should be through by the time we are two. By the way, these first teeth are often called our 'milk' teeth".

"By the time we are six, our second teeth start to appear in the mouth and all except the wisdom teeth are through the gums by the age of 12. Lastly come the wisdom teeth—right at the back of the mouth, and we could be 18 before these are finally in place.

"All this time we need to be fed with calcium for the crowns of our teeth are hardening and need this help."

Professor Prophet also gave this warning: "If we persist in eating the wrong food, bacteria in the mouth will get to work on sticky sugar foods, producing acids which in turn will break down the protective enamel, decay the dentine and cause dental abscesses.

"If a child does not like milk neat," added the Professor, "there are many different ways of serving it including various flavours but, however it is done, I do hope that readers will make sure their children take their daily milk.

"One other point, if you or your children are in the habit of taking a snack last thing at night, do please clean your teeth afterwards. Food left on the teeth at night is sure to cause dental decay."

Professor Prophet is Professor of Dental Surgery, University College Hospital Medical School, London.

As a doctor with a special interest in the health of our immigrant population I truly endorse any efforts to encourage milk consumption, and this is particularly important for children.

During all my life as a doctor in England I have been impressed by the children's health, and I know from experience how fresh milk has contributed to this.

I say to all mothers of young children, and to all my good friends from the Commonwealth: "when the milk is withdrawn from the primary schools do not deprive your families of this essential food, for in terms of health milk is the most economical item in the family budget".

Dr. David Pitt, JP



Quick and easy milk drinks

Rose hip syrup blends perfectly with milk to make delicious milk drinks. Because it is so rich in Vitamin C, it also adds even more nourishment. Milk drinks are child's play to make. Let any little boy or girl loose in the kitchen with a pint of milk, a bottle of rose hip syrup and perhaps some fruit or ice-cream and all the family will be delighted with the result.

These basic recipes will serve three or four.

Either hand whisk or liquidise and always serve well chilled.

Rosanna Milk

3 medium ripe bananas
3 tablespoons rose hip syrup
1 pint milk
Few drops vanilla essence

Mash bananas well a stir in rose hip syr Gradually whisk in milk a vanilla essence (or you co substitute 2 sweet appl peeled, cored and fin grated, for the bananas).

Orose Milk

3 tablespoons orange a rose hip syrup
1 pint milk
2 bricketles vanilla da ice-cream

Stir orange and rose h syrup into milk. Allow i cream to soften and whisk well.

Blackcurrant Velvet

Simply stir 1 dessertspo blackcurrant and rose h syrup into a glass of w chilled milk.

Children at p up to 700mg

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Children at primary school need up to 700mg of calcium a day.

Start their daily pinta at breakfast to make sure they get their calcium

A pinta contains well over 600 mg of calcium – and milk is the nicest and easiest way of giving children the calcium they need every day.

Now that many children over seven are no longer getting free milk at primary school, it's up to mothers to make sure they get their daily pinta at home.

Breakfast is a good moment to start. Milk works equally well hot or cold as the day goes by – poured over cereals, cooked in puddings, or served as a drink. It helps to build strong bones and teeth, and contributes essential vitamins and body-building protein.

This is pinta value:

Calcium – *all* that young children need each day. Calcium feeds growing bones to make them stronger and thicker, and toughens young teeth to help them resist decay.

Protein – nearly as much as in a quarter-pound of beef steak. Protein supplies men, women and children with the essential material they need to build and maintain strong bodies and firm muscles.

Riboflavine (Vitamin B_2) – *all* that children under five need each day, and between 48% and 90% of the daily requirement of adults and older children. Children must have Riboflavine for proper growth.

Thiamine (Vitamin B_1), Niacin and Vitamin C – in addition one pint of milk guarantees *at least* one-sixth of the daily requirement of Thiamine and Niacin, together with a small quantity of Vitamin C, for each member of your family.

500/ Calcium*

*The Health Departments of the United Kingdom recommend a daily intake of 500 mg of calcium for children under nine, and 700 mg for children between nine and twelve.

Pinta value – nourishes your family and you

This is one of the National Dairy Council's advertisements telling mothers about the importance of milk for primary school children.

Why mothers of primary school children are being advised to give them extra milk at home

– one pint a day for growing bones, good teeth and general health

Many local and medical authorities are concerned about children's health following the recent cut in primary school milk. The National Dairy Council is actively encouraging mothers of the children affected to make up the milk at home.

But advertising lacks the personal influence a doctor has, or a nurse, or a health visitor, or anyone else whom families respect and trust. So, if you are in this position, do please bear in mind that a great many children from 8-11 will no longer be getting milk at school, and that not all mothers take this into consideration. *Remind them that they should make up the missing third-of-a-pint a day* – without cutting into the rest of the family's milk.

One pint of milk contains:

1. **Calcium** – *all* that young children need each day. Calcium feeds growing bones to make them stronger and thicker, and toughens young teeth to help them resist decay.

2. **Protein** – nearly as much as in a quarter-pound of beef steak. Protein gives them the material they need to build strong bodies and firm muscles.

3. **Riboflavine (Vitamin B_2)** – *all* that they should have each day. Children must have Riboflavine for proper growth.

4. **Vitamin A** – over 70% of their daily requirement. It helps to maintain good eyesight and a clear skin.

5. **Thiamine (Vitamin B_1), Vitamin C and Niacin** – *in addition*, one pint of milk guarantees *at least one-sixth* of their daily requirement of Thiamine, Vitamin C and Niacin.

The National Dairy Council

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Machine tool slump to worsen as US orders begin to dry up

By PETER RODGERS

The severe slump in the machine tool industry became even worse in the second quarter of 1971 and is likely to continue into next year, according to the latest surveys by the Government and the industry.

Companies have been badly hit over the past few months and many of the biggest, including Alfred Herbert and Staveley, have not signed the CBI agreement on prices. They were conspicuously absent from the list of companies which have signed, published yesterday by the CBI.

The industry's sagging order book—new home orders were 43 per cent down in the first half of this year compared with a year before—is likely to become even unhealthier when the full effects of the US import surcharge are felt.

Until now, exports have been the only buffer the companies have had against the slump although exports are also well below last year's figures.

The Machine Tool Industry Trades Association said the surcharge was already affecting manufacturers, who have relied on the US as one of their three top export markets. The association said "this will clearly tend to demote the USA from the position of the third largest export market which it enjoyed in 1971."

Although third biggest customer, the US export market of £8 millions was less than £1 million behind purchases by Russia and West Germany, and is roughly equal in importance.

The MTTA said it was particularly worried about the "discriminatory nature" of the tax credits which President Nixon introduced to encourage investment in American machinery. They are not available for foreign goods.

The detailed industry figures published by the Department of Trade and Industry shows that total new orders for the first half of 1971 were 34 per cent below a year before, with exports performing rather better with a drop of only 23 per cent.

Numerically controlled machine tools were hit the worst of all with a slump of 43 per cent in January-to-March compared with a year before. Export orders were only marginally less affected than home orders in the quarter's total of £3.4 millions. This is particularly disturbing because numerically controlled machines are the most advanced and productive that the industry can offer.

Plessey, with by far the largest business in the control equipment for the machines in Britain, recently cut its numerical control workforce by one third, citing a 50 per cent slump in the home market and a 30 per cent slump in exports this year.

Second quarter new orders at £34.3 millions were 42 per cent down on a year before and more than £4 millions down on the previous quarter. In this total home orders were 48 per cent down the same quarter in 1970.

Orders taken before the slump are still working through to the production lines with deliveries down only 8 per cent between the two halves, while export deliveries increased by 19 per cent.

The poor figures suggest that further shakeouts are likely in the industry which has already sacked thousands this year. Alfred Herbert, Europe's biggest machine tool company, has been badly hit.

Mr Barrett said "nothing has happened in July or August to improve the machine tool industry's view of orders or prospects in the near future, but the Chancellor's July Budget is expected to provide a stimulus in due course."

A spokesman said later: "We don't see it happening this year, but would hope for the revival early next year, possibly in the spring. But this is very woolly crystal gazing. We hoped for a spin off from the earlier Budget but nothing happened."

The MTTA commented that the industry's next major effort would be at the European Machine Tool Exhibition in Milan nextm onth. Forty-five UK manufacturers will be there.

However, reports of the recent Moscow machine tool exhibition suggested a none-too-bright performance from many UK companies.

Danger of exchange 'war'

By our Financial Staff

The danger of a war of exchange controls emerged yesterday when the Swiss Cabinet asked for emergency powers to "*punish*" *speculators who buy* Swiss francs. These go beyond the proposal to charge negative interest rates already agreed with the Swiss banks but no further details were given.

A Government spokesman explained that "a continued trend to buy Swiss francs cannot be ruled out, because other countries are taking more and more measures to keep out foreign money." In other words, the *new secret Swiss measures are* a counter-balance to recent British and other moves to control foreign inflows.

Meanwhile the Americans have made it clear again that they are looking for a bigger revaluation of the Japanese yen than has yet occurred in the very restricted floating market in yen. (Trading in yen was earlier suspended in Frankfurt on the grounds that the latest *Japanese controls have* prevented a true market functioning.)

The US demands were contained in a reported draft of the speech which Secretary of State William Rogers is to make at the opening of the Cabinet-level US-Japanese talks in Washington today.

Internally, the Administration is pressing in Congress for quick enactment of its tax package, and *President Nixon is* considering imposing a freeze on six companies which have announced increased dividends since the 90-day wage freeze was announced.

For the longer term, the Administration may be considering replacing the import surcharge by introducing a value added tax, according to the "Wall Street Journal." The US has often denounced VAT as an 'unfair' trading practice, since it is remitted on exports.

A study by official economists suggested that a US value added tax would have the effect of a 4 per cent devaluation of the dollar.



HMAV Abbeville, a 1,017-ton landing craft, has become the first Army craft to visit the Pool of London since 1963. It is moored off Tower Pier as part of a Royal Transport Corps display

Share trading slackens

Although the hot pace of the past few days could not be expected to last for much longer, the London stock market had another satisfactory day yesterday and stod up quite well to periodic bouts of profit-taking.

While leading industrials came back a few pence, frequent and sometimes sharp gains were scored by second-rank issues, and overall the firm tone was well maintained. The "*Financial Times*" *index at the close* was down 1.2 at 429.6.

A flood of company statements plus a few bid developments provided most of the outstanding features. A number of favourable factors helped to consolidate this week's general advance, including the record UK second-quarter surplus and the peak retail sales and HP figures reached in July. Wall Street's overnight rise was another comforting influence.

After the recent sustained demand, business in gilts took on a two-day character, and in a reduced turnover, some "longs" gave up ¼. However, scattered rises of 1/16 or 1-8 were recorded by medium and short-dated stocks.

Although not up to Tuesday's volume, trading in the industrial market stayed at a reasonably high level. The leaders, however, claimed less attention and usually declined by between 2p and 6p.

Shippings provided one of the highlights when following the long-awaited offer for the minority interests, General Steam soared more than 200p to 887½p. Parent P & O, which is offering *900p per share, rose 2p to 172p.*

Against the firm trend of engineerings, Tube Investments fell 4p to 454p awaiting its results (released soon after the close). However, on bid hopes and in the wake of the property deal, Farrow Jackson jumped 65p to 380p.

Some motors strengthened, notably J. Lucas, 4p to 278p, on the union's recommended return to work. Speculative *demand for takeover favourites* featured breweries. Electricals and buildings were often higher, but stores turned mixed on profit-taking.

Among the many good features by foods was a 12p rise to 310p in Associated Dairies following the bumper results. Easier for much of the day, banks closed firm. Insurances performed similarly.

The number of bargains totalled 12,920 compared with 13,866 on Tuesday and 10,108 the previous Wednesday.

P and O profit outlook worse than expected

By ALFRED GINGELL

The current earnings position *of the* P and O group is worse than expected—and this was bad enough. The chairman's forecast of a 40 to 50 per cent profit drop this year was amended downwards in a bleak interim statement from the group last night.

The board warns, in fact, that the *group is likely to make* "rather less" than half the £12.6 millions pre-tax earned in 1969-70.

The interim dividend is being held at 4½ per cent, but dealers were depressed by the news and they marked the shares down 7½p to 162½p in after-hours business.

Profit does not accrue evenly over the year, but making all allowances, the first half results *are dismal.* The pre-tax profit *has slumped* by £3.6 millions to only £1.4 millions excluding £2½ millions from fixed asset sales and other exceptional items.

Changes have been made in depreciation policy, but this does not upset the comparison because the corresponding figures have been amended to reflect the new position.

Because of the level of capital allowances, including free de*preciation on new ships, the* board does not expect any material charge for corporation tax this year. The group, however, will be liable to overseas tax on its operations abroad and at this stage it looks as if P and O will have to work hard to earn enough to cover the 12 per cent *dividend paid in 1969-70.*

A breakdown of the gross revenue earned outside the group includes some encourag*ing movements.* Of the increase from £91.6 millions to £102.4 millions in the revenue for the half year, ship owning and ancillary operations provided £86.6 millions, against £81.8 millions; shipping and forwarding and road haulage *pulled in £10.8* millions, against £5.6 millions; and ship repairing and engineering made £4.6 millions, against £3.4 millions.

The rapid escalation in all operating costs, which was a subject for comment in the chairman's statement last April, obviously had an inevitable effect on profit at the net level.

Sir Donald Anderson, who recently retired from the chair, started the reorganisation which is now shown to be badly needed. This is rapidly getting under way. The bulk shipping division—the first of the five new operating divisions—began full operations in the middle of last month—six weeks ahead of *schedule.*

The group has its problems in the docks, where the effect of the Devlin Stage Two agreement for London dockers has so far been disappointing. It is reasonable to assume that the difficulties here are one important reason for the upsurge in costs.

The board also announced agreed terms for the acquisition of the 13.3 per cent of the ordinary capital and 98.7 per cent of the preference capital of General Steam Navigation not already owned last night.

Terms are £9 cash for each £1 ordinary and 80p cash for each 5 per cent cumulative preference. The offer values the 189,051 ordinary shares not already owned at £1.7 millions.

The General Steam Navigation deal is a tidying up operation, but like the Coast Lines acquisition in February it provides further evidence that P and O is doing its best to help itself through increased efficiency.

Panel's new rule on paper bids

AFTER A polite delay the Takeover Panel has formulated and implemented new rules devised during the takeover battle for Williams Hudson. The new rule requires a bidder who makes a paper offer for shares to provide in certain circumstances a cash alternative.

If the bidder gets at least 15 per cent of the company he is bidding for within a year of making an offer he will have to make the cash alternative at the top price he bought shares in the market. The panel feels that the rule is necessary to ensure that all shareholders are treated equally.

The issue arose earlier this year when Adepton, a small company built up by Mr David Rowland, made a paper bid for Williams Hudson, a much larger firm, after acquiring effective control of the market. The panel then ruled that Adepton had to make a cash offer to shareholders who had not sold out in the market.

Following this decision the panel, which regards itself as administering the code and not making the rules, asked the City Working Party to make the relevant changes. The rule gives the panel the right to alter the amount of cash to be paid if market conditions change.

£10M order

PLESSEY, the electronics and telecommunications group, has won a £10-million contract from the Post Office to equip a giant new London telephone exchange, it was disclosed yesterday.

CITY COMMENT

TUBE INVESTMENTS

Outlook is unhappy

THE IMMEDIATE future does not look too happy for Tube Investments, which yesterday reported a near £2 millions fall in first half profits. The factors *which caused* the setback seem unlikely to change radically during the second half, and so the group is likely to end the year with an overall reduction in pre-tax profit in the region of £4 millions.

The increasing weakness of investment demand hit the group's steel tubes division particularly hard. Profits here, before taking loan interest payable into account, were down *from* £5,991,000 for the first six months of 1970 to £3,551,000.

There are no immediate recovery prospects here, for as *the group's interim statement* points out, there seems likely to be little response to investment demand before next year. The statement goes on to say that the group is well placed to take advantage of a general economic recovery, but "until this materialises, the divisions heavily dependent on investment levels will continue to have a difficult time."

The other big problem area is the aluminium division whose sales volume and profits suffered from the effects of the worldwide excess of production capacity over demand. The division's profits fell from £3,128,000 to £1,775,000 during the first half, and again no significant change in *aluminium* supply and demand is expected in the next six months.

Although Tubes' first-half profits fell from £12,629,000 last year to £10,669,000 this year, the interim dividend has been maintained at 9 per cent. The group has had a steadily increasing dividend record over the past 10 years and in the past has maintained its final dividend in the face of lower profits.

On the credit side for the second half of the current year, the group should benefit from increased consumer demand resulting from the Government's July measures. This, coinciding *with Christmas, could well push* up sales and profits in the cycle division and in the domestic appliance division, both of which have already shown sound improvement during the first half.

The group feels that the 10 per cent import surcharge imposed by the Nixon Administration is unlikely to have a significant effect on second-half profits from the cycle division, which is having a very successful time in the United States.

However they fear that if the surcharge is continued well into next year, it could create unwanted competition by encouraging more US manufacturers to move into the cycle field.

The stock market was obviously nervous about Tubes' results, and had marked down the shares by 4p at 454p at the close, before the results were announced.

However the extent of the setback was worse than anticipated, and the shares fell a further 6p to 448p in after hours trading.

ASSOCIATED DAIRIES

The third revolution

LIKE THE supermarket revolution before it, the arrival of the out of town discount stores could herald the third retailing revolution in as many decades. Hypermarkets are the most convenient for the motorised shopper and are popular in America and on the Continent. Fortunately for supermarket operators, with their huge investments in town centres, the change may be held back because of lack of space and the reluctance of local authorities, especially in the South, to grant permits.

Things are easier in the North where Associated Dairies, one of the pioneers of the movement had, until recently the field to itself. Profits and *the share prices have* been soaring and the results for the year to May justify this. Pre-tax profits, excluding the milk rebate, are up by 67 per cent to £2.8 millions compared with a 64 per cent rise at the interim stage. The total dividend is raised from 9.6 per cent to 14 per cent.

The addition of about a third in shopping area was the major reason for the improvement. *But it is also clear that* Associated Dairies is gaining more experience in running retailing operations. For the next couple *of years it will be adding* about 300,000 square feet of space to its present 900,000 and this should be sufficient to keep growth at about 30 per cent a year. But the share at 310p on a p/e radio of 27.4 is well up on expectations.

DE BEERS

Worrying diamonds

NET EARNINGS from De Beers Consolidated Mines are up to expectations, the contribution from diamonds is not. Attributable profits from the first half are up from £23.8 millions to £26.6 millions after a tax charge that fell by 36 per cent to £8.1 millions.

But the worrying point is that *sales of diamonds could still be* below output. The Central Selling Organisation, which markets most of the world's diamonds, had reported a 10 per cent rise in the first half and similar improvement was hoped for from De Beers. In fact income from diamonds dropped by £4.1 *millions to £28 millions,* although compared with the second half of last year the trend is distinctly better.

Even so, production is going up rapidly and the £108 millions stocks De Beers accumulated last year may not go down by much because De Beers makes the market and buys all that is produced. These stocks are costly to finance so that a full recovery is probably some way off.

The shares currently at 214p, have found support at below 200p, on the other hand they are *not likely to move up much in* the near future.

BRITISH ENKALON

Artificial depression

THE PROBLEMS of Northern Ireland have in some cases tended artificially to depress shares in companies closely involved there.

Although British Enkalon are safely away from Belfast and other trouble spots the group's current share price of 85p looks comparatively cheap in a bull market and considering the obvious potential of this man-made fibre producer.

Yesterday's interim announcement from the company which is 62 per cent owned by Akzo NV of Holland is a mixture of good and bad. On the one hand sales have increased a mighty 59 per cent to £12.4 millions but *at the same time margins have* collapsed from 16.1 to 12.2 per cent.

This leaves pre-tax profits up 20 per cent *at £1.5 millions for* the six months although this is after writing off depreciation charges of £766,000 against £537,000 last year.

Since January, 1970, Enkalon is believed to have increased its capacity by around 50 per cent. However, delays and *problems with new machinery* have obviously pushed up starting costs and at the same time the group has had substantially to build up its turnover ahead of its new capacity.

To do this Enkalon has been importing ready-made yarn from the Continent and around 13 per cent of the six months' sales came from abroad.

Enkalon makes virtually no profits at all from this business but the group is now hopeful that in the second six months it can itself produce all the necessary yarn and as a result there ought to be a corresponding strengthening of profit margins.

At the same time the group's price increases early this year should now begin to work their way through. Although Enkalon's principal product, *nylon, still remains a depressed* market in the textile trade, the carpet industry is unusually buoyant.

The board has confirmed its profit forecast of "not less than £2.9 millions" for the full year against £2.8 millions for 1970. Although this looks conservative even at this level the shares are on a prospective price earnings ratio of 12. As forecast the yield is 3.4 per cent but the dividend payment is more than twice covered.



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New move to attract bid to Lines Bros.

New attempts were made yesterday to save Lines Brothers, the Triang and Meccano toy firm which is facing liquidation.

The firm was given a reprieve on Tuesday when shareholders voted to hold off liquidation moves for three weeks to give potential buyers more time to work out bids.

Mr Richard Beecham, managing director of the toy and toiletries group Dunbee-Combex Marx, which has already made an unsuccessful £3 millions offer to Lines Brothers, said yesterday that he would reopen negotiations as soon as possible.

It was disclosed on Tuesday that banks and other creditors of Lines would need an offer of at least £6 millions to stay a call for liquidation.

Mr Beecham said he had a new deal to put to Lines, but the amount of money his group would have to put up would not make or break the scheme. "A lot of interested parties have to agree to any scheme put forward," he added.

He also made it clear that there was no question of American toy magnate Mr Louis Marx—who holds a 23 per cent stake in the Dunbee company—negotiating for Lines as a private individual.

Lines Brothers' chairman, Mr John Darby, said: "We have had a number of people interested but those people would have to have the ability to make a realistic bid.

"I am sure they could, but *they have not indicated that they* are willing or likely to do so."

He refused to confirm strong rumours that American food giants, General Foods and Nabisco, were both seriously interested.

Mr Darby said he had decided to stay on as chairman of Lines but two other directors, Mr David Donne and Mr David Nicholson, have resigned.

Dealing in Lines shares was suspended on the Stock Exchange yesterday pending clarification of the position. Share prices had fallen to a nominal 9/16p on Tuesday following the announcement by the provisional liquidator, Mr Paul Shewell, that Lines owed *its creditors £17,500,000.*

The Stock Exchange made it clear that its suspension of the quotation and permission to deal in Lines shares was temporary, "pending clarification of the position of the company."

This is a slightly unusual move but is made from time to time where the Stock Exchange feels a *situation is too obscure* for investors to form a proper judgment.

The suspension was not requested by the company iself, it is understood.

A day in the hands of the business headshrinkers

By PETER EARL

ONCE UPON a time, when we were all a good deal younger and more carefree, the idea of changing one's job did not seem to pose a heap of problems.

We saw an advertisement, perhaps, and sat down to write "Dear sir, your advertisement in today's Guardian interests me very much. . . ." and hoped to be called for an interview, clinch the matter within days, and with a confident and buoyant heart, hand in a week or month's notice to a saddened employer. But times change, and as we crawl slowly up the ladder of success the jobs that attract us seem fewer *and further apart, and a lot of* other cads are prepared to compete for them and dilute our chances of victory.

It is at this point in our careers that many of us meet the management selection *experts for the first time: the* whizz-kid personnel managers, and if we survive these ordeals we may then be presented with the biggest and most terrifying hurdle of the lot—the headshrinkers, who *will take us, test us, assess us* and tell us later about facets of our character we did not know, do not acknowledge, or are at pains to conceal.

Today, many of the most interesting jobs in a variety of fields are never advertised. Candidates for vacancies are approached, often on the basis of an established reputation, often by specialist firms of headhunters, and are invited to let their names be submitted for consideration and to compete with a short list of people with roughly *equivalent qualifications.*

On the assumption that all goes well during the initial interviews, that the candidate is interested in the job and the salary, and is regarded as promising and presentable by the *firm* itself, he may then be asked to submit to a series of psychological tests, invariably carried out by highly *specialised organisations* employing qualified psychologists, and using a sequence of well-established tests.

It is no exaggeration to say that this point in the procedure often represents a moment of terror for the candidate, who has no idea of what he is going to be asked, what may be discovered about his character and background and what sort of report is to be ultimately presented to his prospective employer.

Seldom are these reports a clinching factor in rejecting a candidate solely on the basis *of the tests—they provide his* prospective employer with a reasonably accurate blue print, highlighting both his strengths and his weak spots, so that the final selection may be made having the fullest possible competitive information available for comparison.

The narrative must now become personal. . . . When I knew that I was up for the headshrinkers my first shock came when I was told to allocate a whole day for the process, not an easy matter to arrange at comparatively short notice, and solved by taking *a day of annual holiday* entitlement.

I was mildly disdainful of the whole process, thinking it to be an expensive foible. Somewhere I had seen published one of the sort of questions to be asked. One was told to assume that all the glass in the world suddenly went opaque, and to produce within eight minutes a list of as many consequences as possible. For a creative man, I thought, this should be a push-*over!*

I faced a friendly and informal psychologist, who *invited me* to tell the story of my life, something about my parents, my education and career structure to date.

Thence I was shown into a small room, and the first of about eight written tests began. This was a temperament survey involving writing "yes" or "no" to three hundred statements. There are no right or wrong *answers to* these questions, and I rapidly learned that any attempt at deception in replying would soon be spotted because they were so cunningly cross *referenced.*

There followed an aptitude survey in two parts, the first to test verbal comprehension, and the second on general reasoning. The verbal comprehension paper listed about 80 words, with five alternative definitions of each, and the most appropriate definition had to be indicated.

The general reasoning test had a time limit of 35 minutes, and demanded the solution of as many of the problems as possible. I think I managed about three quarters of them, and wished ruefully that I had paid more attention to basic algebra while still at school.

The most difficult paper was a critical thinking appraisal, comprising tests designed to find out how well *a candidate can reason analytically* and logically. This test was not timed, but a note *indicated that it usually took* about 45 minutes, and covered inference, recognition of assumptions, deduction, interpretation, and evaluation of argument.

The final experience was unusual. *A tape recorder was* produced with a series of cards, initially covered by an instruction sheet which read "Your job is to narrate a story about each picture. In each story please tell what is *happening now*, what led up to the present, what the outcome will be, and also include what the characters are thinking or feeling. *Invent a title* for each story and follow the order of the cards as presented." The instruction card was then removed, and there followed a series of six pictures, one of which was uncovered every three minutes. Obviously, it is impossible to give details about these pictures, which would defeat the *object of future tests*, but I think it can be fairly stated that they were all rather hazily reproduced, and the *characters and situations* depicted left one entirely free to use one's imagination and initiative.

So there we are. I left the offices with a mixture of elation and exhaustion. I had found the *tests interesting* and stimulating. I was equally convinced that they were damned clever in discovering the true facts behind the facade.

'Counter Japanese threat'

A warning about the need for the British or Common Market shipbuilding industry to present a united front to counter Japan*ese efforts was given yesterday* by a leading Scottish shipbuilder.

Mr A. Ross Belch, managing director of the Scott Lithgow group, told a seminar on Japan*ese shipbuilding practice in* Glasgow that "Japan Incorporated" drove not only the shipbuilding industry in particular but the whole of the industrial scene and economy.

Shipbuilders, ship owners, steelmakers, banks, the Government and the ordinary people were dedicated in working to*gether to ensure continuing* domination in the shipping and shipbuilding fields.

It was a serious threat which must be faced before it was too late.

Spur to Britain

The British shipbuilding industry needed to provide the answer to "Japan Incorporated" by creating without any further delay an equivalent "*Great Britain (Shipbuilding)* Incorporated" or for the Common Market, a "Western Europe (Shipbuilding) Incorporated."

Japanese efforts must be used as a spur to our efforts to re-establish British industry as a real force in world shipbuilding, said Mr Belch.

The competition *was without* doubt the biggest single threat facing our shipbuilding industry in the western world.

The British Government and those of Western European countries would have to decide before long whether they could continue to sit quietly and see shipping and shipbuilding indus*tries diminishing in the face* of the ever-increasing expansion of those same twin industries in Japan.

The time was fast approaching—if it was not already too late—when they should be getting together to ensure the continuing survival of those more efficient elements of British *shipbuilding* by whatever means were reasonably necessary.

G. B. Britton and Sons puts a shine on profits

G. B. Britton and Sons (Holdings), the footwear manufacturer, whose products include the "Tuf" range, reports a strong first half turn-round in its fortunes.

A trading profit for the six *months to June 30 of £159,000* goes against a loss of £155,000 last time. Of this the UK companies contributed a profit of £148,000, compared with a loss of £14,000, and the overseas division made a profit of £11,000, *against a loss of £141,000.*

A pre-tax profit of £63,000, which compares with a loss of *£256,000, is closely in line with* the plans of the board at home and overseas. However, although the figures show continuing progress, the directors have decided to defer consideration of the payment of a dividend until the *results for* the whole year are known.

Triumph completes fund reform

Triumph Investment Trust has completed the reorganisation of its fund management *division following the acquisi*tion of the Oceanic unit trust group.

Sir Charles Wheeler, a director of Triumph, has become chairman of Oceanic Unit Trust Managers and Second Oceanic Unit Trust Managers, and will concentrate on the development of the unit trusts managed by *the companies which include* the leading fund, Oceanic Performance.

Mr Leonard Lee, investment manager of the Oceanic funds, has been appointed investment director of Triumph Fund Managers and Mr Brian Warmington has been appointed finance director.

Much better news from F. Sumner

Much improved results come from Francis Sumner (Holdings), and the group is paying a 3 per cent interim dividend. In 1969-70 a single payment of 8 per cent was followed by a one-for-10 scrip issue.

A more liberal dividend policy by the industrial holding group seems to be justified, as pre-tax profit for the six months to June 30 of £185,814, compares with £122,676 last time. The latest figures do not include the profits arising from the sale of plant amounting to £18,283.

The outlook is encouraging. Sales to the end of August are slightly up on last year and the directors say that all companies in the group are ready to take increasing advantage of the hoped for up-swing in the economy.

They add that the expansion of the double knitted jersey division is progressing satisfactorily. Production will start during the last quarter of the *year and it is thought that the* division "will make its mark" on the 1972 profit.

AGB Research expects a record

AGB Research, the consumer market research concern, has given a good account of itself since the share marketing in 1970. As already reported, pre-tax profit leapt from £243,000 to £301,000 *in 1970-1* and Mr Martin Maddan, the chairman, expects another record performance in 1971-2.

In his review, Mr Maddan emphasises that the group has maintained a very satisfactory growth at a time when the economy has been depressed by a policy of concentrating on continuous services syndicated through contract. He believes this has justified the heavy initial investment which these services require and that it leaves the group "poised for fresh expansion."

Mr Maddan obviously believes that UK entry into the Common Market will be helpful because through its links with market research companies on the Continent, the group will be able to provide both continuous and ad hoc research throughout Western Europe.

H. Samuel set for further gains

It looks as though earnings of H. Samuel, the jewellers and silversmiths, could again be a record this year. A pre-tax profit of £343,000 for the six months to July 31 show an *increase over the record* £310,000 made in the corresponding period. The interim dividend is being held at 4 per cent.

First half figures bear little relation to those for the full year in which the second half includes the important Christmas period. Subject to the usual provisos, however, the directors expect that the results for the whole of 1971-72 will be up on the previous year.

Chubb seeks £3M from shareholders

Chubb, the locksmith and safe expert, is to ask shareholders *for just over £3 millions* to expand its existing business.

It is asking them to take up 3,073,488 new ordinary shares by way of a rights issue, which means effectively one new share for every 11 held. The company is selling the new shares at 100p a time against last night's closing price of 117p.

At the same time the company is forecasting profits "in excess" of the record £3,834,000 made last year.

The news had little effect on the shares, which dipped a nominal penny in after hours dealings to end at 117p. The issue is being underwritten by merchant bankers Kleinwort, Benson.

W. H. Paul resumes payout

W. H. Paul, the manufacturer of stainless steel sinks, kitchen cabinets, and central heating radiators, resumes dividends with a payment of 12½ per cent for 1970-1, but there is a major snag. A net profit of £106,507, against £27,545 previously, is *struck before charging consult*ants' fees of £5,293 and 100 per cent provision against the £95,734 outstanding from Rolls-Royce.

If these items are deducted, the net profit is pruned to only £4,850.

In the view of the board more than 50p in the pound should be received from Rolls-Royce and meantime it looks as though the profit for the current year *will enable* the dividend to be maintained. As in previous years, Mr W. H. Paul, the chairman, has waived his right to dividends on his shareholding.

Vernon Fashions placing

Arrangements are being made to issue by way of a placing of half a million shares in Vernon Fashion group, the ladies and children's wear retailer. The company runs 53 branches and hopes to bring the number to around 60 in the next few months. Profits for the year to the end of January 1972 are expected to top £140,000.

Steetly Company doubles sales

Almost doubled sales of £31.2 millions by the Steetley Company, the minerals, chemicals, and ceramics group, produced a 25 per cent rise from £2,668,000 *to £3,325,000 in pre-tax profit* for the first half of 1971 but the interim dividend remains at 2p per share.

Margins were obviously under pressure and of the £657,000 increase in the pre-tax, surplus about *£400,000 was provided by* the Berk acquisition and savings in overheads resulting from integration of the two companies.

The results are in line with the budget in spite of difficult conditions in Britain, and it is worth noting that the fall in the production of the steel industry, which is still an important customer, was more than forecast. Elsewhere in the group, the mineral extraction and processing activities did well, and profit from chemicals showed little change.

Mr N. M. Peech, the chairman, feels that the full benefits of the acquisition will be felt progressively over the next three to four years. Already, however, the sale of Berk's 50 per cent in the share in the St Albans sand and gravel companies and BCA Pharmaceuticals has realised £5.8 millions which is equivalent to the cash element *of the £10.4 millions paid by* Steetley for the Berk Company.

Drakes' stake in Eden Fisher

The Drakes Group now owns a big block of shares in Eden Fisher Holdings. Last night Drakes announced that it owned 16.7 per cent of the capital of Eden Fisher and that its subsidiary, Dowgate and General Investments, owned a further 12.7 per cent.

These holdings have been purchased as a long-term investment at an average price substantially below the current Eden Fisher price.

Drakes does not intend to make a bid for the remainder of the capital.

Potash mine plan dropped by RTZ

Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation *has decided not to go ahead* with its plans for a potash mine at Whitby in Yorkshire. The *decision*, which will delight conservationists in the area, was taken in the light of world market trends in potash and "an *evaluation of the deposits* which showed the ore body's geological structure to be more complex than originally thought."

Yorkshire Potash, the Rio Tinto subsidiary, has spent £1 *million on exploratory drilling.* It originally planned to set up a mine producing one million tons of potash a year by the mid-1970s. But the company stressed yesterday that it has not completely abandoned the idea of a mine at some time in the future. "As world conditions change we shall continue *to keep the situation under* review," an official of the company commented.

The other company in the area, Whitby Potash, is also marking time on the question of a mine. The fact that RTZ has come across some geological problems suggests that Whitby *is unlikely to go ahead for some* time. This leaves Cleveland Potash, an ICI-Chartered Consolidated consortium, as the only company to take a firm decision on a mine. Its mine, at Boulby, on the North Yorkshire *moors, is expected to be in pro*duction by 1973.

Rio Tinto's decision will be a considerable disappointment to the Government. It had been estimated that if all three mines had gone ahead there would have been a net gain to the balance of payments of £40 millions a year by the mid-1970's.

Dealing profit for RITS

Rothschild Investment Trust announced last night the final details of its deal with S. H. Benson, and Ogilvy and Mather, the two advertising agencies.

The details show that not only has Rothschild (RIT) now acquired an extremely valuable property in the centre of London but the investment trust appears to have made a handsome dealing profit as well.

Two months ago RITS successfully bid £4.5 millions for Bensons. The price was largely determined by the group's properties which were valued at £3.7 millions. These include 129 Kingsway which is worth £2.1 millions.

RITS has now agreed to sell the actual advertising business of Bensons to Ogilvy and Mather, the US agency, for £885,000 in loan stock and cash. However RITS will keep the Benson properties and will now lease some of these to Ogilvy's new UK subsidiary, Ogilvy Benson and Mather. The new advertising agency is believed to be the third largest in the UK *behind J. Walter Thompson and* Masius Wynne Williams.

July road toll up by 3pc

There were 660 road deaths n July, 3 per cent more than in he same period last year, the Department of the Environment nnounced yesterday.

Provisional figures show that here were 31,000 road casualties—a fall of 5 per cent, serious injuries (7,950) also fell by 5 er cent.

Doubled profit for Cedar

CEDAR HOLDINGS announced yesterday profit for the year ended June sub*stantially higher than the* board forecast when this second mortgage and banking group came to the market *last* January.

Pre-tax profit totalled *£900,000 which is exactly* double the previous year's earnings. Furthermore, the board is to pay a final dividend of 10 per cent, against the forecast of 9 per cent, making 15 per cent for the year.

There is also a free scrip issue of one new ordinary 20p share *for every ten held.*

Currencies stay quiet

	Closing Market Prices	Previous Closing Rates
N. York	2.45¼-2.45⅛	2.45¾-2.45
Montreal	2.49⅛-2.50	2.49¼-2.50
Amstdm.	8.47-8.48	8.46¾-8.48¼
Brussels	118.60-118.90	118.60-118.9
C'hagen.	18.01½-18.02½	18.01-18.03
Frankf't	8.33-8.34	8.33-8.34
Lisbon	67.0-69.0	66.50-68.50
Milan	1.508-1.513	1.507½-1.512½
Oslo	17.03-17.04	17.00-17.08
Paris	13.55½-13.56½	13.55¼-13.56¼
Stockhlm	12.50¼-12.51½	12.50-12.51
Vienna	60.0-60.30	60.0-60.30
Zurich	9.52-9.54	9.51½-9.53

Bank of England official limits on US dollar 2.38-2.42. Investment dollar premium 21¼ per cent (previous 21½ per cent).

FORWARD RATES

New York .50c.-.60c. discount.
Montreal .20c.-.40c. discount.
Amsterdam 1c. to par premium.
Brussels 30c.-40c. premium.
Copenhagen 8-10 ore discount.
Frankfurt ½ pfennigs premium to ¼ discount.
Milan 4½-par lire premium.
Oslo 7-2 ore premium.
Paris 7c.-2c. premium.
Stockholm ¾-1⅛ ore discount.
Vienna 1½ groschen prem.-⅛ discount.
Zurich 4c.-3c. premium.
Gold $41.6.

Town & City Properties Ltd

Outstanding Results and Prospects



B. D. East, B.Sc., Chairman, reports on the year ended 31st March 1971

Rental Income	Up £2·4m to £11·8m.
Profits after Tax	Up £406,000 to £1·73m.
Dividend	Up 4% to 24%. Scrip Issue 1 for 10. Dividend on increased capital to be maintained, equivalent to 26·4%.
Property Assets	Now over £165m, representing net asset value of 150p per share.
Development Programme	Exceptional growth. Projects costing £157m in progress or scheduled to start by 1973. Pre-letting position "very satisfactory".
Prospects	"..... I have no doubt whatever that there will be progressive and substantial increases in the annual profits of the Group and in its property assets over the next ten years with commensurate benefits to our shareholders".

T&CP

Company news briefs

Bids and deals

Prestige Group (Australia) Pty., a subsidiary of the Prestige Group, has bought for £68,000 cash, the undertaking and certain assets of Eonware Pty, of Sydney, and the issued share capital of Kitchen King Homeware Pty, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eonware.

Business changes

Midland Bank: The Hon. Angus Ogilvy and Mr E. J. Callard, chairman of ICI, have been appointed to the board.

Unigate: Lord Netherthorpe has joined the board.

Heron Holdings: Mr K. A. H. Finch and Mr J. G. E. Viguie appointed directors.

Alfred Herbert: Professor Hugh Ford appointed a director. Mr Eric Turner and Mr Harry West have resigned as directors.

ICC: Mr George Magnus appointed managing director.

Anglo-Eastern Bank: Sir Clive Bossom, MP, has been appointed a director.

Points from reports

G. H. Downing: Chairman Mr D. S. Hartley says the company *has acquired two brickworks, one* in Accrington area, Lancashire, and the other in the Leeds area, from Redland. Both are expected to make some contribution to profits this year.

Interim results

Hill and Smith: 6 pc (5 pc). Profit £52,360 (£25,766) after tax of £33,800 (£18,000).

B. and I. Nathan: 8 pc (5 pc). Pre-tax profits for 28 weeks £88,000 (£52,000).

James Garnar and Sons: 4 pc (same). Pre-tax profit £94,000 (£93,000), tax £37,000 (£41,000).

James Warren: 2.5 per cent (same). Expected that dividend will be maintained at a total of 15 per cent for year. Profit after tax for nine months to June 30 £106,321 (£100,011).

H. Goldman Group: 11 per cent (same). Pre-tax profit £94,281 (£78,446). Board believes that results for second half will not be less than those for the first half.

Waller and Hartley: 7½ per cent (8½ per cent). Pre-tax profit, £163,711 (£175,055).

T. F. and J. H. Braime (Holdings): 5 per cent (same). Pre-tax profit £52,885 (£53,427).

Harrison and Sons: 8½ per cent (7½ per cent). Pre-tax profit, £169,948 (£175,113). Board anticipates that second half profit will exceed first half and interim is increased in view of the general improvement.

Bluestone and Elvin: Net profit, £12,000 (£10,700), after tax, £8,500 (nil). Int. 2½ per cent already announced.

Final results

Darjeeling Company: 10 pc (9 pc). Net profit £93,947 (£80,361) before tax of £37,350 (£35,800).

Barnagore Jute Factory: Nil (same). Profit £43,908 (£13,720) after tax £8,750 (£1,680) and after transferring £33,720 to development rebate reserve (transfer from general reserve £10,118).

Nlin Masters Group: 10 per cent making 16 per cent (12½ per cent). Pre-tax profit, £282,246 £213,499). Chairman sees no reason why higher rate of dividend should not at least be maintainable in current year.

British Enkalon Ltd.

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

The Board of Directors of British Enkalon Limited announce the following unaudited figures of the trading results of the group for the first half of 1971 with comparative figures for 1970.

	1971 Six months to 30th June £000	1970 Six months to 30th June £000	Increase on first Six months 1970 %	1970 Six months to 31st Dec. £000
Sales	12,473	7,847	59	10,116
Trading Profit	1,766	1,562		1,793
Less Interest	236	288		290
Profit before Taxation	1,530	1,274	20	1,503
Less Taxation	673	554		654
Profit after Taxation	857	720	19	849
Depreciation charged in arriving at the Trading profit	766	537		690

The comparative figures for 1970 have been adjusted to equate the annual taxation charge between the two half years.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT OF HALF-YEARLY RESULTS

Net profit after taxation for the six months ended 30th June, 1971, amounted to £857,000 (compared with £720,000 for the six months to 30th June, 1970) an increase of 19%.

The increased profits reflect increased capacity at Antrim and the growth in demand for the Company's products. The Company is constantly working to improve efficiency to offset as far as possible the effects of recent increases in salaries and wages, and other inflationary costs. *Efforts are being made to improve margins which are under* pressure in all product groups, but particularly in nylon textile and carpet yarns.

Compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, turnover has increased by 59%, whereas sales of the Company's own production have increased by 41%.

It is impossible to assess the effect on the Company of the recent measures taken by the United States Government and the present international economic and monetary uncertainty. However, subject to there being no material change in trading conditions or unexpected increases in costs, your Directors expect that profit before taxation for the current year will, as stated in the circular letter in connection with the Company's recent rights issue, be not less than £2,927,000.

Enkalon® TERLENKA
Diolen Enkacrepé

G. H. DOWNING & CO. LTD.

The 38th Annual General Meeting of G. H. Downing & Co. Limited was held on September 8 at Stoke-on-Trent, Mr. D. S. Hartley, F. I. Ceram. (Chairman and Managing Director) presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:

Although results for the first half year were disappointing, the marked improvement to which I referred in *my six-monthly statement continued in the second half* and, coupled with the exceptionally mild winter, enabled us to produce results rather better than we expected some months ago. The Group profit before taxation is £430,649 (£375,374). The directors recommend a final dividend of 12% making 19% for the year.

Our largest division, Building Materials, for most of the year was operating *under difficult conditions.* Towards the end of the period we were able to harden prices with some improvement in margins. All our production units are now operating at or close to full capacity. In the Refractories division, demand was buoyant for the greater part of the year and little effect was noticed from the down-turn of steel production until the end of the period under review. This has also been a very satisfactory year for the Electrical subsidiary.

PROSPECTS: The Building Materials division has started this year reasonably well but the improvement so far has been limited mainly to the private house building sector. As regards Refractories, demand from the steel industry has slackened and unless this demand improves we cannot expect such good results of this division in the current year. On the Electrical and Engineering side, this subsidiary has again got off to a good start and we expect a satisfactory year.

The report was adopted.

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Trade winds blow cold on US and Six

By TOM TICKELL

THERE HAS been bad feeling between the Common Market countries and the Americans over trade for some time, but President Nixon's 10 per cent import surcharge has made matters very much worse.

The Europeans are particularly angry about the increasingly high price he wants for its removal, though until it was imposed, it was the US which complained most bitterly about unfair trading.

Early this summer a committee was set up to look at the problem, after American pressure in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, but it has been rather submerged. Now both sides are feeling more aggrieved.

The Americans point to restrictions on agricultural imports to the Common Market, while the Europeans stress that last year the Americans had a surplus of $2.4 billions in their trade with the Six. Their exports went up from $7.3 billions in 1969 to $9 billions in 1970.

The Common Market is going to be badly hit by the surcharge, for over 90 per cent of its exports to the US will be affected.

The steel industry is particularly angry when it has been observing a voluntary quota which limited the increase in exports to 5 per cent a year. Like the Japanese textile men, it sees no reason for being penalised first by a quota and then by a surcharge.

It has offered the administration a choice between the two and says that if there is no exemption, it will drop its voluntary limit.

Cars too, will be hit, though the abolition of the 7 per cent car duty in the US should offset part of the surcharge's impact. There are also plenty of worries about heavy engineering. The new US Job Development Act which the President announced, allows a 10 per cent tax credit this year—with 5 per cent next year—for investment in plant, provided that it is US made.

This will hit Britain and Germany badly, and like the surcharge itself, is against the trading rules. This is why there is now such resentment about US charges of discrimination.

The long-standing American complaint on the industrial front has been about the Community's acceptance of the value added tax where there is a rebate on exports including indirect costs.

Although VAT is allowed by the general agreement on tariffs and trade, the US has always regarded it an export subsidy and one of the options discussed before Mr Nixon took action was to impose a tax which would exactly counter VAT's benefit to Europe's exporters.

There are plenty of other disputes. Nontariff barriers, which cover most of the ways of keeping out exports for bogusly respectable reasons are a big area for negotiation.

Both sides have them in profusion, particularly in foods and pharmaceutical products. The American ban on broiler imports is matched by a French order prohibiting import of orange juice containing dextrose, for instance.

The biggest American bugbear has been the Six's common agricultural policy. Europe's market for US grain this year is going to be much smaller than last. With a bad European harvest then US grain exports had to supply 100 million tons more than they had exported in 1969. There is little prospect of that happening now, for forecasts suggest that harvest totals in the Common Market will be at a record level.

The US wants massive changes in the methods of Common Markets agricultural support. It says the aim should be to help the poorer farmer rather than pay all farmers a given sum for their produce. The present system leads to over production and helps the rich farmer more than anyone else.

There are now three separate rates—which could go up to four—with a series of rebates and subsidies to keep prices throughout the Common Market reasonably in line. The weight of the American surcharge had fallen on industry, but there are some agricultural groups which have been hit, medium priced wines and Dutch bulbs for examples.

There is also resentment about the Common Market's preferential trade agreements with countries like Spain, Morocco and Tunisia. These offer special rates for imports of oranges and limit American citrus exports.

The whole question was discussed in the early summer and eventually the Common Market agreed to halve the tariff on US fruit, though the rates are still higher than for the Mediterranean countries.

There has also been some complaints about the Common Market's agreements with Turkey and Greece, which are based on the assumption that they will become full members when they are economically stronger and that Community concessions are due now.

The whole range of agreements with the EFTA neutrals which do not intend to follow Britain into the Common Market have not yet been concluded, but there could be American complaints of partiality there, too.

For the moment the main issues look very much bigger and will submerge the smaller American complaints.

But on trade, the core of the European argument will be that only $2 billions of the American balance of payments deficit this year will be caused by a deficit on trade, and $21 billions will be a matter of monetary movements. They complain of massive overkill on the trade front and the longer Mr Nixon's surcharge remains, the more they will be inclined to retaliate.

Profits of rainwear makers fall 35pc

Rainwear makers had their own rainy day last year, with profits falling by an average of 35 per cent and with profitability of about 5 per cent, said the clothing industry's "Little Neddy" yesterday.

Financial "league" tables for 259 clothing firms of all types for 1969/70, published by the National Economic Development Committee, showed that one fashion company had a profitability of 63.7 per cent.

But this was the front-runner and the next highest was 36 per cent. Lowest of all—a rainwear company—was minus 24.9 per cent.

The most profitable line was children's wear, with an average profitability of 14.6 per cent. Top company in the "export league" had a percentage of 55.1 of exports to sales.

The report also compares the performance of 185 companies in 1968/69 and 1969/70—showing that although sales increased by 16 per cent, profits increased by just over one per cent.

Profits, in real terms, fell if inflation were taken into account, says the report.

The average profitability of the companies fell from 10.1 per cent to 9.6 per cent. Exports rose substantially from £26 millions in 1968/69 to almost £36 millions in 1969/70—an increase of 25 per cent.

The rainwear makers' profits were down from £1,100,000 to £700,000.

"The Directors of The Provident Clothing & Supply Company Limited report increased turnover, profits and dividend for the first half of the financial year ending 31st December, 1971.

The interim dividend is being increased from 8½% to 10%. This, in part, reflects an adjustment to bring the interims more into line with final dividends.

The second half-year is traditionally the more important trading period for the Company and, to date, is showing continued satisfactory progress. In the absence of any unforeseen change in the current pattern of trading conditions the Directors are confident that the full year's profits will exceed those of last year."

	1971	1970
First half-year		
Group Profit before tax	£1,645,000	£1,438,000
Taxation (estimated)	£ 688,000	£ 613,000
Net Profit after tax	£ 957,000	£ 825,000

THE PROVIDENT CLOTHING & SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office: COLONNADE, BRADFORD 1

PROVIDENT

CLOSING PRICES

Account : September 17
Settlement : September 28

LONDON

BRITISH FUNDS

CORPS & BOARDS

FOREIGN

DOMINION & COLONIAL

AMERICAN & CANADIAN

BANKS & HP

BREWERIES

BUILDING & PAINTS

CATERING, FOOD & TOBACCO

CHEMICALS & PLASTICS

CINEMAS, THEATRES & TV

PROPERTY & TRUSTS

RUBBER & TEA

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

ELECTRICAL & RADIO

ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING

INSURANCE

MINING & TIN

OIL

SHIPPING

MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS

NEWSPAPERS & PAPER

STORES

TEXTILES

BIRMINGHAM AND NORTHERN

UNIT TRUSTS

HOME NEWS

Aircraft firm refuses to talk to union

The British Aircraft Corporation at Filton, Bristol, builder of the British Concorde, has refused to meet representatives of the Transport and General Workers' Union over a redundancy dispute in spite of intervention by the Department of Employment.

This was disclosed yesterday by the union in Bristol.

A full-time union officer, Mr Bill Higgs, said: "There is no more on that I can say."

The news was passed on to the regional secretary, Mr Ron Nethercott, at the TUC conference in Blackpool. Last week he informed the department that the union was in official dispute with the company. He hoped the department's intervention would force BAC to discuss the matter.

About 7,000 car workers are expected to be laid off today and assembly affected at two factories. Triumph Motors at Coventry said last night that more than 4,000 car assembly men would be laid off because of a strike by 400 engine assembly men over piece work rates. Assembly would be halted. There was a possibility of a shutdown involving all 9,000 employees next week.

Car production at British Leyland's Austin-Morris factory at Longbridge, Birmingham, will be affected from tonight by two bans on overtime at the works. About 3,000 workers are expected to be laid off. Mini production will be halved tonight, and assembly of 1100 and 1300 models will stop tomorrow because of a shortage of engines.

Nine Lucas factories in Birmingham, affected by strikes, are not likely to restart production until next week even if the stoppage is called off today. Lucas said yesterday that a return to work by the 300 engineers who have been on strike for nearly three weeks would have to be followed by a phased recall of the 13,000 workers made idle by the dispute.

Hospital technicians yesterday began a national two-day strike for more pay. The technicians, members of the Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs, say they are striking because negotiations for pay increases ranging from £300 to £600 a year have taken too long.

The woman who stopped work at the Rank Xerox factory in Mitcheldean, Gloucestershire, because she refused to work to rule has agreed to join the General and Municipal Workers' Union, and the factory, employing about 3,500 people, is back at work.

A reply to a pay claim by 10,500 Port of London dockers will be given on Wednesday.

Shop stewards leading an unofficial strike by over 800 workers at the Neptune Shipyard, one of the Swan Hunter group's yards on the Tyne, yesterday rejected the advice of union officials and decided to remain on strike until Monday.

Buses, not cars, for new town

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

A public transport takeover, with the removal of the private car from existing roads and country lanes and its replacement by the bus, is one major planning innovation contained in the master plan for Irvine new town in Scotland, published today.

Its implementation, if approved, would be gradual. The idea is to concentrate high density homes for families less likely to enjoy the benefits of cars in this seaside town, only 25 miles from Glasgow, along the new bus only route.

Those who do have cars will live slightly further away but not such a great distance that they cannot walk to their local shopping centres or schools on the planned network of footpaths. However, if they choose to drive, they will find that their route first leads outwards onto the main road system before feeding into their desired destination.

The master plan naturally makes much of Irvine's scope for recreation and possible attraction to the executives who make decisions about industrial location. These include its harbour and sand dunes, together with the possibilities of sailing, golfing, fishing and weekend skiing.

The plan also emphasises such now normal ideas as the use of schools by adults outside teaching hours for community purposes, leisure and major shopping centres and the use of a wired relay system for television, which will be capable of supplying such more futuristic roles as remote meter reading, video-phone, and a computer grid.

The first interim plan for Irvine and Kilwinning was produced six years ago. With a population of 39,000 in 1969, its target for growth is 120,000 by 1986. Some building has already been done and three major companies, including Beecham Research Laboratories, are taking purpose-built factories.

Irvine her Town Plan (Irvine Development Corporation, £5).

Pop violence inquiry

Mr John Nightingale, Chief Constable of Essex, and Southend Constabulary has ordered an inquiry into the cause of violence at the Weeley pop festival during bank holiday weekend. Hundreds of press photographs are being examined.

Mr John Duke, Assistant Chief Constable, said that the police were particularly concerned about the more serious assaults.

Rebels split pilots union

By our Air Correspondent

BOAC seems to be heading for more trouble with its pilots after moves to set up a rival union to the British Airline Pilots' Association — calling itself the Professional Pilots' Association.

Letters inviting BALPA members to join the new association have gone to all BOAC pilots from a group who mostly fly jumbos.

They make it clear that they are not satisfied with the deal negotiated by BALPA after BOAC's Jumbos had been grounded for a year—which gave the airline's senior pilots a salary of £9,000 a year.

One breakaway pilot claimed yesterday that the settlement had made them "the laughing stock of the world." The general theme of the appeal for members is that BALPA's negotiators are "amateurs" peculiarly unfitted to represent the pilots' interests in the climate created by the new Industrial Relations Act.

The circular letter says that the PPA will not attempt to operate in isolation but will affiliate itself to a strong trade union which already possesses the necessary professional skills and experience.

BALPA'S executive has yet to decide on what disciplinary action it should take against the rebels, but its spokesman, Captain Gordon Hurley, said yesterday that in his association's view "the attempt to promote and provoke a national pilot confrontation is highly irresponsible."

"Our so-called amateurs want to put the jumbo into the air and some of the people who are behind claiming the agreement we have is a bad one agreed with its members accepted. We were negotiating with the new Government in an entirely different atmosphere and a much tighter one economically."

It remains to be seen what response the PPA gets from the circular. For the moment BALPA is evidently relying on the fact that the issue between the breakaway primarily concerns jumbo pilots — there is fewer than 150, all flying for BOAC—whereas its own membership is more than 5,000 representing all the major airlines in Britain.

Three month for fan

A football supporter was gaoled for three months at Norwich yesterday for what the magistrate called "a vicious attack indeed."

Mr John Bates, prosecuting, said that on August 21 during Norwich City's game with Portsmouth David Longyear (20), of Addison Road, Southsea, walked up to a Norwich supporter, Mr Geoffrey Bird, kicked him, and hit him in the face as he fell.

Mr Peter Liell, defending, said Longyear, who admitted causing bodily harm, felt that he was being made a scape

Jobs deter student

By our Education Correspondent

Poor job prospects are slowing down the increase in applications for places at university, according to the Vice-Chancellor of Durham University, Sir Derman Christopherson.

Writing in the Confederation of British Industry "Review" Sir Derman, who has been chairman of the Vice-Chancellors' Committee, says there is increasing evidence that an economic kind of control on demand for higher education is beginning to operate. "Perhaps it will turn out that after all we do not need to base our plans for university development on elaborate and possibly misleading calculations either of qualified school leavers, or of the demand for graduates. Perhaps if we show a certain amount of patience and commonsense market will do the job for he adds.

He also criticises the that students should be ted to pay more for h education. He says they of families, already pay a of the cost. "The official mate at present is that a man or woman with univ entrance qualifications can on the average about £ year. If he or she becom student these potential ear are sacrificed. Moreover family will contribute on age perhaps £150 a year cost of maintaining him as a student. . . . On ave when 'loss of earnings' is into account, something third of the total cost is met from private sources.

Lead level in grass kill

By MALCOLM STUART

Industrial pollution from smelting factories around Swansea has resulted in a dangerously high lead content in grass growing up to 20 miles from the city. Harmful metals have been found in organs of animals, the botany section was told.

Some grass samples had a lead content of 60 parts per million, dry weight, the level at which lead would begin to accumulate in animals, particularly horses, reported Mr T. M. Roberts, research student at University College of Swansea.

Analysis of tissue from a horse which died in the area revealed that it had a lethal quantity of lead in the liver and kidneys. Cadmium, the most highly poisonous heavy metal, was found in very high quantities in the kidneys. Horses are suspected of being unable to rid themselves of this element.

Strong traces of lead and other metals were also found in dead cows; and mice had been found in the Swansea valley with 400 parts per million lead, compared with 75 ppm in mice outside the area.

But the greatest metal content was found in moss—in fact Mr Roberts considers that the moss "desert" around Swansea is the result of 200 years of smelting. In an experiment he transferred some moss-covered logs from a part of the Gower peninsula, which is free from pollution, to north-east of Swansea's urban industrial complex. After eight weeks the levels of zinc, lead, and cadmium in the moss had risen from 92, 65, and 2.5 parts per million to 4,358, 3,732, and 138 ppm respectively.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION —FINAL DAY

To obtain some indication of aerial metal levels in the "desert," woss was suspended for eight weeks in nylon mesh bags at a number of sites. At a point 1.5 kilometres from a metal processing works pollution rose even more dramatically—from 96, 96, and 2 ppm to 10,992, 13,384 and 405 ppm. At another site six kilometres down-wind from the works the levels of nickel and copper rose from 20 and 14 ppm to 1,950 and 1,050 respectively.

Mr Roberts said the implications of his study for human health in the area were difficult to assess but preliminary results suggested that airborne pollution of metals and its absorption by moss particularly serious. Percentage absorption via the lungs may be three to ten times greater than via the gut.

Into Euro

The Association wants its annual meeting on the tinent in 1974, Sir Alec cross, the outgoing pre said at the end of this conference. "It is, of tied up with the idea of into the Common Mark said.

British Association have been held overseas —including Australia a Next year's meeting will Leicester under the pre of Sir Vivian Fuchs.

Sir Alec also said eco in the running of the BA put it in balance. There proposals for replacing £4,500-a-year grant from Department of Educatio Science, due to end in ju a year, with a grant another source.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES

Applications are invited for the posts of

Professor
Senior Lecturer/Reader
Lecturer (2)

in the Faculty of Educational Studies with responsibility for organising and contributing to the production of courses for educational administrators.

It is expected that the four persons appointed will collectively cover:

(a) the dynamics of organisation;
(b) the understanding of leadership and small group behaviours as it affects management;
(c) the administrative technologies and the quantitative methods of management;
(d) the politics of education at both the macro- and micro-decision-making levels;
(e) the economics and the finance of education.

The senior members of staff will have appropriate responsibilities and status.

Salary Scales:—Professor—Salary not less than £4,500 p.a.
Senior Lecturer/Reader £3,186-£4,401 p.a.
Lecturer—£1,491-£3,454 (Bar)—£3,417 p.a.

Further particulars including details of method of application can be obtained from: The Secretary (AM9), The Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, Bucks. Closing date for applications 30th Sept., 1971.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
DEPARTMENT OF RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY

LECTURER IN CHILDREN'S DENTISTRY

The University wishes to appoint a lecturer who would like to join the teaching of a new integrated course in Restorative Dentistry. Main duties will be lecturing to undergraduates and post-graduates in Children's Dentistry.

Modern tissue culture and animal research facilities are available within the department.

Candidates should possess a registrable dental qualification and the successful candidate will be recommended for appointment as Clinical Assistant in the Edinburgh Dental Hospital.

Salary scale: £2,073-£4,209 per annum, with placement according to qualifications and experience together with F.S.S.U. benefits.

Applications, by letter (three copies) giving the names of three referees to be sent to the Secretary to the University, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh, EH8 9YL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. The closing date for applications is 30th October, 1971. Please quote reference 1062.

University of Hong Kong

ELECTRONICS ENGINEER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a post of Electronics Engineer in the Electronics Servicing Section of the Department of Electrical Engineering.

Applicants must have a degree in electronics engineering or an associate membership of the Institution of Electrical Engineers or the Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers. Candidates should also have practical experience in designing, constructing, testing and servicing electronic equipment and instruments.

Annual salaries (superannuable) (approximate sterling equivalents at current rate of exchange in brackets) are: HK$36,084-47,976 BAR £4,472-£5,944 (£2,544 to £4,057 man)
HK$54,156-79,452 BAR £6,708-£9,844 (£5,347 to £6,957) (woman)

Equalization of male and female salary scales will be achieved by April 1, 1975.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1 0PF (Tel.: 01-387 8572), or the Secretary to the Council, University of Hong Kong.

Closing date for applications is October 15, 1971.

Birkbeck College
(University of London)

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, to teach Microbial Genetics in courses of B.Sc. and M.Sc. level; his own research interest need not be primarily in that area. Candidates qualified in other aspects of Genetics or in molecular biology will be considered. Salary scale: £1,491 x £185/£128 to £2,454 (bar) to £3,417 plus London allowance of £100 p.a. Initial salary on scale will not exceed £1,797. Further details and forms of application should be obtained from the Secretary, Birkbeck College (G9), Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HX. Closing date: September 27, 1971.

University of Sydney

LECTURESHIP IN ARCHITECTURAL SCIENCE

Candidates should have an Honours degree in architecture, engineering or science, some practical experience in the building industry and some research experience in a branch of architectural science, preferably acoustics.

Salary range: $A6,697-$9,286 p.a.

Applications, including curriculum vitae, list of publications, and names of three referees, by October 1, 1971, to Registrar, University of Sydney, N.S.W. 2006, Australia, from whom further information available. Information about conditions of appointment and application procedure also available from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (Telephone: 01-387 8572).

University of Tasmania

LECTURER or DEMONSTRATOR in ANATOMY

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned post in the Department of Anatomy.

Salary scales are:—
Lecturer grade II $A6,697-$9,369 x 1-310 x 2-$7,806
Demonstrator $A4,247-$5,313 x 5-$5,512.

Appointment will be offered within one of these scales according to qualifications and experience. A medically qualified appointee at lecturer level will receive an additional loading of $A509.

The Medical School of the University of Tasmania offers a number of advantages, not the least being the small student numbers and consequent flexibility and interest in the teaching programme. There is a wide range of anatomical teaching, pure, inter-disciplinary and applied, and members of staff undertake those parts of the programme in which they are most interested and for which they are best qualified.

The head of the Anatomy Department, Professor C. P. Wendell-Smith, will be glad to answer specific queries concerning the facilities and staffing of the department.

Conditions of appointment and application forms should be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (Tel. 01-387 8572). Applications will close on September 25, 1971.

The Open University

FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS

COURSE ASSISTANTS

The Faculty of Mathematics has vacancies for mathematics graduates to assist the teams of mathematicians currently producing new courses. The posts offer a wide variety of activities and close contact with the academic staff.

One position calls for some computing experience. The Open University operates a large computer terminal time-sharing network and is at present extending the areas where this network can be used, either in the teaching of computing or as a general educational aid to the understanding of mathematical concepts.

The posts are full-time but a successful candidate will be given the opportunity, if desired, to devote part of his time to research for a higher degree. Recent graduates may apply.

Salary range: £1,002-£1,596 p.a. according to qualifications and experience, and the appointments will be made for one year. The posts are available immediately.

Application forms and further particulars can be obtained from John Baker (CM9), The Open University, Faculty of Mathematics, Walton Hall, Bletchley, Bucks. Telephone: Bletchley 4566, Extension 2245, between 9.30 am and 5 pm.

University of Western Australia

Perth

VACANCY IN PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

A vacancy exists in the Department of Philosophy for a person to take charge of and conduct courses in Philosophy of Science at second year, third year and Honours levels, and participate in first year teaching. Candidates should be qualified in both science and philosophy and preference will be given to those who have interests beyond philosophy of science and who could participate in the general teaching of the Department at all levels. This position will be offered either as a temporary appointment for one year initially or as a permanent one. The level of appointment and salary will depend upon the qualifications and experience of the appointee. A particularly well qualified candidate will be appointed at the level of Associate Professor.

The salary ranges are: Lecturer, $A6,687 to $A9,586 p.a.; Senior Lecturer, $A8,540 to $A11,150 p.a.; Associate Professor, $A12,593 p.a. Applications from overseas would be entitled to appointment expenses of up to $A1,000. Permanent conditions of appointment would include superannuation similar to F.S.S.U. fares to Perth for appointee and dependent family, removal allowance, study leave, subsidised temporary accommodation and housing loan scheme.

Applications, in duplicate, giving full personal particulars, qualifications and experience, should reach the Registrar, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia 6009, by October 10, 1971. Candidates should request three referees to write immediately to the Registrar.

CITY UNIVERSITY

ST JOHN STREET
LONDON EC1V 4PB

DEPUTY ACADEMIC REGISTRAR

Candidates should be graduates with proven administrative experience.

The commencing salary will be within the range £3,564-£4,407 inclusive of London Weighting, according to qualifications and experience.

Further particulars and application may be obtained from the DEPUTY REGISTRAR at the above address.

EDUCATIONAL

City of Leeds and Carnegie College

BECKETT PARK, LEEDS LS6 3QS.
Principal: L. Connell, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Applications are invited from men and women with suitable qualifications and experience for the following appointments vacant from January 1, 1972.

1. LECTURER IN ENGLISH. The person appointed should be able to share in the general teaching of the English Department. Ability to teach in drama courses also would be an advantage. (This is a re-advertisement: Previous applications are being considered.)

2. LECTURER IN ENGLISH. The person appointed should be able to share in the general teaching of the English Department. A qualification in linguistics and an interest in its relation to work in schools are desirable but not essential.

Salary for each appointment is in accordance with the Pelham Scale (under review), Lecturer £1,650 to £2,325.

As there is at present a vacancy for a resident woman tutor, one of the posts may be resident if the person appointed is a woman who wishes to live in residence.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Principal; applications should be returned to him by Monday, September 20.

It is hoped to make the appointments before the end of September.

County Borough of Teesside

TEESSIDE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Applications are invited for the post of

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

in the Education Department

This vacancy arises following the promotion of an officer in the department's schools section.

Applicants should have the D.M.A. or other approved qualifications.

Salary scale £1,962 to £2,199 per annum.

Financial assistance with household removal expenses will be given in approved cases. Temporary housing accommodation may also be arranged.

Application forms and further particulars are obtainable from the Director of Education, Education Offices, Woodlands Road, Middlesbrough, Teesside TS1 3BN, to whom completed forms should be returned by September 22, 1971.

Derbyshire Education Committee

FULL-TIME YOUTH LEADERS

Applications are invited from suitably qualified men and women (approved course of training or qualified teacher status). J.N.C. Conditions and Salary (£1,070 to £1,6201 with additional payment for qualifications over and above the minimum, e.g., a degree in addition to teaching or Youth Leadership Certificate.

ALFRETON COUNTY YOUTH CENTRE. Purpose built centre, adjacent to Alfreton Hall Adult Education Centre. S.R.A. £200.

MELBOURNE COUNTY YOUTH CLUB. Purpose-built club on the campus of a primary school. S.R.A. £125.

CHURCH GRESLEY COUNTY YOUTH CENTRE. Purpose-built accommodation as part of a large Miners' Welfare Centre complex with extensive playing fields. S.R.A. £300.

LONG EATON COUNTY YOUTH CENTRES. Appointment of Senior Leader for Derby Road and Erewash Centres; also to act as Warden of "" Community House." S.R.A. £400.

SEANOR PROJECT. Appointment of full-time Worker with the Unattached; one of two new Youth and Community Service posts. S.R.A. £925.

Further details may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom completed applications should be submitted as soon as possible.

H. K. FOWLER, Director of Education.

County Offices,
Matlock.

Manchester Education Committee

POUNDSWICK HIGH SCHOOL

Simonsway, Manchester M22 7RH
Required from January, 1972:

1. HEAD OF MUSIC DEPARTMENT (grade B). A well qualified and experienced teacher is looked for with ability both to teach music to "A" level and to sustain a wide range of musical activities throughout the school. Instrumental teaching is provided by peripatetic teachers.

2. Master or Mistress to Assist in the teaching of HISTORY in the Upper School, which accommodates pupils from the third to the sixth forms.

Application forms from the Headmaster at the school.

Manchester Education Committee

WHITWORTH SCHOOL

Moston Street, Manchester M14 4GP.
061-226 2079.
(168 pupils on roll)

Required for January 1972, at this school for educationally handicapped children, a Class Teacher for a class of 10-11½-year-old boys and girls.

An interest in developing music to school desirable, though not essential. Please state other interests.

Good basic subject teaching more important than special school experience.

Burnham Scale plus special school allowance £137 plus Special Responsibility allowance £152 available for suitable applicant.

Further details and application forms from the Headteacher.

Manchester Education Committee

WHITWORTH SCHOOL

Moston Street, Manchester M14 4GP.
061-226 2079.
(168 pupils on roll)

DEPUTY HEAD TEACHER required from January, 1972, at this Group 6(S) school for educationally handicapped children a Deputy Head, man or woman.

As well as normal school responsibilities the person appointed will be expected to take charge of senior school, further developing a leavers' and after-care programme.

Special school experience and further training essential.

Burnham Scale plus special school allowance £157 plus deputy head allowance £450 payable.

Further details and application forms from the Head Teacher.

Manchester Education Committee

LEVENSHULME HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Crossley Road, Manchester M19 1ES.

A seven-form-entry comprehensive school with a sixth form of 150 and organised as a lower and upper school.

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

Required from January, 1972:
HEAD OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
Grade E

A progressive and lively teacher is looked for who is aware of the importance of creative writing firmly based on a child's experience, of literature as the focal point of English teaching, and of the development of oral and dramatic work. Applicants should be sympathetic towards mixed ability grouping and ready to work towards a thematic and integrated approach.

In the sixth form, where large numbers currently follow English "A" level courses, the Head of English will be expected to make an important contribution to general studies.

Previous applicants will be reconsidered.

Application forms from the Headmistress at the school. Closing date 24 September 27, 1971.

Manchester Education Committee

WHITWORTH SCHOOL

Moston Street, Manchester M14 4GP.
061-226 2079.
(168 pupils on roll)

DEPUTY HEAD TEACHER required from January, 1972, at this Group 6(S) school for educationally handicapped children a Deputy Head, man or woman.

As well as normal school responsibilities the person appointed will be expected to take charge of senior school, further developing a leavers' and after-care programme.

Special school experience and further training essential.

Burnham Scale plus special school allowance £157 plus deputy head allowance £450 payable.

Further details and application forms from the Head Teacher.

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In the sixth form, where large numbers currently follow English "A" level courses, the Head of English will be expected to make an important contribution to general studies.

Previous applicants will be reconsidered.

Application forms from the Headmistress at the school. Closing date 24 September 27, 1971.

Manchester Education Committee

ST PIUS X GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL

Denison Road, Victoria Park, Manchester 14.

HEAD OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, Grade C allowance. Appointment from January, 1972, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Candidates should have deep interest in developing skills of communication and in relating work to the full spectrum of the girls education.

This is a 4 F.E. school with half the girls staying on for a fifth year and with a new Fifth Form Centre. Courses mainly to C.S.E. and Newsom Courses.

Application forms obtainable from the Education Office, to be returned to the Chairman of Governors c/o the Headmistress at the school, as soon as possible.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY! Single R.C. man to supervise boys' activities out of school. Accommodation provided. TX 147, The Guardian, 41 John Street, London, W.C.1.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

LECTURER VACANCIES AT THE SCHOOL OF ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

ARBORFIELD, Nr. READING BERKS.

1. APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified engineers and teachers to fill this post.

SENIOR LECTURER IN RADAR TECHNIQUES (B81)

Duties: The Senior Lecturer is responsible for the teaching of Radar Systems, Microwave Engineering, and Pulse Circuitry Aid Techniques.

Qualifications and Experience: The requisite academic qualification is a second class honours degree in Electronic or Electrical Engineering subjects or corporate membership of the IEE or IERE or a recognised equivalent. The post also requires suitable industrial experience at post graduate level (eg REME Officer's Post Graduate Long Electronic Engineering Course). Ability to provide technical and academic administration within a department is also a requirement.

LECTURER GRADE I IN ELECTRONICS (B56)

Duties: The Lecturer's primary responsibility is for Teaching Electronic Measurements of Electronic Principles to Recruit or Upgrading Students at approximately ONC level. The ability to teach Maths to this level is also required.

Qualifications and Experience: The appropriate minimum academic qualification is a pass degree in Electronic and Electronic and Electrical Engineering Subjects, or associate membership of IEE, graduate membership of IERE or a recognised equivalent. Exceptionally, candidates with a HNC in Electrical Engineering may be considered, where a recognised teaching certificate or evidence of teaching experience can be provided.

RATES OF PAY: Salary will be in accordance with the current scales for Teachers in Establishments of Further Education. A non-pensionable allowance will be paid for the slightly longer working year, which will be £405 per annum to the Senior Lecturer and £280 per annum to the Lecturer Grade I. Teachers Superannuation contributions will be deducted.

APPLICATIONS: Application forms, together with further details, are obtainable on request to Ministry of Defence, CM(S)1(L), Room 313, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, WC1X 5RY and should be submitted to this address not later than 10 days from the date of this publication.

Education Department

Professional Assistant

(Additional post) required for education administration with a progressive Education Authority which operates a Career Development Scheme providing good career opportunities.

SALARY: Senior Officer Grade, £2,388 to £2,871 with further progression to Grade PO1(1) with maximum of £3,285 including London Weighting, subject to proven performance. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

CANDIDATES must be good Honours Graduates with a Post Graduate Certificate in Education and successful teaching experience.

HILLINGDON is pleasantly situated to the west of Greater London and contains many attractive residential areas. The area is 42 square miles, one-third of which is Green Belt.

FRINGE BENEFITS. Temporary assistance with housing, legal expenses for house purchase and removal expenses in appropriate cases.

Application forms and further details from the Chief Education Officer, Ref. E/21/44, 265 High Street, Uxbridge. Closing date 1st October.

London Borough of
HILLINGDON

County Borough of TEESSIDE

TEESSIDE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Applications are invited for the post of

ADVISER

with special responsibility for

ENGLISH

Applicants should be good Honours Graduates of a British University and should have appropriate teaching experience.

Salary scale: £2,844—£3,285 per annum. Appointments may be made above the minimum in approved cases.

Financial assistance with removal expenses and temporary housing accommodation may be arranged.

Application forms and further particulars are obtainable from the Director of Education, Education Offices, Woodlands Road, Middlesbrough, Teesside TS1 3BN. Closing date—24th September, 1971.

Manchester Education Committee

SHAWGROVE SCHOOL

Cavendish Road, West Didsbury, Manchester M20 8JR. 061-445 9455
Required from September, 1971:

Part-time Teacher for Woodwork and Metalwork, for 9½ hrs per week. Special educational experience not required but an applicant is sought with an interest in children with learning difficulties mainly due to visual handicaps.

Salary: Burnham Scale plus Special Schools Allowance.

Further details and application forms from the Headmaster at the school.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

ADVISER

(SPECIAL EDUCATION AND HANDICAPPED CHILDREN)

£3,453 x £84(4) x £90(2)-£3,969 (under review)

The West Riding Education Committee invite applications from suitably qualified men or women for an Adviser whose responsibility will be for Special Education and handicapped pupils. In making the appointment the Committee will value high powers of inspiration and encouragement and such qualifications and experience in the general or special school fields as will enable the successful candidate to contribute to the further training of teachers. The appointment will be pensionable and a contribution towards removal expenses will be made in approved cases. Forms of application and further particulars from the Education Officer, County Education Offices, Bond Street, Wakefield, to whom completed forms should be returned not later than September 30, 1971.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

SENIOR ADVISER (Physical Education) Woman

£3,285 x £84(6)-£3,789 (under review)

The West Riding Education Committee invite applications from suitably qualified women for the post of Senior Adviser with responsibility for the Physical Education of girls and women. The main duty will be to encourage the enlightened development of the subject in all its aspects including dance. The appointment will be pensionable and a contribution towards removal expenses will be made in approved cases. Forms of application and further particulars from the Education Officer, County Education Offices, Bond Street, Wakefield, to whom completed forms should be returned not later than September 30, 1971.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Borough of Prestwich

DIRECTOR OF PARKS AND RECREATION

AP 5 (£2,199 to £2,457)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons with administrative experience. Commencing salary within the grade according to ability and experience.

Good working conditions with newly erected glasshouses and ancillary block, including office accommodation.

Lump-sum car allowance of £295 p.a., council house available, and 50 per cent of removal expenses.

Applications, giving full details of experience, etc., and naming two referees, should be sent to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Prestwich, Manchester M25 8AX, by Thursday, September 16.

POLYTECHNICS

City of Birmingham Polytechnic

ART AND DESIGN CENTRE

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

PRINCIPAL LECTURER

Applicants should have considerable experience in practice or education, or both. The successful candidate will be in charge of advanced design studies and will act as research supervisor with research students and staff. He or she should be able to offer a specific skill at advanced level, in addition to general background in the environmental design field.

LECTURER GRADE II

The successful candidate will be required to work in Design Studies in the final years of the course. In addition to tutorial responsibilities with Part 2 students he will be expected to have a specialist interest which may apply in any part of the course. Interest and experience in aspects of Building Technology and their integration into the design process will be particularly welcome, as will experience in practice and its relationship to the education process. The successful candidate will be eligible to undertake research studies and, where appropriate, to read for a higher degree.

SALARY SCALES:
Principal Lecturer: £2,802—£3,142 per annum,
Lecturer Grade II £1,917—£2,537 per annum,

Further particulars and application forms, returnable by 8th October, 1971, may be obtained from: The Polytechnic Secretary (A) City of Birmingham Polytechnic, The Grange, 46 Aldridge Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham, B42 2TH.

(V9197)

CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1. Telephone 01-837 7011

Situations advertising £0.80 per line, Semi-Display £3.50 per single column inch.
Displayed (inside a box rule and using bold type, blocks, etc.). Situations £10.00 per single column inch. Property £7.00 per single column inch. Births, Marriages, and Deaths £0.80 per line. Copy should be received two days prior to the date of insertion required.
There is a standard charge of £0.50 for the use of Postal Box numbers.

New Senior Posts in Social Work

-a chance to influence future development.

With the formation of the Social Work Service, following a recommendation of the Seebohm Report, the Department of Health and Social Security now wishes to appoint about 17 Social Work Service Officers.

Their duties are to advise and support local authority social service departments in the field through inspection, consultation, and guidance, and in this way seek to promote good practice and overcome unevenness in standards. They also assist the Department of Health and Social Security in the formation of policy through professional advice and through intelligence about developments in the field. Another important function is to act as a focus *for the development of new ideas and the dissemination of information about good practice.*

The posts are based in London, Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, Newcastle and Nottingham. There are also 2 posts with a team in the Welsh Office at Cardiff.

Qualifications: Preferably a degree and professional training in social work. Alternatively, a professional qualification in social work or psychology, or a social science diploma or certificate, or a residential work qualification will be acceptable.

Candidates must have practised successfully at a senior level in social case work, group work, community work, or in residential work with any age group.

Salary and prospects. National salary scale: £3,250-£4,400. Starting salary could *be above minimum if qualifications warrant it. There are good prospects of promotion* in this new Service.

Write for application form and more details to: Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants., telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 1696 (24 hour 'Ansafone' service), quoting reference C/7776/3 Closing date 1 October, 1971.

AU-PAIR GIRLS

German Girls look for au-pair positions in G.B. Please ask information by Intermediary Agency C.P., D-75 Karlsruhe 1, POB No. 3845, West Germany. Furnish further *particulars of your family*, working conditions and salary.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

Castle Hill Hospital

Cottingham (near Hull)

Full or Part-time PHYSIOTHERAPISTS, basic grade; varied experience can be obtained in modern open medical surgery, thoracic surgery; highly specialised orthopaedic department, modern geriatric unit; chest unit; infectious diseases units and out-patient department. (Establishment 11). Single female accommodation may be provided. Further information or arrangements for an informal visit can be made by phone or letter to Miss A. Jones, Superintendent Physiotherapist, Castle Hill Hospital, Cottingham, Yorkshire HU16 5UO. Telephone Hull (0482) 847571. Application forms from Group Secretary, Hull (B) Hospital Management Committee, De la Pole Hospital, Willerby, Hull, HU10 6EH.

10% OVER WHITLEY SCALE will be paid to Occupational Therapist required full time for busy department including ADL and splint making at Royal Hospital & Home, Putney. Apply with full particulars and two names for reference to Medical Officer, RHHH, West Hill, London, SW 15.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE MURRAY ROYAL AND MURTHLY HOSPITALS

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST

Applications are invited for the above post based on the Murray Royal and Murthly Group of Hospitals, with the opportunity to be seconded to the Scottish Home and Health Department to work with the Consultant Forensic Psychiatrist in local penal institutions. If appropriate the person appointed would have a close liaison with the Department of Psychology at the University of Dundee and the regional clinical psychological service. The person appointed will be expected to engage in clinical research.

Applications in writing to Group Physician Superintendent, Murray Royal Hospital, Muirhall Road, Perth.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Telephone:

01-837 7011

061-832 9191

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

for

Fast growing company in Consumer Products

Very simply, we require a Man who can convert IDEAS INTO PRODUCTS—but fast!

Facilities are excellent and this new appointment offers considerable scope on a wide base. Briefly you will be responsible to the Chief Executive for

* *taking the Marketing Brief and producing Products with the necessary performance characteristics.*
* consumer trials and placement tests leading to product proposals.
* detailed liaison with marketing, production and financial functions.
* monitoring projects with subsidiary companies who have specialised research facilities of their own.
* maintaining and developing contacts with the research and development functions at our major suppliers and customers on an international basis.

This is a new and senior appointment carrying above average benefits and will appeal to well-qualified men with sound commercial experience.

Applications—in confidence—to "Director of Personnel"
TV 156 THE GUARDIAN, 21 John Street, London W.C.1

INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE GROUP

requires the services of a first-class

Men's Wear Executive

Applicants (preferred age group 32-40) should have a minimum of ten years' experience in the men's wear industry and be thoroughly familiar with sales and *marketing techniques of multiple groups*, mail order houses and individual retail outlets. They should also have a knowledge of the production processes of men's outer-wear fabrics and garments.

The successful applicant will be expected to act on his own initiative and operate a profit orientated budget *covering the U.K. and Eire.*

This is a senior position in an expanding group, commanding a substantial starting salary with excellent prospects for advancement. Company benefits include insurance, pension scheme, and car. Moving expenses, if incurred, will be paid by the Company.

Applications, giving fullest career details, present salary and date of availability, should be made in writing to:

TV 160 THE GUARDIAN
21 John Street, London W.C.1.

EXPERIENCED QUALIFIED

COST ACCOUNTANT

To strengthen the top team in preparation for a planned expansion programme. The company is part of a diversified group operating in growth market areas.

Experience in the printing industry preferred but not essential. Duties will include provision of an efficient management service to the Board and senior executives. Responsibility for enquiries/estimating administrations in addition to the costing function.

A competitive salary will be paid. There is a contributory pension scheme with free life assurance. Working conditions are excellent. Brief summary of experience, education, career objectives, present salary, to:

THE SECRETARY
KOLOR CONTINUOUS LTD.
PODMORE STREET
BURSLEM
STOKE-ON-TRENT

ACCOUNTANT

HULL AND EAST RIDING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED

Applications are invited for the above post due to present holder taking up a United Nations appointment. The Society operates most of its accounting through E.D.P. and produces standard management accounting information.

The sales of the Society last year were £6¾m. and increasing. The appointment will have N.A.C.O. status and conditions. Attractive salary, superannuation scheme with transfer clause and staff discount scheme.

Applications by 14th September to:

Personnel Officer,
Hull & East Riding Co-operative Society Limited,
2 Jameson Street, Hull HU1 3LX, East Yorkshire.

ENGINEER'S GUARDIAN

WEST LANCASHIRE WATER BOARD

The Board supply a population of 210,000 and have a large programme of capital works in hand.
Applications are invited for the following posts on the Board's New Works Staff :—

(a) TEAM LEADERS—Grade 6 (£2,223/2,445)—Two posts.
(b) CIVIL ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN —Grade 2 (£1,179/1,392).
(c) CIVIL ENGINEERING TRACER—Grade 1 (£510/1,179).

For Post (a), applicants must have a minimum of 8 years' engineering experience with Water Undertakings and be experienced in the planning, design and supervision of civil engineering works pertaining to water supply and be capable of supervising drawing office staff. Preference will be given to those who are M.I.C.E.

The successful applicants will each be responsible to the New Works Engineer for a small team of assistants working on a number of varied schemes from the Board's Capital Works Programme. These include trunk mains, reservoirs, pumping stations and treatment stations. An essential users' car allowance is payable.

For Post (b), applicants should have had general waterworks experience and must be capable of carrying out surveys, R.C. detailing, pipework scheduling and good draughtsmanship. Preference will be given to those attending academic classes in civil engineering.

For Post (c), applicants must be neat and expeditious tracers, preferably with experience in civil engineering offices and be capable of carrying out other drawing board tasks.

The above appointments will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act and to the Conditions of Service of the National Joint Committee for the Water Industry (Non-Manual Staffs).

Assistance with housing accommodation may be available in appropriate cases.

Reasonable removal expenses will be paid.

Applications stating age, education, qualifications, present and previous appointments and giving the names of two referees, should be delivered to the Engineer and Manager, 14 Portland Street, Southport, to arrive not later than 4th October, 1971.

COPPAS INTERNATIONAL

London and Houston

Technical Service to the World's Processing Industries

Come overseas with COPPAS

MUD ENGINEERS FOR UK AND SOUTH AFRICA

These positions require either degree qualifications or a combination of qualifications and experience, generally working from offshore rigs.

For further details telephone or write to:

W. Brazier,
COPPAS INTERNATIONAL (U.K.) LTD.,
Wandle House, Riverside Drive, Mitcham,
London CR4 4YS.
Tel.: 01-640 0553. Telex : 25909.

PROTECTION APPLICATION AND AUXILIARY SYSTEMS DESIGN ENGINEER

required by Consulting Engineers in their Thermal Generation Department in

MANCHESTER

Applications are invited from electrical engineers with experience of protective gear applications related to electrical equipment in power stations. Experience of factory or power station distribution design will be an advantage.

Salary scale £2,100—£3,000 according to qualifications and experience.

Please write for staff application form to :

KENNEDY & DONKIN,
Ref. PD2 (Staff Appointments),
Premier House,
Woking, Surrey.

CROWN wallcoverings

DIVISIONAL WORK STUDY ENGINEER

Crown Wallcoverings, employing over 3,000 people in eight major production units, wish to develop a Divisional Work Study service in their continuing programme to improve productivity.
Applicants preferably in the age range 28-40 years, should be qualified to degree or final professional level and have received appropriate training in modern work study techniques. Previous experience in method study, and productivity bargaining in a process industry would be advantageous. The ability to lay down professional standards for local work study staff and to develop management control systems is important.
Candidates should be earning in excess of £2,500 p.a. now and be available for early interview at Darwen where the post will be based. Please write giving full details of age, qualifications and experience to :

Director of Personnel,
The Wall Paper Manufacturers Ltd.,
Wallcoverings Division,
Belgrave Mills, Darwen,
Lancashire, BB3 2RR.

REED INTERNATIONAL

Chief Electrical Engineer

A leading manufacturer of materials handling equipment has a vacancy for a Chief Electrical Engineer with direct responsibility to the Chief Engineer.

The appointment requires a qualified engineer, age 35/45 years, preferably a member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers or equivalent degree in Electrical Engineering. He must have had practical experience in the design and manufacture of D.C. traction equipment and electro-hydraulic drive systems, be capable of taking over responsibility for original design, manufacture and servicing specifications and technical/commercial negotiations.

This is an opportunity to join an expanding company in a growth industry. Salary will be negotiable according to experience. The company operates a contributory pension scheme. Removal expenses will be paid and assistance for house purchase will be given.

Please write with full personal and career details to : Mr. R. J. Billson, Position No. BMC/43, Austin Knight Ltd., Knightway House, 46-50 Oldham Street, Manchester. M4 1NB. Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Position Number Supervisor

AK ADVERTISING

PRODUCTION ENGINEERING MANAGER

Ransome Hoffmann Pollard Ltd., (RHP) are looking for a man to fill the important post of Production Engineering Manager based at Ferrybridge.

The main products of this Division are Self Lube Bearings, Clutch Release Bearings, Fan Pump Spindles and Automotive Water Pumps.

The successful candidate must have experience of the most up-to-date manufacturing methods as applied to high volume component production together with a clear understanding of the need to utilise the labour in the most efficient and effective way possible, particularly by the use of automatic gauging and work-handling methods.

The salary will reflect the importance of this job.

Conditions of employment are as might be expected in a reputable Company.

Applications should be addressed to the Divisional Personnel Officer.

rhp Ransome Hoffmann Pollard Ltd
TRANSMISSION BEARINGS DIVISION
Ferrybridge . Knottingley . Yorkshire

Something in electronics

THE TERM "electronics" has come to mean many things: a technology, an industry, and a component of almost all of our everyday gadgets. Transistor radios, colour television, moon shots, automated factories, supersonic jet controls, machine tools —all these have an electronic package as an essential component.

Paradoxically, however, all this varied equipment is the product of a science which has become so specialised that its design, construction, and servicing requirements have bred a whole new generation of technicians, possessing a thorough working knowledge of applied mathematics, for one thing, backed by a ceaselessly inquiring mind. Few men who enter the field of electronics ever abandon it, and this, coupled to the main fact of its widespread industrial use, is rapidly establishing it as a key industry.

It is true, however, that the majority of electronics engineers are employed either in communications or in digital electronics. "Communications" is self-explanatory—and covers radio, television, telephony, telegraphy, and similar man-to-man media—though of course there is an ever extending field of communication from man to machine, and even machine to machine.

To define "digital electronics," on the other hand, is less simple. It must certainly include all conventional computing equipment as we now know it, but this is only the tip of an iceberg of numerous controlling devices (often classified as specialised computers) which operate in greatly diversified situations from ships and aircraft to air conditioning and fire control.

The most interesting aspect of this gradual invasion of all the other fields within the electronics industry is that training in digital electronics must soon become a basic requirement of all engineer entrants, and consequently certain basic mathematical abilities will be essential. For the service engineer level in the popular communications sector at least, this has not so far been the case.

In the short term this means the industry has the problem of attracting young recruits of relatively high mathematical/logical ability, who are often required to begin their careers in less congenial sectors including field servicing, and to whom personal achievement is not as readily available as in, say, engineering design.

With other new sciences seeking the same level of recruit for such initially prestigious appointments as management trainee, the difficulties become more obvious. The truth is, however, that the trainee electronics engineer nearly always achieves a place within his industry, whereas many of the high-sounding doorways into other occupations carry a much greater casualty rate. On the other hand, this is not easy to convey to a successful "A" level man on the threshold of his career.

The long-term solution for industry is already under way, motivated partly by a related problem. Electronic design has already made significant progress with traditional manufacturers of office equipment, whose complex mechanical and electro-mechanical components are being substituted by electronic logic packages of higher reliability, lower noise level, lower power consumption, etc.

However, an unfortunate byproduct of the substitution is that the mechanically trained man can become redundant, which is not only unpleasant personally, but also a serious loss to the industry of men well-versed in customer relations. The overall answer has emerged in the design of modular plug-in electronic components usually incorporating a simple diagnostic display. In this way the difficulty of retraining field service personnel is lessened and new entrants with high intellectual potential can be employed on more interesting and exacting planes.

Those looking to electronic engineering for a career are well advised to consider the large household-name companies as a starting point. These firms frequently offer a sandwich course facility and the opportunity to use modern diagnostic equipment and methods, whereas the smaller company, with one eye on the budget, can be more restrictive in spite of offering responsibility and initiative at an earlier stage. Either way, membership of the professional bodies, notably the Institution of Electrical Engineers and the Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers, is recommended.

In study courses, the initial requirement usually amounts to three "O" levels (English preferred or compulsory) plus the obvious "A" levels, mathematics, and physics. Although degree courses are offered at universities such as London (Imperial), Southampton, and Salford, the HNC and HND in electronic engineering are often considered more desirable qualifications for the professional engineer because of industry's occasional inverted prejudice against people with purely academic qualifications. Obviously a "sandwich" degree would overcome this.

There are many employers outside the large electronics companies whose interest in electronic engineers derives from the increasingly higher proportion of electronic components in their product. These companies include manufacturers of office equipment, machine tools, domestic appliances, and environmental systems, such as air conditioning and heating.

An almost universal source of complaint among these employers however, is the continuation of the traditional barriers between mechanical, electrical, and electronic engineering, since specialisation to this degree can give rise to serious problems in the design and maintenance of equipment. It is perfectly acceptable for two or more specialist engineers to be responsible for an air conditioning plant or an automatic factory, but difficulties arise when the same specialisation is applied to an accounting machine or a calculator.

This problem can be lessened, though not cured, by the methods discussed previously: modular, plug-in packages, and simple diagnostics. The gradual updating and conversion of key personnel such as field-service-men helps too, but the final solution must lie in a change of mental attitude. Some European countries already include a comprehensive "electrotechnics" course in all engineering syllabuses, and the effects are apparent even now in the work of young mechanical engineering designers.

Within our lifetime the electronics invasion has overrun us—but it has brought ease of operation, safety, and silence to our work and domestic environments. The electronic engineer is now our nearest neighbour.

● *LANCE ENGLISH is special projects manager for British Olivetti.*

LANCE ENGLISH on the role of electronics engineers

PRECISION ENGINEERING COMPANY
LONDON BASED & LONG ESTABLISHED
REQUIRES FULL-TIME

SALES REPRESENTATIVE

for Lancs, Yorks, Cheshire, Notts and Derbyshire, to sell a wide range of components including precision-turned parts, small precision springs, gears and pinions, industrial jewels and fasteners.

Applicants should be under 35 years old, with an Engineering background and selling experience in the Electrical or Precision Engineering Industries.

The Company offers a basic salary plus generous commission, car allowance and non-contributory pension fund.

The successful applicant will be of an energetic and resourceful nature with a proven record of selling ability. He will be expected to raise his income substantially.

Applications in writing, including detailed curriculum vitae, to :

TV 157 THE GUARDIAN
164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR

MANAGEMENT EXPERIENCE ?

We need a responsible man (up to 55 years of age), experienced in management, to join our thriving Cheltenham family laundry business. Previous laundry experience not essential, but some technical or engineering interest preferred. Specialised training given as necessary. Salary by negotiation. Write stating age and experience to :

The Managing Director
PARAGON LAUNDRIES (Gloucestershire) LIMITED
Hatherley Road, Cheltenham
Gloucestershire

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

GENERAL

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR. Applications are invited from qualified and experienced persons for the post of Assistant Registrar. Duties are particularly related to student interviews, qualifications, medical examinations, grants, records and registration. Salary £1,653 to £1,932 (AP 5). Hours 38 for 5-day week. Leave, 18 days, in addition to statutory and national holidays. The integration of the College with Huddersfield Polytechnic is under consideration. Applications together with the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to the Registrar, Huddersfield College of Education (Technical), Holly Bank Road, Huddersfield, HD3 3BP, by September 20, 1971.

City Architect's Office, Manchester
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
Salary Grade AP3
(£1,653 to £1,932 per annum).

Applications are invited for the appointment to the permanent staff of an Administrative Assistant in the Management and Planning Division of the City Architect's Department.

The person appointed will be a member of the Committee Procedure Group, which is responsible for the drafting of all reports to committees and for the co-ordination procedures in connection with the timing and presentation of these reports.

Candidates should have a sound knowledge of the Council's Standing Orders and Financial Regulations.

Commencing salary point in scale fixed according to qualifications and experience. A five-day week in operation and removal expenses (up to £50) will be reimbursed.

Application form from the City Architect, Town Hall, Manchester M60 2LT, returnable by Monday, September 20, 1971.

City of Manchester
Social Services Department

Applications are invited for the following posts at adult training centres for 200 mentally subnormal adults administered by the Department:—

(a) SENIOR INSTRUCTOR (FEMALE) at the Wythenshawe Adult Training Centre. Salary M.G. 4 £1,533/£1,671 (salary scale subject to review.)

(b) TEMPORARY INSTRUCTOR (FEMALE) at the Blackley Adult Training Centre, until 31st July, 1973. Salary £1,194/£1,653 subject to a bar at £1,545 if unqualified.

For post (a) the possession of the Diploma of the Training Council for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped and experience in an adult training centre is essential.

For post (b) applicants should be adaptable and have an interest in the above Diploma or some appropriate instructional experience would be an advantage.

Closing date for applications 21st September, 1971.

Applications are invited for the post of RESIDENT DEPUTY WARDEN AT BROOME HOUSE OBSERVATION AND RECEPTION CENTRE. This post will become vacant in December, 1971.

Applicants should be qualified and experienced in residential child care as this is a key post in a well established Centre providing observation and assessment facilities for 38 children between the ages of two and 16 years, plus an emergency overnight unit for ten children.

Broome House is pleasantly situated in the South of Manchester and has extensive grounds which offer good recreational facilities for the children.

Salary Scale £1,803-£2,046 less £237 per annum residence charge.

Closing date for applications, 30th September, 1971.

Further details and application forms obtainable from the Director of Social Services, Social Services Department, Saltaire House, Aytoun Street, Manchester, M1 3ET.

SKELMERSDALE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

GENERAL MANAGER

SALARY IN THE RANGE £6,490—£8,125

STARTING POINT DEPENDENT ON QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE. CONTRIBUTORY PENSION SCHEME.

Due to the appointment of the present General Manager, to a similar post in the newly constituted Central Lancashire Development Corporation, this post will shortly become vacant.

It calls for a high degree of ability in reconciling different professional interests in a constructive manner, political sense, and the ability to control a considerable public investment programme and to co-ordinate the development of the town with other public and private agencies. Drive, energy and intellectual ability, combined with personal qualities of a high order are required. The successful applicant will probably be under 50 years of age.

Skelmersdale New Town which was designated in 1961 is 18 miles north-east of Liverpool. The present population is just under 30,000 and is planned to grow to about 75,000 by 1980.

Application forms, returnable by 21st September, from the Secretary to the Chairman, Skelmersdale Development Corporation, Hier Street, Skelmersdale, Lancashire

OTHER PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS APPEAR ON PAGE 19

BUSINESS

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON
COUNTY ROADS SURFACING
APPLICATIONS are INVITED from suitably experienced Contractors for the PROVISION and LAYING of BITUMINOUS ROAD MATERIAL and ANCILLARY WORKS.
Specification, bills of quantities and form of tender can be obtained at the office of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Middleton, Manchester M24 4EA on receipt of £2 refundable on receipt of a bona fide tender.
Tenders, in the envelope provided, must be received by the undersigned by noon on September 20, 1971.
The Council are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
T. M. RUSSUM, Town Clerk.

CITY OF MANCHESTER
FLOATS ROAD RELIEF SEWER
Applications are invited for inclusion in a selected list of Civil Engineering Contractors for the CONSTRUCTION of an UNDERGROUND BALANCING TANK approximately 60 metres long by 9 metres high by 5 metres wide in REINFORCED CONCRETE constructed in open cut with 270 metres of 450mm to 600mm SEWER in open trench. ASSOCIATED MANHOLES and CONNECTIONS to existing sewers.
Contractors wishing to be considered should submit details of their experience to the City Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Manchester M60 2JT, not later than September 27, 1971.

CITY OF MANCHESTER
HEYHEAD SEWER WYTHENSHAWE
Applications are invited for inclusion in a selected list of Civil Engineering Contractors for the CONSTRUCTION of a SMALL LOCAL SEWER comprising 330 metres of 300mm SEWER at approximately 2 metres in depth, in open trench, with ASSOCIATED MANHOLES and CONNECTION to an existing sewer.
Contractors wishing to be considered should submit details of their experience to the City Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Manchester M60 2JT, not later than September 27, 1971.

CITY OF MANCHESTER
TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned ITEMS during the twelve-month period commencing January 1, 1972
(a) Ammonia Developed Dyeline Materials for Photographic Purposes
(b) Asphaltic Bitumen Road Emulsion and 50/50 Slate Filled Bitumen
(c) Bollard and Transport Batteries
(d) Cinders
(e) Crushed Limestone Road Base Materials
(f) Clay Drain and Sewer Pipes
(g) Flue Cold Asphalt
(h) Limestone Chatter
(i) Plastic Road Marking Materials
(j) Ready Mixed Concrete
(k) Reinforcement Fabric
(l) Road Danger Lamps
(m) Street Grids and Castings
(n) Waterproof Paper for Concreting
Tender forms, returnable by 10 am on October 4, 1971, from the City Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Manchester M60 2JT.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKPOOL
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
TENDERS (by twelve noon, September 27, 1971) INVITED for EXCAVATION of a MOAT and 80 lin. metres of MASS CONCRETE RETAINING WALL.
Documents from Arthur Hamilton, B.Sc., C.Eng., Borough Surveyor, P.O. Box 17, Municipal Buildings, Blackpool, FY1 1LZ.

LEEDS REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD
COOKRIDGE HOSPITAL, LEEDS
DEVELOPMENT—PHASE III
The Board proposes to carry out a major development scheme at the above hospital to provide an extension of the Radiotherapy Treatment Centre, a school for radiographers, Physics Department, Boiler House and Engineering Workshops, alterations within the existing hospital, etc.
The approximate total floor area is 2,600 square metres
The work has to be carried out in phased sequence to avoid undue disruption of hospital facilities.
The buildings will be single and two storey, one department being a vertical extension of an existing building, including insitu reinforced concrete work and steel framed buildings clad externally with brick.
Tender documents will be ready for issue to Contractors in November, 1971 with a view to work commencing on site in April, 1972.
Building Contractors wishing to tender for this scheme are asked to submit their names to the Architect to the Board, Park Parade, Harrogate, not later than September 15, 1971. A limited number of Contractors will be selected and asked to tender, but the Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. BOWRING, Secretary to the Board.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BRUSSELS
Independent P.R.O. can offer help in setting up office on Continent. Secretarial assistance or simply mailing address. English, French, Dutch, German spoken. Translations undertaken. Fee dependent on requirements. Address TX 32 The Guardian, 21 John Street, London W.C.1

SITUATIONS

ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY

PUBLISHING: The sales and marketing manager of Allen Lane The Penguin Press, requires an Assistant/Secretary to work in their West End office. This is a responsible job calling for initiative and an ability to organise. Salary by negotiation. Telephone Miss Arnold, 01-734 0047.

GENERAL

FIRST CLASS HONS GRAD., 24, fluent German, good French, commercial and lecturing experience, seeks whole or part-time employment. Manchester area. Address EK 602 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR

OFFICE STAFF

CLERICAL ASSISTANT (lady) required with experience in payment of salaries and typewriting; salary according to experience; pleasant office near station. Apply in writing, stating age, education and experience, and quoting Ref. M.W.1., to the Secretary, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Bridge, London S.E.1.

SITUATIONS

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

AMBITIOUS BUILDING CONTRACTS MANAGER required, who desires top management opportunities; must have previously fully controlled sites up to one million; good technical qualifications essential, age 34-38; extremely attractive prospects offered. Address YB 105 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate Manchester, M60 2RR

EXPERIENCED QUALIFIED COST ACCOUNTANT
to streamline the top team in preparation for a planned expansion programme. The Company is part of a diversified group operating in growth market areas.
Experience in the Printing industry preferred but not essential. Duties will include provision of an efficient management service to the Board and senior executives. Responsibility for computerised estimating administration in addition to the costing functions.
A competitive salary will be paid. There is a contributory pension scheme with free life assurance. Working conditions are excellent. Brief summary of experience, education, career objectives, present salary, to THE SECRETARY, KOLOR CONTINUOUS LIMITED, FOD-MORE STREET, BURSLEM, STOKE-ON-TRENT.

LARGE FIRM OF MANCHESTER solicitors urgently require assistant solicitor for commercial law branch; some advocacy required; good salary; would suit recently qualified solicitor. Write with full details for early appointment. Address EK 563 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

YOUNG PARTNER-TYPE SOLICITOR needed in fast expanding but well established office on Merseyside; real opportunity in wide general practice; initial salary not less than £2,000 with increase as soon as future established. Apply Box No. T 764 Lee and Nightingale Ltd., Liverpool L1 6AZ.

TECHNICIANS

University of Manchester
TECHNICIAN
with sound knowledge of electronics required in the Department of Psychology. Duties would include the building and maintenance of teaching and research equipment. An interest in animal studies would be an advantage but is not essential.
Salary according to University scale for Technicians, i.e. £1,041-£1,410 per annum. A supplementary allowance of £51 p.a. is paid for H.N.C. or equivalent qualification.
Applications should be sent as soon as possible to Professor John Cohen, Department of Psychology, The University, Manchester M13 9PL.

University of Manchester
There is a vacancy in the Department of Pharmacology for a Research Technician to assist a senior member of the Research staff. The emphasis will be on biological and biochemical techniques and applicants should have appropriate training or experience in this field. The appointment will be for approximately two years.
Salary in accordance with the University's scales for Technicians in the range £1,041 (age 21) to £1,410 p.a. with supplements for approved qualifications.
Applications should be sent to Dr B. Cox, Department of Pharmacology, The University, Manchester M13 9PL.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS

CONSULTANT DESIGNER urgently requires a LIAISON SECRETARY; salary £1,600 per annum; applicants should have a university degree or the equivalent, two years' working experience, be capable of taking responsibility. Details in writing to NEGUS and NEGUS, 140 Royal College Street, London, N.1.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 and 1926: In the Crewe County Court: In Bankruptcy No. 12 of 1971.
RE ROBERT EDGAR WILLIAMS and NANCY WILLIAMS (late wife), of 68 Marbury Road, Anderton, Northwich in the County of Chester, lately carrying on business together in partnership as WILLIAMS CARPETS AND FURNITURE, at 103 Witton Street, Northwich aforesaid and at 14/16 Witton Street, Northwich, aforesaid and also lately carrying on business together in partnership under the style of THE MOOVE SOUTH at 81 Witton Street, Northwich aforesaid, COMPANY DIRECTORS and residing at 68 Marbury Road, Anderton, Northwich aforesaid.
Receiving Order and Order of Adjudication: 26th August, 1971.
First Meeting of Creditors: 16th September, 1971, at The Official Receiver's Office, London Scottish House, Hide Street, Stoke-on-Trent, at 11.30 am
Public Examination: 18th November, 1971, at the Law Courts, Civic Centre, Crewe, Cheshire, at 2.15 pm.
A. K. SALES, Official Receiver.
London House, Hide Street, Stoke-on-Trent.
September 6, 1971.

HENRY CHARLES KAYE AND COMPANY LIMITED
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to sections 295 and 296 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors will be held at 14/15 Cleveguile, London, E.C.3, on Thursday, 16th September, 1971, at 3.30 pm for the purpose of appointing a Committee of Inspection or failing this to agree the Liquidator's remuneration.—Dated this 3rd day of September, 1971.
V. HARRIS, Liquidator.

EDUCATION

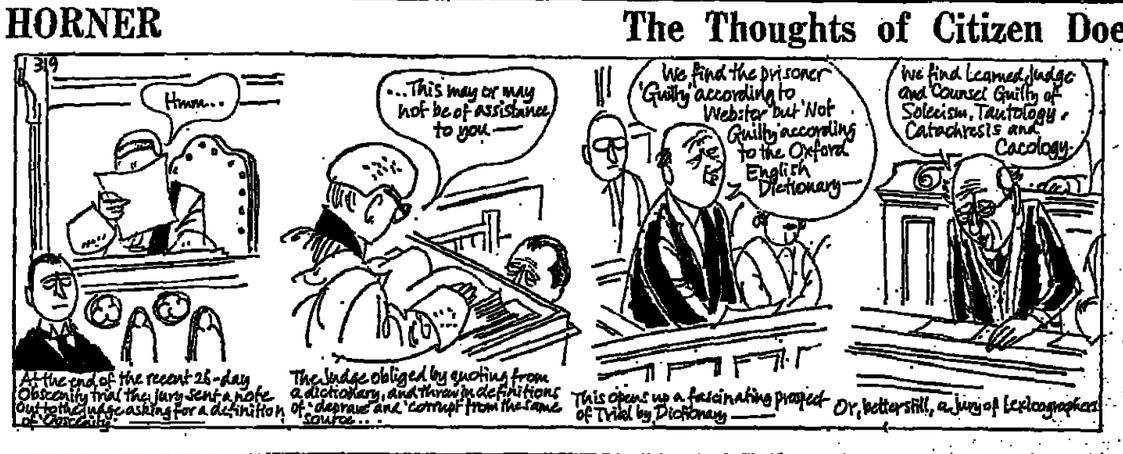
FOREIGN LANGUAGES easily acquired at the GOUIN SCHOOL. Telephone 236 6596. 10 Kennedy Street, Manchester 2. Translations

WORCESTERSHIRE
SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENT OF RESIDENTIAL ADVISER
£2,283 to £2,868 per annum.

Applications are invited from professionally qualified Social Workers or Residential workers with extensive knowledge of residential care and services. Proven management ability is essential.
The post offers an opportunity to share in the further development of an integrated, progressive residential and day care service. Participation in staff development and In-Service training schemes is planned.
The appointment is the second of two Residential Advisers who will work to the Assistant Director (Residential and Day Care Services).
Application forms and further details are obtainable from the Director of Social Services, Social Services Department, Infirmary Walk, Worcester. Informal discussion, if desired, can be arranged prior to application by telephoning Worcester 23400, Extension 723. The closing date for receipt of completed applications is 20th September, 1971.

HORNER



At the end of the recent 28-day Obscenity trial the jury sent a note out to the Judge asking for a definition of 'obscenity'

The Judge obliged by quoting from a dictionary, and threw in definitions of 'depraue' and 'corrupt' from the same source...

This opens up a fascinating prospect of Trial by Dictionary—

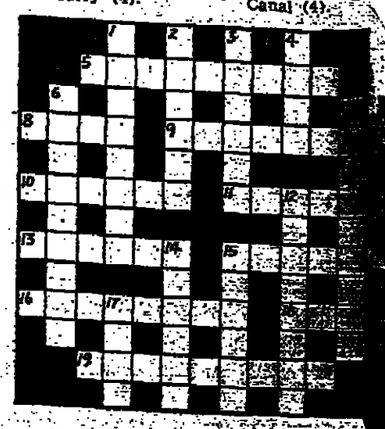
Or, better still, a Jury of Lexicographers

The Thoughts of Citizen Doe

QUICK CROSSWORD No. 502

ACROSS
5. Geometrical figures (9).
8. Woe is me (4).
9. Advancement (8).
10. Island off the coast of Brittany (6).
11. Tax (6).
13. European capital (6).
15. Church attendant (6).
16. Proper (8).
18. Overt (4).
19. He has to suffer for another (9).

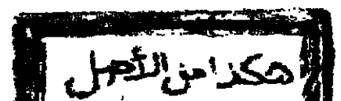
DOWN
1. Enter unlawfully (8).
2. Floor covering (6).
3. Wilfully disregard (6).
4. Carry (4).
6. One of the English lakes (9).
7. One of the (9).
12. Soldier rank (3
14. Loud, eager cries (6).
15. The face (6).
17. Loch in the Caledonian Canal (4).



Solution No. 501

Across: 5 Screwdriver; 7 Noon; 8 Listless; 9 Station; 11 Voile; 13 Corps; 14 Blaring; 16 Pierrots; 17 Lied; 18 Genealogist.

Down: 1 Arum; 2 Swallow; 3 Brush; 4 Evildoer; 5 Shortcoming; 6 Resplendent; 10 Tapering; 12 Glossop; 15 Tokay; 17 Lair.



Birmingham and the development game

by TOM ALLAN

BUSY, bustling Birmingham gives quite the opposite impression on first sight to the visitor who arrives by rail. There are rows of unlet shops in the New Street Station Shopping Centre and it is hard to believe that there has not been some overprovision of the shells for shopping facilities. But, to understand the Birmingham shops market, it is necessary to look at Birmingham as a whole and to judge what is really happening behind what appears to be a rather sorry façade.

For too many years, Birmingham, like many of the country's major cities, has suffered from a widely dispersed shopping area. But then came the famous Bull Ring and the beginnings of concentration on the real shopping heart of the city. There is a new compactness developing in the city centre and the New Street Station shops, although at the moment a high proportion are still unlet, will further assist this compactness. The agents concerned with the letting of the shops — indeed the developers themselves—have always realised that the letting of the right shops to the right firms takes time, and within the next two years there should be a much busier air about the precinct which links with the Bull Ring and the main shopping streets.

Concentration coupled with good transport facilities and car parking will help the city centre to counteract the drift to the fringe areas and draw a fair share of the city's shoppers back to the heart of the conurbation. In addition, some of the existing buildings in the main centre are being enlarged—the Marks and Spencer building, for example, is going up by a few more storeys and this, too, will add to the solidity of the commercial heart.

Store closure

There were some prophets who thought that Birmingham's central area, dispersed as it was, might never stand the competition of the stronger suburban centres. They pointed to the closure of Marshall and Snelgrove in New Street as proof that all was not well. Marshall and Snelgrove was, of course, a Debenham store, and Debenhams also own Grays — also in the city centre and, to all appearances, very successful. The Marshall and Snelgrove store has been split into units. Edward Erdman and Company reported earlier this year acquisitions on behalf of Van Allan Limited, the fashion house, and Peter Lord Limited in the converted building. Van Allan have also taken 6,000 square feet of space in the Bull Ring.

The prospect of new strength in the city centre does not, of course, mean that some of the suburban shopping centres will decline — although the strings of small shops which trail like ribbons from the centre out towards the suburbs might find themselves cut back dramatically. Already there are signs that some of the small off-centre trades are in decline.

One of the best out-of-town shopping areas in the conurbation is the Grosvenor development at Northfield. It is obviously going to be a most successful centre and can rely on a large residential catchment area to maintain that success. The centre is fully enclosed. The shops at ground-floor level are topped by one floor of storerooms, a car park for 500 cars and an area of office space which has already been let. Standard shop units let at about £3,500 per annum. Sainsbury's — once confined to the South of the country—have been established in the Midlands for a relatively short time but the firm's presence in the centre will help to draw shoppers.

The local agents, Grimley and Sons, report that only three shops remain unlet, largely because the owners are being careful in the selection of the right balance of trades—although the shops could have been let several times over if indiscriminate letting had been allowed. To create the right balance of trades, a good fashion shop would add just that final touch to provide the right service to the public, which is the key to a prosperous centre. Indeed, so successful has this particular development been—and so great is its promise — that the developers might seriously think of extending it on available land.

Birmingham's suburban shopping centres have suffered from the old problem of the development game—the maintenance of supply and demand at a steady level. Individual developers, although aware of their competitors' activities, work as individuals and occasionally there is either a glut or a famine. Over the past few years, some suburban centres have been completed at a time of glut and have taken a long time to let. The King's Circle development, as an example, is now completely let but, out of just under thirty shops completed three years ago, 21 potential tenants who had reserved units refused them—a difficult and infuriating situation for developers and agents alike but one to which many have become accustomed throughout the country. Some centres in Birmingham—and they should perhaps be unnamed—might never be totally let. But it is all in the development game.

The air-conditioned bliss of the best shopping centres is now being matched by the new offices being built in Birmingham. Centrally situated new office development is almost without exception air-conditioned and the best space —the right site, the right shape, and with the right services—can command £2 a square foot per annum, which for a regional centre, even Birmingham, is a good rent level.

The offices scene in Birmingham is an interesting one. Until recently almost totally repressed by the Office Development Permit situation, there were very few new office buildings even in mind and fewer still going up. Now there is a much greater interest being shown in good, air-conditioned space and where demand rears its head, supply will not be far behind. But tenants are becoming rather more choosy than they were. The right site, the right shape, and the right services are very real requirements if top rent levels are to be achieved. Present, and certainly future, high land and building costs demand that appraisal of development potential is precise and accurate.

Probably the best office development has been the Colmore Centre where a top rent of £2 a square foot per annum has been achieved, plus of course a substantial annual service charge. The Colmore Centre met the site, shape, and services formula perfectly. One or two other blocks, the new Bank of England building and Phoenix House, where surpluses are available after the main users have met their own space requirements, are probably finding letting not so easy at £2 a square foot.

Manufacturing area

Of course, it is well to remember that Birmingham, although a regional centre and the heart of regional commercial activity, is essentially an industrial city and the Midlands is a manufacturing area. Manufacturers, when they want office space, generally want it alongside their factories. Office lettings are therefore usually on a smaller scale than in London. Agents rarely let whole buildings to one tenant. If an agent lets 20,000 square feet to one tenant, it is a matter certainly for delight and probably for celebration. Low key demand like this has meant that companies with some surplus space have brought their buildings up to date and let off everything above their own requirements. Demand is not all that strong for the modernised office—but this may be because a few firms have jumped on the conversion and improvement bandwagon and demand has been met by a steady supply.

Land prices are high and getting higher. The old Bank of England site went for a massive £510,000 at auction and will be developed by Copthall Holdings in conjunction with Bristol and West. Neither organisation has a reputation for recklessness and, therefore, even at this high basic land cost, the return on the investment after development should be good. There are, however, some parts of the city which must be approaching saturation point, particularly as land prices and building costs combine to demand rents which must be very near the ceiling even before adding a reasonable profit on the exercise.

As usual, Birmingham provides singular problems. It is a singular city—but in two or three years it will show a new heart, a new strength within a more compact, central shopping area and a rash of good offices in the right place, of the right shape, and with the right services.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

MANCHESTER: OFFICE BLOCKS

BRITISH RAIL, having vacated two City Office Blocks, wish to dispose of their interest :—

20 MOUNT STREET

Adjacent to MIDLAND HOTEL and Y.M.C.A. building; comprising basement, ground and four upper floors.
Net site area approximately 1,690 sq. yards.
Freehold.

FOR SALE—OFFERS INVITED

HUNTS BANK OFFICES

Adjacent to VICTORIA STATION; comprising basement, ground and two upper floors.
Net site area approximately 4,114 sq. yards.
Part freehold, Part leasehold (999 years).

APPLICATIONS INVITED :—
CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO ALL PROPOSALS INCLUDING MODERNISATION AND USES OTHER THAN OFFICES.

All enquiries in writing to :—
C. H. W. BARNES, F.R.I.C.S.,
DISTRICT ESTATE SURVEYOR,
BRITISH RAIL PROPERTY BOARD,
RAIL HOUSE, STORE STREET,
MANCHESTER, M60 9AJ.

BRITISH RAIL PROPERTY BOARD

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLTON
"IN THE HEART OF THE GROWING NORTH WEST"

The Corporation has available an area of land in the Town Centre for immediate comprehensive development. The land is adjacent to the Market Hall, a prominent shopping feature and close to the main retail facilities.

The area of land available is approximately 13,600 square yards. The type of development envisaged will include shopping, offices, commercial and/or residential facilities.

Nationally known and recognised development Companies who may be interested are asked to advise me, when further information will be supplied.

R. Calderwood, LL.B., Chief Executive,
Town Hall,
Bolton.

Fronting A40—London 29 miles
A Valuable Freehold
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SITE AND PREMISES
Prominent position about one mile from High Wycombe Town Centre.
Site area about 5,240 sq. yards. Frontage about 149 feet.
Existing Buildings about 4,700 sq. ft.
For Sale with Vacant Possession By Auction, at an early date, unless previously sold.
Particulars with plan from the Auctioneers :
HAMNETT RAFFETY
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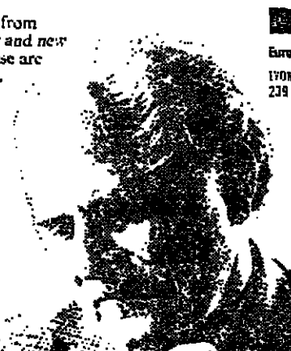
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The Guardian, 22nd July, 1971

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SPORTS GUARDIAN

Doncaster card

● COURSE POINTERS: A high draw is best in races up to and including a mile, but low numbers have the advantage on the round course at this left-hand track. Lester Piggott, Geoff Lewis and Willie Carson are the leading jockeys with mounts. Noel Murless and Doug Smith are the trainers to note. Murless, who won the 2.30 last year with Parmelia, saddles No Surtax and Yelda and it is significant that stable jockey Geoff Lewis rides the latter. Australian jockey, Bill Williamson, now based in France has three mounts today, Molly Bloom (2.30), Warpath (3.0) and King Silver (4.0). Lester Piggott rides Jeremy Tree's newcomer, Mallard (3.0), who cost 26,000 guineas as a yearling.

SELECTIONS

2 00 Aberdan
2 30 Yelda
3 00 Redundant
3 30 Rock Roi
4 00 FACADE (nap)
4 30 Smart Sam
5 00 Adorable Cyril

JACKPOT: NAME FIRST SIX WINNERS
TOTE DOUBLE: 3.0 & 4.0. TREBLE: 2.30, 3.30 & 4.30. GOING Good to firm
ALL RACES FROM STALLS
ITV: 2.0, 2.30, 3.0 & 3.30 (various channels)

2 0—MILTON CLAIMING STAKES: 5f; winner £630 (12 runners).
101 (13) 002000 Klondyke Pete (J. Throup) Fairhurst 4-9-0 ...... G. Starkey
104 (1) U Athens (H. Jeffries) Hollowell 3-8-12 ...... —
105 (3) 420400 Gilded Leaf (D) (Cmdr L. Lyons) Etherington 3-8-12 ...... C. Dwyer (5)
108 (2) 000003 Senior (D. Hodges) Makin 3-8-12 ...... W. Carson
109 (6) 000-000 Sprocket (Lady Craddock) Marks 3-8-12 ... P. Maddon (3)
110 (10) 004000 Vivacious Boy (F. Kelly) Wainwright 3-8-12 ...... E. Eldin
112 (8) 003002 *Aberdan (F. Brampton) W. Marshall 3-8-9* ...... J. Gorton
113 (9) 00-0020 The Lave (D) (Mrs T. Molony) Molony 3-8-9 ... J. Mercer
116 (11) 000-000 Precious Tack (Mrs R. Jones) Reavey 3-8-9 ..... B. Taylor
117 (5) U00-000 Drury Built (S. Drury) Doyle 4-8-8 ...... A. Murray
118 (7) 1-24012 Helenita (D/BF) (J. Sutcliffe) J. Sutcliffe, snr 4-8-8 ...... G. Lewis
119 (4) 000004 Aquamanda (D) (Mrs W. Stephenson) W. A. Stephenson 3-8-6 ...... E. Hide
Betting forecast: 11-8 Helenita. 5-2 Aberdan. 5 Gilded Leaf. 8 Senior. 10 Klondyke Pete. 12 Sprocket. The Lave.
TOP FORM TIPS: Helenita 8, Aberdan 7, The Lave 6

2 30—PARK HILL STAKES: 3-Y-O fillies; 1¾m 127yds; winner £4,442 (8 runners).
201 (6) 140332 Boulette (R. Moller) Wragg 9-0 ...... B. Taylor
202 (5) 04-1202 Example (The Queen) I. Balding 9-0 ...... L. Piggott
203 (7) 0-0011 Glistening (Lt-Col. J. Shandos-Polo) Hills 9-0 ... E. Johnson
204 (4) 00-001 Honerko (Mrs M. Sobell) Hern 9-0 ...... J. Mercer
205 (3) 01204 Molly Bloom (S. McGrath) S. McGrath (Ireland) 9-0 ...... W. Williamson
206 (8) 11 No Surtax (S. Joel) Murless 9-0 ...... A. Murray
207 (2) 0-31122 Outback (Sir H. de Trafford) H. Cecil 9-0 ...... G. Starkey
208 (1) 21-1101 Yelda (Mrs G. A. Turner) Murless 9-0 ...... G. Lewis
Betting forecast: evens Yelda. 2 No Surtax. 9-2 Example. 6 Boulette. 8 Outback, 14 Molly Bloom. 20 Honerko. 33 Glistening.
TOP FORM TIPS: No Surtax 9, Yelda 8, Outback 7.

3 0—FEVERSHAM MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 7f; winner £1,167 (24 runners).
302 (16) Brandy Alexander (A. Villar) Hobbs 8-11 ...... J. Gorton
303 (18) Cara-Cara (Mrs C. W. Engelhard) Bill Watts 8-11 E. Hide
305 (4) 0 Crepeano (H. Lumley-Savile) P. Walwyn 8-11 ...... D. Keith
307 (24) 000030 Dorothy's Pet (L. Bainbridge) *Williams 8-11* ... doubtful
309 (13) 0 Guiding Star (Mrs M. Clark) R. D. Peacock 8-11 W. Bentley
310 (6) 02 Heidelberg (N. Whitcomb) Ryan Price 8-11 ...... P. Cook
312 (25) 002 Jim Hawkins (Mrs D. Towill) B. Leigh 8-11 ...... R. Edmondson (5)
313 (5) Joy for the Girls (E. Warren) Hills 8-11 ...... A. Murray
315 (3) Lightning Trial (D. Howard) *Hills 8-11* ...... E. Johnson
316 (23) Mallard (Mrs C. W. Engelhard) Tree 8-11 ...... L. Piggott
317 (8) 0 Master Class (T. Bennett) Ormston 8-11 ...... A. Russell
320 (2) 00 My Double (W. Steels) M. H. Easterby 8-11 M. Birch (5)
322 (15) 00 Ormonde Tudor (B. Swain) M. W. Easterby 8-11 ... D. Ryan
323 (11) 22 Persian Spirit (BF) (E. Brown) Denys Smith 8-11 ...... P. Kelleher
324 (13) Pottersville (D. Robinson) M. Jarvis 8-11 ... B. Raymond
327 (1) 4 Redundant (S. Joel) Murless 8-11 ...... G. Lewis
328 (14) 04 Retrial (W. Pigott) W. Hall 8-11 ...... G. Sexton
329 (7) 00 Ronco (G. Oldham) Wragg 8-11 ...... B. Taylor
330 (17) *000 Rosbay (J. Monk) Ormston 8-11* ...... W. Carson
331 (21) 0004 Scotia's Boy (Mrs Anne-M. Banks) F. Carr 8-11 ...... C. Eccleston
332 (19) 034 Shamsan (J. King) Thomson Jones 8-11 ...... G. Starkey
334 (10) Sovereign Seal (A. Thompson) Prescott 8-11 ...... E. Eldin
335 (22) 0 Toreador (BF) (The Queen) Hern 8-11 ...... J. Mercer
337 (9) 0 Verdant Green (Lady Halifax) Oxley 8-11 ...... G. Duffield
338 (20) 00 Warpath (G. Reed) S. Hall 8-11 ...... W. Williamson
Betting forecast: 7-2 Redundant. 9-2 Mallard. 5 Shamsan. 13-2 Retrial. 8 Toreador. 10 Heidelberg. 12 Cara Cara. 14 Verdant Green. Persian Spirit. 16 Jim Hawkins.
TOP FORM TIPS Redundant 8, Shamsan 7, Jim Hawkins 6.

3 30—DONCASTER CUP: 2¼m; winner £3,645 (5 runners).
402 (1) 40104-4 Major Rose (D) (D. O'Connor) Rayson 9-9-0 ... W. Carson
403 (3) *220300 King of the Castle (P. Lilley) P. Walwyn 4-8-12* ...... G. Duffield
404 (2) 22-1104 Meadowville (D. Robinson) M. Jarvis 4-8-12 ... L. Piggott
405 (5) 0-312D1 Rock Roi (Mrs V. Hue-Williams) P. Walwyn 4-8-12 ...... D. Keith
406 (4) 140140 Russian Bank (P. Mellon) I. Balding 4-8-12 ...... P. Cook
Betting forecast: 4-5 Rock Roi. 3 Meadowville. 8 Major Rose. 12 Russian Bank. 20 King Of The Castle.
TOP FORM TIPS: Rock Roi 9, Meadowville 8.

4 0—BRADGATE PARK NURSERY HANDICAP: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £1,455 (14 runners).
501 (6) 122111 King Silver (7lb extra) (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-5 ...... W. Williamson
503 (9) 012141 Facade (R. Macaulay) J. Sutcliffe, jun 8-7 ...... G. Lewis
504 (14) 32111 Conchy (D) (Ld Rosebery) Bill Watts 8-5 ...... J. Gorton
505 (2) 404021 Quantas (D) (Maj A. H. G. Broughton) Hobbs 8-0 E. Eldin
506 (8) 10501 Verily Sam (7lb extra) (D) (J. Ramsey) Hannon 8-0 ...... F. Morby
507 (1) 011350 Comparison (Mrs A. Fife) Ormston 7-13 ...... A. Russell
508 (13) 211023 Master Sky (A. W. Bray) Hollinshead 7-12 ...... E. Johnson
509 (7) 0013 Clean Bowled (D) (R Sangster) Cousins 7-10 C. Eccleston
511 (10) 0014 Merry Monk (N. Collin) R. Smyth 7-9 ...... —
512 (4) 03410 Western Prince (B. Attenborough) Corbett 7-9 ... W. Carson
515 (11) 000133 Nelski (Mrs N. Mason) Dalton 7-6 ...... D. Cullen
517 (5) 213400 Silver Sam (S. McCullough) Fairhurst 7-1 ...... D. McKay
518 (12) 03010 Mountain Storm (Mrs J. Fisher) P. Robinson 7-1 ...... P. Young (7)
520 (3) 041030 Clydebank (W. Haigh) Haigh 7-0 ...... R. J. Ferguson
Betting forecast: 9-2 Quantas, 5 King Silver, 13-2 Facade, 7 Verily Sam, Clydebank, 8 Conchy. Merry Monk. 10 Comparison. 12 Western Prince, 14 Nelski.
TOP FORM TIPS: King Silver 9, Master Sky 8, Facade 7.

4 30—CLEVELAND HANDICAP: 3-Y-O; 1m; winner £1,337 (12 runners).
601 (12) 001240 Grecian Magna (Mrs P. Evans) W. Marshall 9-0 J. Gorton
602 (6) *3-11210 Smart Sam (D) (BF) (A. Don) Doug Smith 9-0 A. Murray*
603 (2) 130-010 Laujo (BF) (Mary Lady Delamere) W. Stephenson 8-9 ...... D. Ryan
604 (11) 00-1441 Eterako (D) (T. Marshall) Rohan 8-8 ...... L. Piggott
606 (3) 111224 Hayrake (D) (C. Nicholson) Houghton 8-7 ...... J. Mercer
608 (10) 140-030 Hello (B. Bogert) Dunlop 7-11 ...... D. McKay
609 (8) 300001 Henry Dee (D) (H. Swarbrick) Calvert 7-8 G. Duffield
610 (5) 40-0100 Honerone (G. Taylor) Corrie 7-8 ...... J. Lowe (3)
611 (7) 0-02110 Blue Bird (H. Roberts) W. Hall 7-7 ...... W. Carson
613 (4) 041201 Brazon (R. West) E. Cousins 7-7 ... R. Edmondson (5)
614 (9) 0-13200 Stormer (D) (G. Basham) Hills 7-7 ...... E. Johnson
615 (1) 03-1000 *Witch of Endor (BF) (S. Joel) Cottrill 7-7* ...... D. Cullen
Betting forecast: 2 Eterako, 4 Smart Sam, 9-2 Hayrake, 7 Blue Bird, 8 Laujo, Hello. 10 Grecian Magna, 12 Stormer. 14 Henry Dee.
TOP FORM TIPS: Eterako 10, Grecian Magna 9, Laujo 8.

5 0—*AUTUMN HANDICAP:* 3-Y-O; 1¼m. 50yds.; winner £937 (11 runners).
1 (1) 021340 Primercello (P. Winstone) H. Cecil 9-0 ...... G. Starkey
3 (2) 021410 River Beauty (D. Robinson) M. Jarvis 8-8 ...... G. Lewis
4 (8) 20-2110 Adorable Cyril (C) (S. Reakes) F. Carr 8-6 C. Eccleston
8 (4) 301151 Regal Winnie (7lb ex) (J. Brown) W. Wharton 8-1 E. Hide
10 (6) 04230 Close Harmony (BF) (The Queen) Hern 7-9 ... G. Duffield
13 (11) 031343 Charley's Aunt (Mrs E. Charlton) Miss S. Hall 7-7 W. Bentley
14 (5) 000000 Lady Liz (G. Dady) M. H. Easterby 7-7 ...... M. Birch (5)
16 (7) 04441 Royal Garland (A. Askew) Wragg 7-7 ...... D. Cullen
17 (3) 010034 Sheriff Hutton (Mrs L. Brotherton) M. W. Easterby 7-7 ...... W. Carson
18 (10) 0-04333 Space Princess (G. Bower) Etherington 7-7 R. Edmondson (5)
19 (9) 0131 Whistling Penny (W. Hall) W. Hall 7-7 ...... E. Johnson
Betting forecast: 11-4 Sheriff Hutton. 7-2 River Beauty. 9-2 Whistling Penny. 7 Primercello. 8 Close Harmony. 10 Royal Garland, 12 Regal Winnie, *Adorable Cyril.*
TOP FORM TIPS: Sheriff Hutton 9, Close Harmony 8, Whistling Penny 7.

6-1 Crowned Prince for 1972 Derby

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

Crowned Prince, the record priced yearling, earned £5,413 towards his cost price of £212,000 when winning the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster yesterday. He *successfully proved that his* Newmarket form first time out was wrong, without suggesting that he was able to live up to his highly esteemed home form.

The William Hill organisation quickly made him 3-1 favourite *for the 2,000 Guineas, and 6-1* favourite for the Derby. Ladbroke's offered 4-1 and 6-1 respectively.

I think Phil Bull was nearer the mark when he said he would lay evens Lester would not ride him in next year's Derby. Later I offered the bookmakers 100-40 against Lester riding him in the Derby, but there were no takers.

In fact Crowned Prince ran the seven furlongs in almost exactly the same time as did Tudoron when winning the following event, the Rous Nursery, with 8st. 3lb. on his back, over the same distance. The second horse in that race, Jupiter, beaten a head, carried 7st. 8lb. Therefore it must be assumed that Crowned Prince's effort was not that of a potential classic colt.

He eased in the market from 11-8 on to 11-10 against. Slowly *out of the gate, Lester quickly* took him into the lead owing to the slow early pace. With two furlongs to go Crowned Prince appeared set for an easy victory. Lester was taking things easily, though Shady Fellow, Billy Bremner, and Pentland Firth *were pressing on him. Then in* the final furlong Rheingold came with a wet sail. Appearing to finish very fast because the *others were stopping, Rheingold* got to within a length of Crowned Prince and many had the impression that Lester was relieved *when he reached the winning* post.

Shady Fellow was another length away third and Pentland Firth fourth. Rheingold had been *only fifth two furlongs out,* having been squeezed out in the early stages. Billy Bremner was far from disgraced and was in *with a chance until the final furlong.* Geoff Lewis thinks that Shady Fellow might beat Crowned Prince next time they *meet for he said his mount ran* very green.

I was not all that impressed with the way Crowned Prince began his canter for the post. For the first furlong he had his ears half back, and there is a lurking suspicion in my mind that when the crunch comes he will be found wanting. He will run next in either the Dewhurst Stakes at Newmarket, or the Grand *Criterium* at *Longchamp*. The latter race, when the going is invariable heavy, will almost certainly expose his classic limitations. My guess is that he will run at Newmarket. As far as I am concerned Crowned Prince cannot yet be treated seriously as a classic proposition, let along hold down the position of favourite. His next race will be the deciding factor.

Rock Roi, by far the best stayer in the British Isles, should win the Doncaster Cup this afternoon, although his previous efforts have been in much softer ground. He is a long way in front of his rivals on the books.

In the Feversham Maiden Stakes I had to choose between three horses to follow, Redundant, Toreador, and Heidelberg. The last named was the nap when at 11-1 he finished second to God of Fire at Brighton recently. As the other two have not been out for two months he is made the selection.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS.—Nap—HEIDELBERG (3 0). Next best—ROCK ROI (3 30), both at Doncaster.

Bank on Geoff Lewis

By HARRY HEYMER

Facade (4 0), who makes the long trip from Epsom to Doncaster, must have a great chance of landing the nap in the Bradgate Park Nursery Handicap over six furlongs.

This daughter of Double Jump has won three times this season, her best performance being last time out when a neck winner from Whistling Breeze, with Vostizza two and a half lengths away third, giving 3lb. and 12lb. respectively, in a nursery at York.

Both were winners of their previous races, so were the fourth and fifth, Merry *Monk* and *Pericet*, and the last named has won again since, so the form is extremely reliable.

Geoff Lewis, who rides Facade, may well have won two previous races by the time the nursery comes round, on Yelda (2 30) in the Park Hill Stakes and Redundant (3 0) in the Feversham Maiden Stakes.

Noel Murless has an excellent record in the Park Hill Stakes and runs No Surtax as well as Yelda. No Surtax is a very useful filly as she has proved in her two successes, but Yelda can also lay claim to being one of the best staying fillies in training and has only lost one race from four outings this season.

Her only defeat was in the Epsom Oaks, where she lost a shoe early in the race. The fact that Lewis picks Yelda, leaving No Surtax to Tony Murray, prompts me to make her the selection.

Redundant ran a very encouraging fourth first time out at Newmarket and it looked as though there was room for plenty of improvement. His most dangerous rival may be Toreador, who was made favourite but ran disappointingly in that Newmarket event.

The best bets at Salisbury and Carlisle are Kingdom Come (2 45) and *Bungebah (2 45)* respectively.

Carlisle

● COURSE POINTERS: High numbers are favoured in the draw at this pear-shaped, left-hand track, where Johnny Seagrave and Albert Robson are among the more successful jockeys. Trainers to note are Sam Hall and Denys Smith. Lady Raffles (4.45) makes *the journey* from Lambourn, Berks.

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.15 & 4.15. TREBLE: 2.45, 3.45 & 4.45. GOING: Good.

SELECTIONS

2 15 Sandhill
2 45 Bungebah (n.b.)
3 15 Princely Justice
3 45 Electric Blue
4 15 Sebastapol
4 45 Lady Raffles

2 15—APPLEBY SELLING STAKES: 3-Y-O; 1m; winner £279 (11 runners).
2 (9) 013043 Dainty Eden (C/D) Haigh 8-9 ...... A. Slater (7)
6 (8) 0-30031 *Sandhill Etherington 8-9* ...... L. Brown
7 (1) 0-00200 Steak House Hbt Jones 8-9 ... J. Higgins
8 (5) 0300 Jenne's Guy Dalton 8-5 ...... J. Lynch
9 (4) 0-0000 Manx Honey Murray 8-5 ... A. Horrocks
10 (3) 00-0003 Peartree Boy Jordon 8-5 ...... J. Skilling
15 (10) 000 Emily E. Cousins 8-2 ... G. Cadwaladr
16 (7) 000-000 Hot Song Williams 8-2 *C. Brownless (7)*
18 (6) 002220 Mylinda (BF) Wainwright 8-2 T. Ives (5)
19 (2) 000-000 Playful Lady Richards 8-2 J. Seagrave
21 (11) Smart Dancer Haigh 8-2 ... D. Lotherby
Betting forecast: 9-4 Dainty Eden, 4 Mylinda, Sandhill, 8 *Steak House, Peartree Boy.* 12 Jenne's Guy, Emily.
TOP FORM TIPS: Mylinda 8, Sandhill 7, Dainty Eden 6.

2 45—HARTSIDE PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £518 (22 *runners*).
3 (2) 3 Bungebah Rohan 8-11 ...... J. Seagrave
4 (22) 0 Chase Me P. Davey 8-11 ...... L. Brown
6 (7) 000030 Dorothy's Pet Williams 8-11 ...... —
8 (11) 000 General's Star Gray 8-11 B. Connorton
10 (19) 00 Hardly Cute FitzGerald 8-11 ...... N. J. Greenaway
12 (13) 0 Langham Boy M. W. Easterby 8-11 ...... J. Skilling
13 (15) 0000 Nuclear Blast Elsey 8-11 ...... K. Leddington (7)
14 (9) *0020 Platanus Dalton 8-11* ...... T. Ives (5)
15 (13) 00 Privy Case Shedden 8-11 ...... E. Larkin
16 (17) 0 Proteus Choice G. Robinson 8-11 ...... W. McCaskill
18 (14) 2503 Seton's Gift R. D. Peacock 8-11 ...... A. Robson
21 (18) Skyver A. Barclay 8-11 ...... —
23 (4) 00 Tumere M. H. Easterby 8-11 ...... B. Lee
24 (8) 04 Abbe Lane Angus 8-8 ...... P. Tulk
25 (9) 000 Canwell Vasey 8-8 ...... B. Henry
26 (1) 004400 Chevita Murray 8-8 ...... A. Horrocks
28 (16) *Dites Donc M. H. Easterby 8-8* ...... D. Lotherby
29 (21) 000 Giddy Girl Prescott 8-8 ...... R. Still
32 (20) 0000 Kintass Craig 8-8 ...... N. McIntosh
33 (10) Mrs Worthington A. Barclay 8-8 ...... G. Oldroyd
34 (1) 000400 Quoranne Barnes 8-8 ... G. Cadwaladr
35 (5) 000 Saravigila Elsey 8-8 ...... J. Higgins
Betting forecast: 15-8 Bungebah, 3 Chase Me. 5 Seton's Gift, 8 Abbe Lane. Dorothy's Pet. 12 Platanus, Chevita.
TOP FORM TIPS: Bungebah 8, Seton's Gift 7, Chase Me 6.

3 15—CHAMPION APPRENTICE HANDICAP: 1m; winner *£518 (9 runners).*
1 (4) 231140 Le Coq d'Or Bell 3-8-12 ...... Richard Hutchinson (3)
2 (3) 042131 Princely Justice (7lb ex) (D) Crossley 4-8-9 T. Ives (5)
6 (5) *122030 Straight King Hbt Jones 3-7-11* ...... D. Bradley (6)
7 (7) 400204 Observation Thomas 3-7-10 ...... C. Wigham (5)
11 (9) 304200 Rocbuster (D) S. Hall 5-7-4 ...... H. Ballantine (7)
13 (8) 0-03003 First Flash W. Wharton 7-7-0 ...... C. Brownless (5)
14 (2) 400000 Flight Master (D) Angus 3-7-0 ...... S. Byrne (5)
18 (1) 30-0031 Sica Chantre Oliver 3-7-0 ...... L. Muller (7)
19 (6) 000004 The Star of Sharon G. Robinson 4-7-0 ...... S. Perks (5)
Betting forecast: 2 Princely Justice. 11-4 Le Coq d'Or. 5 Sica Chantr. 8 Rocbuster, 10 Straight King. 12 *Observation. First Flash.*
TOP FORM TIPS: Princely Justice 8, Straight King 7, Le Coq d'Or 6.

3 45—WIGTON HANDICAP; 6f; winner £501 (16 runners).
1 (1) 112203 Electric Blue (D) Weymes 5-9-1 ...... D. Barker (7)
3 (6) *413012 Entertainer (7lb ex) (D) Norton 5-8-9* ...... K. Leason (7)
4 (12) 300031 Pollygaze (7lb ex) (D) W. C. Watts 7-8-7 ...... —
7 (15) 140103 *Spider Stewart (D)* Wainwright 5-8-4 ...... T. Ives (5)
10 (13) *001333 Royal Enclosure (C/D) Haigh 5-8-1* ...... D. Bradley (7)
13 (16) 002000 Bugatti Blue Angus 3-8-0 ...... P. Tulk
14 (10) 00004-0 Grange Laddie A. Barclay 5-8-0 ...... A. Robson
15 (14) 0-00001 Klingkling (7lb ex) Bell 4-8-0 J. Skilling
17 (11) 203003 Follow Through Hollowell 3-7-12 ...... J. Lynch
18 (9) 024141 Benwell Hill Robson 4-7-9 J. Higgins
19 (5) 240024 Invisible Lad (C/D) Fairhurst 5-7-9 ...... A. Horrocks
20 (4) 0-04401 Artic-C (D) Thomas 3-7-7 W. McCaskill
21 (3) 000-030 Breeze Ormston 4-7-7 ...... J. Corr (5)
22 (7) 00/0000 Briarland Cambidge 5-7-7 ...... —
23 (8) 00-0000 Crossley (D) —— 5-7-7 ...... B. Lee
24 (2) 000000- Grey Viking Jordon 4-7-7 M. Clough (7)
Betting forecast: 11-4 Electric Blue, 9-2 Entertainer, 11-2 Pollygaze, *Benwell Hill,* 8 *Royal Enclosure,* 10 Klingkling. 12 Arctic-C. Spider Stewart.
TOP FORM TIPS: Pollygaze 8, Entertainer 7, Electric Blue 6

4 15—PENRITH HANDICAP; 1¼m; winner £516 (12 runners).
5 (6) 4-31040 Dobbin Wilkinson 6-8-13 ...A. Horrocks
10 (11) 323334- Avon Bay (D) Atkinson 6-8-8 ...... K. Leason (7)
12 (9) 021002- Proud Stone Richards 6-8-3 ...... K. Holmes (7)
13 (3) 001100- Sandy Shand (C) W. Wharton 4-8-3 ...... A. Robson
15 (2) 104010 Chantry Bay (D) Ormston 5-8-1 ...... J. Corr (5)
16 (1) 000221 Sebastapol (C/D) Crossley 7-8-1 ...... J. Higgins
19 (8) 004000 Lympboy Thomas 4-7-13 ... T. Ives (5)
21 (12) 0-00210 Somersweet R. E. Peacock 5-7-11 ...... P. Tulk
22 (7) 000010 Wayardo (C) Dalton 3-7-11 J. Lynch
24 (10) 0-00000 Chapelier Elsey 4-7-7 K. Ledington (7)
26 (5) 0202/00 Full Moon Craig 6-7-7 N. McIntosh
28 (4) 042304 Night Skite Shedden 6-7-7 ...... —
Betting forecast: 9-4 Sebastapol, 3 Chantry Bay, 9-2 Dobbin, 8 Somersweet, Wayardo, 12 Night Skite. 14 Avon Bay.
TOP FORM TIPS: Sebastapol 8, Chantry Bay 7, Wayardo 6.

4 45—KENDAL PLATE; 3-Y-O; 1¼m; winner £518 (13 runners).
2 (8) 0-20312 Lady Raffles Maxwell 9-2 ... J. Lynch
3 (5) 000210 Moette Wainwright 9-2 ... T. Ives (5)
4 (9) 300341 *Severeign Lady Miss S. Hall 9-2* ...... D. Bradley (7)
6 (11) 033333 The Dinghat P. Davey 8-12 J. Seagrave
7 (4) 000400 Dominic Murray 8-12 ...... —
10 (6) 000000 Patulenere Haigh 8-12 ... D. Letherby
13 (1) 030400 Steve Hobson 8-12 ...... G. Cadwaladr
14 (13) 00-0204 Tempestuous Etherington 8-12 L. Brown
16 (10) 040332 Young Harry Calvert 8-12 ...... H. J. Greenaway
17 (12) 043400 Air Gray 8-9 ...... B. Connorton
18 (3) 00-0000 Autumn Flush Elsey 8-9 ...... J. Higgins
20 (2) *0-00340 Crucial Moment Denys Smith 8-9* ...... W. McCaskill
24 (7) Nicolanne Oliver 8-9 ...... J. Skilling
Betting forecast: 5-2 The Dinghat. 4 Lady Raffles. Young Harry, 6 Sovereign Lady, 8 Moette. 12 Tempestuous. *14 Crucial Moment. 16 Slave.*
TOP FORM TIPS: Lady Raffles 8, Young Harry 7, Tempestuous 6.

Salisbury

● COURSE POINTERS: A high draw is favoured in races up to and including a mile at this right hand track where Jeremy Tree, Peter Walwyn, Ian Balding and Derrick Candy are the top trainers with runners today. Jimmy Lindley and Bobby Elliott are the jockeys to note. Whitsbury trainer Bill Marshall runs Wild Chinook (2.15) in preference to an easier race at Doncaster. Kingdom Come (2.45) made a promising debut when second to Renard Rouge here last month.

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.15 & 4.15. TREBLE: 2.45, 3.45 & 4.45. GOING: Good to firm.

ALL RACES FROM STALLS

SELECTIONS

2 15 Palladium
2 45 Kingdom Come
3 15 Crown
3 45 Jakomima
4 15 Nonsensical
4 45 Grizelda

2 15—FONTHILL HANDICAP; 7f; winner £487 (12 runners).
2 (4) 0-100 Lord David Ingham 8-8-13 G. Ramshaw
3 (6) 100001 Wild Chinook (7lb extra) W. Marshall 4-8-13 ...... R. Marshall (5)
7 (2) 221210 *Swagman (C/D)* H. Smyth 4-8-9 ...... M. Kettle (5)
8 (10) 410100 *Palladium* (D) Nelson 3-8-8 ...... A. Cousins (5)
11 (3) 100040 Modern Archery (C/D, BF) Goddard 4-8-2 ...... P. Waldron
12 (7) 013012 Yangtze River (7lb extra) Breasley 4-8-2 ...... W. Wilkinson (5)
14 (12) 00-0000 RA (D) Pope 5-7-13 ...J. McGinn (5)
16 (5) 100300 Track Wizard F. Cundell 4-7-9 ...... C. Leonard (7)
17 (1) 420300 Pathway F. Walwyn 5-7-8 ... B. Jago
18 (8) 001300- Nerapharo L. Kennard 6-7-7 ...... T. Grimes (7)
19 (9) 000202 Pirate Cloud Sturdy 6-7-7 ... G. Baxter
20 (11) 22200-0 Quadaly Cross 4-7-7 ...... P. Eddery
Betting forecast: 5-2 Yangtze River, 3 Lord David. 9-2 Swagman, 6 Wild Chinook. 15-3 Pirate Cloud. 10 Modern Archery. Palladium, 12 Track Wizard. 14 Pathway.
TOP FORM TIPS: Yangtze River 8, Swagman 7, Palladium 6.

2 45—MARLBOROUGH MAIDEN PLATE; 2-Y-O; 5f; winner £518 (14 runners).
4 (9) 00 Damon Runyon Swift 8-11 ... J. Wilson
6 (4) 0 Galanta Dance Goddard 8-11 ... B. Jago
8 (14) 00 Malboy Harwood 8-11 ...... J. Lindley
9 (5) Merry Kerry J. Sutcliffe, jun. 8-11 ...... T. Carter
10 (1) 4 *Plummet Houghton 8-11* ...... doubtful
14 (12) U00 Charter Island I. Balding 8-8 ...... P. Waldron
15 (3) Coot P. Bailey 8-8 ...... T. Sturrock
16 (15) 000 Coppal Bay Candy 8-8 ... R. P. Elliott
17 (7) 000 Damascus Sky Swift 8-8 K. Hesloe (7)
18 (10) *0000 Falcon's Pride L. Hall 8-8* ... T. Rogers
19 (2) Fulham Flirt Gosling 8-8 E. Cracknell
21 (6) 2 Kingdom Come P. Walwyn 8-8 ...... C. Baxter
25 (13) 000 Pigalle W. Marshall 8-8 R. Marshall (5)
26 (11) 0 Roanna Willis 8-8 ...... —
28 (8) 030 Sweet Gift Reavey 8-8 M. Kettle (5)
Betting forecast: 11-10 Kingdom Come, 4 Charter Island. 11-2 Merry Korry. 7 Falcon's Pride, 8 Coppal Bay. 12 Sweet Gift. 14 Damon Runyon. Fulham Flirt, 16 Roanna. Pigalle.
TOP FORM TIPS: Kingdom Come 8, Charter Island 7, Coppal Bay 6.

3 15—WHITSBURY HANDICAP; 1¼m; winner £482 (9 runners).
3 (6) 00-0221 Crown Candy 4-9-2 ...... R. P. Elliott
6 (8) 100/0-0 Melbrook L. Kennard 4-8-6 ...... J. McGinn (5)
8 (2) 300-010 Oh Brother K. Cundell 4-8-4 ...... G. Ramshaw
9 (9) 000040 Pray Again Budgett 3-8-4 ...... —
10 (1) 0-0030 Collector's Choice J. Sutcliffe, jun. 3-8-3 ...... D. Jago
13 (3) 0/00-4 Hesperus P. Walwyn 4-7-13 ...J. Wilson
14 (4) 00-000 *Pirate's Mate Sturdy 4-7-10 P. Waldron*
15 (5) 004000 Quinarius H. Smyth 3-7-7 ...... D. East
16 (7) 0400-00 Up Jenkins Beeby 3-7-7 ...... T. Carter
Betting forecast: 7-4 Crown. 3 Collectors' Choice, 9-2 Oh Brother, 6 Hesperus. 8 Pray Again. 10 Melbrook, 16 *Pirate's Mate.* 20 Quinarius.
TOP FORM TIPS: Oh Brother 8, Crown 7, Collector's Choice 6.

3 45—STOCKBRIDGE STAKES; 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £538 (10 runners).
2 (7) 01 Jakomima (D) P. Walwyn 8-11 ...... J. Lindley
5 (3) 132 Miss Christine (C) Ashworth 8-8 ...... J. Wilson
6 (1) 10 Parsimony (C) Houghton 8-8 ...... R. P. Elliott
7 (6) 010200 Spring Blossom Cross 8-8 G. Ramshaw
9 (8) 00000 Celeste Sirett 8-1 ...... B. Jago
10 (2) 0 Cut and Thrust Oxley 8-1 P. Eddery
11 (10) 030 Derrlair Reavey 8-1 ...... M. Kettle (5)
14 (4) 00 Hopplly Budgett 8-1 ...... G. Baxter
15 (9) 0 Lost Horizon Blagrave 8-1 P. Waldron
17 (5) 00 Molly Cockell Hanley 8-1 ...... —
Betting forecast: 15-8 Jakomima, 11-4 Miss Christine. 7-2 Parsimony. Derrlair, 10 Hopplly, Spring Blossom, 12 Cut and Thrust, 14 Lost Horizon, 20 Celeste, Molly Cockell.
TOP FORM TIPS: Miss Christine 8, Jakomima 7, Parsimony 6.

4 15—WINTERBOURNE HANDICAP; 1m; winner £465 (*7 runners*).
3 (4) 233104 Dance Candy 3-9-2 ...... R. P. Elliott
6 (5) 022104 Pearl River Breasley 4-8-10 ...... R. Collins (7)
7 (2) 11-0001 Nonsensical (C) I. Balding 3-8-7 ...... *P. Waldron*
10 (3) 020030 Danny Gore (C) L. Hall 3-8-5 T. Rogers
11 (1) 020001 Russian Reward (D) W. Marshall 3-8-0 ...... R. Marshall (5)
14 (6) 0-00201 Palvee F. Cundell 3-7-8 ... P. Eddery
15 (7) 00010- Prove (D) Gibson 4-7-7 ...... —
Betting forecast: 2 Nonsensical. 3 Dance. 4 Pearl River. 11-2 Palvee. 7 Russian Reward. 10 Danny Gore, 20 Prova.
TOP FORM TIPS: Nonsensical 8, Palvee 7.

4 45—NETHERAVON FILLIES STAKES; 3-Y-O; 1¼m; winner £463 (10 runners).
4 (9) 00 Grizelda Forster 9-0 W. Wilkinson (5)
6 (2) 4-0 Moan (BF) Tree 9-0 ...... J. Lindley
7 (5) Morning Gleam G. Balding 9-0 ...... T. Stringer
8 (7) 00000- Noon Mist Sturdy 9-0 ... J. Kelly (7)
9 (8) 003330 Queen's Fashion Wightman 9-0 F. Morby
10 (4) 044003 Rely on Sue Whelan 9-0 ...... P. Eddery
11 (10) 040-000 Sailor's Myth Hunter 9-0 ...... B. Jago
12 (5) 030023 Shirinella Candy 9-0 ...... R. P. Elliott
14 (6) 020-000 Spring Gossip Hannon 9-0 ...... —
15 (1) 003-000 White Goddess Benstead 9-0 ...... —
Betting forecast: 7-4 Shirinella. 3 Moan. 9-2 Rely on Sue. 6 Queen's Fashion. 8 White Goddess. 12 Noon Mist. 14 Spring Gossip. 16 Sailors Myth, Grizelda, 20 Morning Gleam.
TOP FORM TIPS: Rely on Sue 8, Shirinella 7, Queen's Fashion 6.

CRICKET

The best S Africa team wasted

The Australian Cricket Board of Control's withdrawal of the invitation for a South African team to tour there will surprise a majority of the English cricketing establishment. Many of them had thought a Conservative Australian Government would support and *protect* the visit as an act of political policy.

It is significant that, while the *South African tour of England* planned for 1970 was cancelled on Government instructions, the Australian cricket authority has made this decision. It is reasonable to suppose that it was taken simply on grounds of practicality.

This almost completes South Africa's sporting isolation; and *it must be wondered how* long New Zealand will maintain full cricketing and rugby relations in face of world opinion.

In spite of protests to the contrary, cricket cannot exist in a vacuum, yet there remains the *tragic waste of what may* well be the best team South Africa has ever had.

If a series of matches against a Rest of the World team is planned as an alternative, South African cricketers will be *included* and welcomed. In that case, it will be interesting to see whether Australia, who lately and strongly objected to *the Cricket Council ranking* the England-Rest of the World series of 1970 as Test matches, attempt to give their games that status.

A visit by an Indian team would solve two current prob*lems at one throw.* Several English players, such as Boycott, Knott, Snow, Lever, and perhaps Luckhurst and D'Oliveira, would be possibles for a Rest of the World team, the constitution of which would *be shaped by the dates of* the matches, since New Zealand are due to begin a Test series in West Indies next February.

JOHN ARLOTT

Three one-day 'tests'

The Australian Board of Control agreed yesterday to play three one-day matches against *England after the five major tests* of the tour of England next year.

The series was proposed by the MCC Cricket Council. Australian agreement *is believed to have* been influenced by the success of the knockout match between Australia and England in Melbourne *last* season

Surrey tick off 3 more points

Stewart looks to his spinners

By JOHN ARLOTT

Only 4,000 people saw Surrey doggedly score three of the 14 points they need to *win the County Championship* at the Oval yesterday. They were all out for 304 and *Glamorgan*, a team of greater power than their results this season suggest, replied with 20 without loss by the close.

Stewart was the heart and substance of the Surrey innings: *his bowlers now owe* him much labour, the only commodity likely to win this *match* and save Surrey the anxiety of going to Hampshire to win the title.

The pitch, which is likely to be the key to the match, was a slow turner from the start. Before lunch a ball from Shepherd turned and stood almost vertically while Majid, who has foresaken his medium-pace style, made an off-break turn so sharply as to beat bat, wicket and wicketkeeper for four byes. These were isolated, but alarming, freaks: there were more turning squatters and a gusty wind made it even more inadvisable for a batsman to commit himself early to a stroke. Lewis, the Glamorgan captain, indicated his assessment by playing only two seam *bowlers* and relying on his slower fingerspinners, Walker and Majid, as much as Shepherd.

Surrey obviously felt they did well *to* win the *toss* and bat; Oval wickets in general tend to grow slower and lower as a match progresses. Stewart followed those two games *with* his best batting of the season. No one else played an innings of importance. Edrich shared in an opening which placed *its* main emphasis on security, 46 in 68 minutes before Shepherd beat him through the air and bowled him in a *change-of-mind stroke.*

A score of 103 at an early lunch, after an early *start*, reflected an *enterprising* second hour. Stewart played with the accumulated *experience* of many years, adjusting skilfully to the pace of the pitch, *hooking* less often than he generally does, employing largely leg glances, the cut and only occasional drive. He had previously scored 782 *runs* in the first class matches and this was only his second century of the season.

Roope and Younis each did enough to demonstrate his quality before Roope was oddly lbw to Walker and Shepherd deceived Younis into error and a skied catch to mid-on.

Once Stewart was beaten by *Walker's unusual* flight and stumped, Surrey lost wickets quickly. Intikhab was bowled through a back stroke and Storey *lbw to* a squatter before they reached their third bonus point. Long and Pocock too were out cheaply only for Owen-Thomas, first with Willis and then Arnold to put on 60 for the last two wickets.

Glamorgan were left with a quarter of an hour's batting which resolved itself as four overs from which the Jones brothers, Alan and Eifion, scored 20 runs with a lack of trouble which *may have* plagued Surrey's thoughts of today.

SURREY—First Innings
M. J. Stewart st E. W. Jones b Walker 109
J. H. Edrich b Shepherd 17
G. R. J. Roope lbw b Walker 28
Younis Ahmed c Nash b Shepherd 21
S. J. Storey *lbw* b Khan 22
Intikhab Alam b Khan 2
D. R. Owen-Thomas not out 41
A. Long b Khan 3
P. I. Pocock c E. W. Jones b Walker 6
R. G. D. Willis c and b Shepherd 18
G. G. Arnold c Nash b Williams 12
Extras (b 15, lb 7, w 1, nb 2) 25
Total 304
85 overs: 232-8; 3 bonus points each.
Fall of wickets: 46, 118, 167, 20[illegible], 212, 223, 233, 244; 279.
Bowling: Nash 15-1-43-0; Williams 14.1-3-34-1; Shepherd 22-3-71-3; Khan 21-8-45-3; Walker 30-5-73-3; Davis 8-... 45-3; Walker 30-5-73-3; Davis 8-8-2-13-0.

GLAMORGAN—First Innings
A. Jones not out 2
E. W. Jones not out 14
Extras 4
Total (for no wkt: 4 overs) 20
To bat: R. C. Fredericks, M. Khan, A. R. Lewis, P. M. Walker, K. J. Lyons, R. C. Davis, M. A. Nash, D. J. Shepherd, D. L. Williams.
Umpires: W. L. Budd and H. Yarnold.

Sussex keep the fizz and sparkle bottled

By BRIAN CHAPMAN

The sponsor who presented two magnums of champagne for the best performance on each side at Bristol yesterday might have been a truer benefactor to pour out his libation at *the start.* The game between Gloucestershire and Sussex sadly lacked anything resembling fizz and sparkle. In six hours that desecrated the benison of a glorious day and slow-turning pitch, Sussex scored 290 for eight, gaining a pittance of two batting points.

With nothing very much at stake the spectators reasonably expected *a dash of festival cricket* and were vocal in their criticism when it was denied them. Gloucestershire, I was assured, *have set their sights on finishing* higher than their neighbours Somerset. Whatever ambition Sussex cherished remained a mystery. *Apart from a brief skirmish* with, *the speed of Procter* and Davey, Gloucestershire relied throughout on spin, bowled interminably accurately and often *guilefully* by Allen, Mortimer and Bissex. Even the resultant rate of 20 overs an hour failed to stir Sussex. Ten in one over by Mike Buss against Bissex promised livelier but unfulfilled joys. When he tried to break loose, Greenidge was caught on the mid-wicket boundary off Mortimer for 41.

Bissex, the left-hander of the trio, had Prideaux held at cover for 14. Buss straight drove Allen *for six, a stroke displaying* plenty of swash if not buckle but a less determined effort found him lbw for 83 scored in three hours and *a quarter.*

A strangely quiescent Greig seemed reluctant to use the advantage of his reach, as he often *does so profitably,* and *was caught* at extra cover for 10. Parks usually revels in an undiluted diet of spin, even purveyed by *old hands sush as Allen* and "*Morty*" but, may be weighed down by the cares of captaincy he was uncharacteristically cau*tious.*

By a nice coincidence, 100 overs were bowled in exactly five hours, the score climbing sedately to 244. Mortimore trapped Greig lbw when he tried an injudicious swing and Bissex, after bowling 34 continuous overs from lunch until 5.45 p.m. gave place to Allen, who beat Suttle in his first over. Seldom can Parks have been so reluctant to unleash his splendid range of strokes. The four which took him past 50 was only his second boundary and he had spent 160 minutes about the business.

For a change, we had Bissex on again, wheeling his drone flight until the close. Parks was not to be tempted into a final "charge" and justice was outraged when Mortimore bowled him for 62 with the last ball of the evening. One way or another, variety had scarcely been the spice of cricket life.

SUSSEX—First Innings
M. A. Buss lbw b Allen 83
G. A. Greenidge c Knight b Mortimore 41
R. M. Prideaux c Brown b Bissex 14
J. M. Parks b Mortimore 62
A. W. Greig c Brown b Bissex 10
P. J. Graves lbw b Mortimore 1
K. *G. Suttle b Allen* 1
J. A. Snow b Mortimore 1
J. Denman not out 1
Extras (b 21, lb 6, nb 4) 31
Total (for 8) 290
Fall of wickets: 77, 145, 183, 219, 250, 273, 290.
To bat: J. Spencer.
85 overs: 203 for four: 2 bonus *points each.*
GLOUCESTERSHIRE: R. B. Nicholls, C. A. Milton, R. D. V. Knight, M. J. Procter, D. R. Shepherd, M. Bissex, A. S. Brown, D. A. Allen, J. B. Mortimore, B. J. Meyer and J. Davey.
Umpires: D. J. Constant and Cook.

Kent v. Yorkshire

At Scarborough.—Kent won Fenner Trophy knock-out match by 5 runs. Today: Lancashire v. Notts (11 6 0).

KENT
B. W. Luckhurst b Woodford
D. Nicholls c Johnson b Woodford
M. H. Denness c Bairstow b Cooper
A. G. E. Ealham c Bairstow b Woodford
A. P. E. Knott c Boycott b Nicholson
J. N. Shepherd c Sharpe b Nicholson
R. A. Woolmer b Nicholson
B. Julien not out
D. L. Underwood b Hutton
Extras (b 2, lb 2, nb 3)
Total (for 8: 50 overs)
Fall of wickets: 29, 69, 102, 164, 189, 192, 201.
Did not bat: J. N. Graham, J. C. J. Dye.
Bowling: Nicholson 10-2-...; Cooper 10-1-38-1; Woodford 10-1-...; Hutton 10-1-29-1; Wilson 10-0-...
Umpires: T. W. Spencer and W. Phillipson.

YORKSHIRE
G. Boycott run out
P. J. Sharpe c Nicholls b Woolmer
A. J. Dalton, b Woolmer
J. H. Hampshire c Julien b Shepherd
J. D. Woodford c Underwood b Graham
C. Johnson b Underwood
R. A. Hutton b Underwood
D. L. Bairstow c Shepherd b Graham
H. Cooper b Dye
D. Wilson not out
A. G. Nicholson not out
Extras (b 1, lb 9, nb 4)
Total (for 9: 50 overs)
Bowling: Dye 10-0-36-1; ... 10-10-48-2; Woolmer 10-3-38-2; Shepherd 10-1-21-1; Underwood 10-...

Michael David Vockins is given a post in Oswestry as a research chemist to become secretary of Worcestershire CCC, replacing Joe Lister who is Yorkshire's new secretary. Vockins is secretary of Shropshire Cricket Association.

Mike Selvey, a fast-medium arm bowler not retained by Surrey, to join Middlesex, who are releasing all their playing staff except Herman.

Northamptonshire's gate receipts increased by over £2,300 this season, the first Sunday games to be played at Bedford and Brackley bringing in nearly £2,000.

SAILING

Mastery swings to White

By PHILIP HAYS

Capsizes, broken gear, and non-starters accounted for a third of the fleet as the Tornado World Champion*ships neared their* end yesterday in a Force five south-easterly that brought the waves tumbling on to the sandy beaches of Weymouth Bay. Among the casualties was the European champion Robert Jessenig from Austria, who previously had been lying third in the overall ranking.

Of the remainder, all rode the waves fast but none rode them faster than Reg White and Ian Fraser who finished first and second. Unless they have disastrous results today *one of* these two must emerge as the new champion. White had found the extra speed he needed by *altering the* rake of his mast and, for the first time since the series began, he was able to master Fraser yesterday on most points of sailing.

At the first mark Fraser was in the lead, together with Per Mobrand of Sweden, who had improved his catamaran's performance by reverting to an old jib, and an English one at that. White was close *astern and* got ahead of Mobrand on the next windward leg. On the windward leg that followed he was closing up on Fraser from a leeward position and moving faster across the water, and it was Fraser who broke off the engagement and tacked.

White beat him by a minute, with Mobrand third, Paul Lindenberg from the US fourth, and *Joachim Glehmann* from Germany fifth. It was the first time for three days that there had been so many overseas Tornado helms*men in the first six.*

In conditions where these powerful catamarans are being driven as fast as the big C-class cats of former days, every helmsman and crew was battling yesterday against increased exhaustion as much *as* he was battling against his rivals and there were a number who spoke afterwards of the race as a struggle for survival.

Terry Pearce, the former aggregate leader, admitted to being almost overpowered. Accustomed more to the less demanding Shearwaters, of which he is European champion, he finished fifteenth and dropped to *third* place on aggregate below White when discards are taken.

TORNADO WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP (at Weymouth): 1, Mizpah (R. White); 2, Grasshopper (I. Fraser); 3, Simba (P. Mobrand, Sweden); 4, Challenger (P. Lindenberg, US); 5, Roter Radler (J. Glehmann, Germany); 6, Blanchmaille (K. Stephens). Overall (with one discard): Fraser 13 points, White 21.7, Pearce 42, Lindenberg 47.4, Jessenig 54.4, Glehmann 54.7, Mobrand 67.4, B. Bullmore 64.

ATHLETICS

Jenkins attack a record

David Jenkins, Britain's European champion, will attempt to break the world best for 300 metres at the first floodlit meeting to be held at *Meadowbank Stadium*, Edinburgh on September 18.

Jenkins will be aiming at the time of 32.1sec. set by Kemp (US). The Edinburgh University student was only tenths of a second slower than the time for the distance he won his European gold for 400 metres in Helsinki month.

SAILING

One-ton boat for Hobart

The 1972 international cup series will be held off Heads from December 9; also announced in yesterday that the yachts then be allowed to take the Sydney to Hobart race begins on December 26.

Yesterday's winners and prices

DONCASTER

2.0 (5f): 1, **GOOD VALUE**, *E. Hide* (2-1 fav); 2, Weepers Lad (5-1); 3, Philippe Marc (7-2). Also: 13-2 Smart Alick III 4th, 12 Fortanko 5th, 20 Kidney Pie, 33 Black Poter 6th, Tartan Warrior. 100 No Mink, Carmenia, (10 ran), Hd. 1, 2½, 5, 2. (M. W. Easterby). Tote: 19p; 11p, 15p, 20p. Dual F: 41p. 1m 3.3s.

2.30 (1¾m 127yds): 1, **GLOUCESTER**, B. Taylor (4-1); 2, Knotty Pine (7-2 fav); 3, Wabash (14-1). Also: 9-2 Petty Officer 4th, 7 Kingfisher Blue, 8-1 Parisure, Red House 6th, 10 Adulation, 12 Ermo Hawk 5th. (9 ran). 3l, 4, 6, 1½, 1. (H. Cottrill). Tote: 48p; 18p, 22p, 38p. Dual F: 87p. 3m 16.9s.

3.0 (7f): 1, **MIRACLE**, J. Mercer (7-4 fav); 2, Campari (11-1); 3, Gaykart (8-1). Also: 7 Spark, 8 Alard, 9 Festino 4th, Greater 5th, 14 Golden Tack. Rosalind, 20 Bonny Royal 6th, 50 Andrew John. (11 ran). 2½l, hd, 2, 5, 4. (W. Hern). Tote: 24p: 14p, 37p, 26p. 1m 25.7s.

3.30 (7f): 1, **CROWNED PRINCE**, L. Piggott (11-10 fav); 2, *Rheingold* (10-1); 3, Shady Fellow (4-1). Also: 8 Pentland Firth 4th, 16 Billy Bremner 6th, 25 Aswellas, 40 Mystic Prince, 50 Firefright 5th. (8 ran). 1l, 1, 2, nk, 2. (B. Van Cutsem). Tote: 18p; 13p, 29p, 12p. Dual F: £1.72. 1m 27s.

4.0 (7f): 1, **TUDORON**, J. Mercer (7-1); 2, Jupiter, (3-1 fav); 3, Carcosa, (6-1). Also, 100-30 Anji 5th. 7-2 Hindsight 4th, 6 Wild Romance 6th, 16 Marks Nolce, 33 Twelve Times. (8 ran). Hd, 3, 2½, 3, ¾. (W. Hern). Tote: £1.05; 20p, 13p, 20p. Dual F: £1.61. 1m 27.2s.

4.30 (5f): 1, **TUDORESQUE**, P. Eddery (20-1); 2, Lucky Win (14-1); 3, Great Charter (7-1). Also 7-2 fav, Marmaris, 4 Kings Catch, 6 Ornamental 4th, 10 Maise Doies 5th, 12 Galant Guldon, La Corsaire, 18 Spick and Span, 20 Trom Blay 6th, 33 Primrose, Queens Navy, Right Light, Targrove. (15 ran). 2l, 1, ¾, 1½. (E. Cousins). Tote: £1.45; 57p, 44p, 58p. 1m. 0.2s.

5.0 (1m): 1, **MALLENY**, *J. Gorton* (13-8 fav.); 2, Royal Magic (11-2); 3, Calzado (5-1). Also: 5 Magnato 5th, House of Keys 6th, 20 Mura, 33 Mighty Mick 4th. (7 ran). 1l, 2, 3½, 2, 2. *(Doug Smith).* Tote: 23p; 14p, 25p. Dual F.: 72p. 1m. 38.8s.

TOTE DOUBLE: £12.90. TREBLE: £126-30. JACKPOT: £3,457-10 (2 tickets naming first six winners).

SALISBURY

2.15 (1m): 1, **STAYONFIVE**, R. Marshall (9-4 co.-fav.); 2, Guava (8-1); 3, Engraver (5-1). Also: 9-4 co-fav, Nearumba 5th, 8 Last Card 6th, Soulless 4th, 33 Warmheart (7 ran). Sh-hd, 3, 3, 1, ½. (W. Marshall). Tote: 34p; 22p, 40p. Dual F.: £1.33. 1m. 52.65s.

2.45 (7f): 1, **RASCOLNIK**, D. Keith (9-2); 2, King's Ward (16-1); 3, Alaska Highway (7-2). Also: 5-2 fav, Rivoli 6th, 13-2 Lusty Lon 4th, 8 Blue Shore 5th, 14 Cheese Cake, 20 Kollater, Tuscan, 33 Good Friend, Pawpoosh, Timoto, Dean Court, No Discrimination, Towpath, (15 ran). 7l, ½, 2½, hd, 1. (P. Walwyn). Tote: 50p; 19p, 24p, 15p. 1m, 26.79s.

3.15 (6f): 1, **INJAKA**, F. Morby (10-1); 2, Maid Forlorn, (11-10 fav.); 3, Co-Partner (7-1). Also: 4 Lazy Boy 4th, 7 Sun Rocket 6th, 12 By The Right, 16 Gallant Magna, 20 Lovely Pool, Ring True 5th. (9 ran). ¾l, 2, 3, 2, 4. (R. Hannon). Tote: 92p; 17p, 12p, 21p. *Dual F.:* £1.13. 1m. 14.09s.

3.45 (1m): 1, **CAPE CLARENDON**, J. Lindley (5-4 fav.); 2, Khanum (18-1); 3, Slightly Saucy (8-1). Also: 5-2 Templecombe 5th, 10 Hoarwithy 4th, 20 Blue Fire 6th, Potomoss, 25 Kingfox, Irish Kilt, Pretty Piece. (10 ran). Hd, 1½, sh-hd, 5, 2. (F. Armstrong). Tote: 21p; 12p, 43p, 19p. Dual F.: £2.95, 1m. 43.22s.

4.15 (5f): 1, **TECLLYN**, J. Lynch (20-1); 2, *Bold Desire (8-3 fav)*; 3, Fioragold (11-2). Also: 9-2 Douane 5th, 15-2 Seventh Brave 6th, Gallo Gallante, 8 Politness, 13 Argent d'Or 4th, 15 Tartown, 16 Lady Honey, Sergeant Sam, 20 Spotty Bebe, Cwbran, Janica, Littleton Lad (15 ran). 2l, 2, 1, sh-hd, hd. (F. Freeman). Tote: £1.54; 47p, 22p, 22p. 1m 00.25s.

4.45 (1½m): 1, **WELSH WINDSOR**, R. Bowman (13-2); 2, Kelanne (6-1); 3, *Poole Park* (13-2). Also 9-2 fav Complacent 4th, 6 Iranian Court, Sailor Hat, 9 Power Play 5th, 12 Yacci, 16 Gypsy Blues, Prince Alcide 6th, 20 Wanted, 25 Lively Pageant (12 ran). 2l, 2½, 4, 6, 2. (G. Todd). Tote: 77p; 32p, 17p, 16p. 2m 36.93s.

5.15 (7f): 1, **RECALL**, D. Keith (evens fav); 2, Lancelot (7-1); 3, Mitewyn (33-1). *Also: 6 Four of a Kind, 9 Regent Prince, Hop Pocket* 5th, 10 Eleanor Queen 4th, 14 Finsh Imp, 20 Retreat, 33 Beau Ra, Camp Commander, Le Rake, Silly... 6th. No Lingering. (14 ran). 2l, ½, nk, 1, nk. (P. Walwyn). Tote: 18p; 13p, 19p, £1.18. 1m 30.5s.

5.45 (7f): 1, **SHADOWFAX**, J. Lindley (4-1); 2, Spring Stone (9-1); 3, French Story (9-2). Also: 6-4 Fav King-Ki 4th, 16 Tiny Word 5th, 20 Blue Lantern. *Royal Zisks*, 33 Calejucam, Doflant, General Darius 6th, Liberty Lord, Mooktalben, Tyrone's Lad, Thought So. (14 ran). 4l, 2, hd, 3, 6. (G. Harwood). Tote: 28p; 13p, 22p, 17p. 1m 30.48s.

TOTE DOUBLE: £153.80. TREBLE: £23.80.

PLUMPTON

2.30 (2m 750yd Ch): 1, **CINCINNATI KID**, G. Thorner (11-10 fav); 2, On the Level (5-1); 3, Hidden Glance (11-8). (A. Oughton). Tote: 25p. F: 54p (3 ran).

3.0 (2½m Hdle): 1, **LOVER'S POOL**, T. Hallett (10-1); 2, Miraco (7-4); 8-13 fav. Doing Orrick. (L. Thomas). Tote: 84p. F: £2.17p (3 ran, only 2 finished)

3.30 (3m Ch): 1, **CURED**, S. Mellor (11-10 fav); 2, *River Aisne (11-8)*; 3, Top Pop (5-1) (P. Walwyn). Tote: 24p. F: 44p (3 ran).

4.0 (2m Hdle): 1, **GREY BOLT**, D. Moore (9-4); 2, Eastern Lover (20-1); 3, Goodwin Lady (6-1). 7-4 fav Cheveley (*Miss Sinclair*). Tote: 28p. 18p, 42p. F: £3.28p. (6 ran).

4.30 (2m Ch): 1, **DUAL FAITH**, G. Thorner (5-6 fav); 2, Princess Ferlina (11-4); 3, Eastern Bluebiood (11-1) (T. Forster). Tote: 18p. F: 33p (3 ran).

5.0 (2m Hdle): 1, **CRYSTELLO**, Mr V. Gale (20-1) finished alone. 4-9 fav. Marshal Gore. (D. Bassett). Tote: £2.40. F: £1.18p. NR: *Sovereign Flower.*

TOTE DOUBLE: £2.55p. TREBLE: £66.30.

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Football League Cup—second round

Plymouth denied reward

By JEREMY ALEXANDER

Chelsea 2, Plymouth Argyle 0

A last-minute second goal by Chelsea put a false complexion on their victory at Stamford Bridge last night, for their League Cup passage was none too convincing. Plymouth grew in stature as the game went on and having conceded the first goal, they twice hit wood and dominated the second half.

When Furnell came out, stretched and dropped Hudson's corner, others blocked and cleared without fuss. When Boyle's long pass to Osgood was clearing Provan, the centre half coolly caught the ball and virtually offered his name to the referee; Mr Nippard wrote it down. It was Provan's third booking in a year, his second this season.

Chelsea looked best when they worked the ball on the ground, chiefly when Hollins was in control. But mostly they flosted it into the air and Plymouth coped easily. Soon Bickle and Latcham were moving forward in midfield and probing a defence which had Hinton back for his first game of the season for the injured Dempsey.

Then, after a quarter of an hour, Chelsea fired twice and scored once. When Boyle centred from the right Osgood, eight yards out with the ball at his feet, scooped it against the bar. When Boyle centred from the left, Houseman crouched in a packed penalty area and glanced a header into the far corner.

Plymouth still kept their dignity and should have equalised 10 minutes later. Mulligan was caught out of position as Brown found the leggy Hinch on the left. Bonetti, also recalled, narrowed the angle, but Hinch crossed and Bickle, unmarked four yards out at the far post, side-footed the ball amazingly on to the bar. The miss was nearly punished before the interval as Hollins volleyed, off course, and found Garland off side to all but officialdom. The newcomer banged the ball against an upright.

Argyle came again and Allen flipped the ball past Webb to Bickle, who only half-hit his shot. Latcham was narrowly wide and Bickle again brought Bonetti to a brave, parrying save. Now Sullivan and Latcham commanded the middle and Hinch regularly beat Hinton in the air.

Chelsea drew eight men back and remustered but as soon as they moved forward again Brown caught the home defence squarely, appealing for offside with Allen coming through alone behind. Allen hit the post.

For the rest of the game Bonetti was inexplicably stunned, several times dropping to his feet for attention. But Argyle could not test his fitness again, and in the last minute Collins scored Chelsea's second after receiving from Osgood and Garland.

Soccer scores

Association

Arsenal ...	(1)	1	Barnsley ...	(0)	0
Kennedy			27,254		
Blackburn	(0)	0	Lincoln ...	(1)	0
			9,457		
Bournem'th	(0)	0	Blackpool	(1)	2
15,649			Hutchison Burns		
Chelsea ...	(1)	2	Plymouth	(0)	0
Houseman, Hollins			23,011		
Chesterfield	(1)	2	Aston Villa	(2)	3
Archer Randall. 15,000			Lochead. Vowden. Anderson		
Colchester	(1)	4	Swindon ...	(1)	1
Lewis 3 (1 pen). Mahon			Horsfield 7,437		
Derby		0	Leeds		0
			34,025		
M'chester C	(1)	4	Wolves	(2)	3
Bell 2. Lee (pen). Davies 29,156			McAlle. Hegan. Parkin (pen)		
Newcastle	(2)	2	Halifax ...	(0)	1
Macdonald, Cassidy			Soward 19,930		
Norwich	(1)	2	Brighton	(0)	0
Livermore, Foggo			11,659		
Notts Co.	(0)	1	Gillingham	(1)	2
Bradd			Wilks, Watts 12,650		
Oxford U	(1)	1	Millwall	(0)	0
Sloan			8,603		
Southport	(1)	1	Stoke	(1)	2
Dunleavy			Smith, Greenhoff 10,233		
Torquay	(0)	2	Oldham	(0)	1
Welch, Edwards			Shaw 6,665		
Tranmere	(0)	0	Preston	(1)	1
15,873			McIlmoyle		
W. Brom	(0)	0	Tottenhm	(0)	1
26,200			Pearce		
West Ham	(1)	1	Cardiff	(0)	1
Bonds 24,420			Foggon		
York	(1)	2	Middlsbro	(0)	2
McMahon, Henderson			Downing, Rickton 10,700		

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP.—Alloa 1, Partick Thistle (aggregate 2-5) 1; Clydebank 0, Celtic 5; Falkirk 2, Hibernian 0; St Mirren 2, Stirling Albion 0.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH (Hanover).—W. Germany 5, Mexico 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Preliminary Round.—Hastings 1, Ramsgate 2.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Yeovil 3, Hereford 1.

MIDLAND LEAGUE.—Alfreton 3, Eastwood 1; Frickley Coll. 4, Ashby 1; Worksop 0, Arnold 2.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION.—Bristol City 4, Chelsea 1; Cardiff 1, Birmingham 1; Reading 2, Oxford Utd. 0.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE.—Boston Utd 5, Bradford 1; Lancaster 1, Great Harwood 1; Scarborough 1, Matlock 3; Wigan Ath. 0, Bangor City 1.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE 2:Division One.—Croydon Amateurs 2, Horsham 0; Eastbourne Utd 2, Herne Bay 3.

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES.—Bristol 13, Cardiff 19; Coventry 16, Notts 3; Neath 60, Penarth 0; Newbridge 6, Gloucester 3; Newport 36, Moseley 17; Richmond 11, Saracens 12. Cornwall 18 pts, Crawshays XV 35.

Rugby League

TOUR MATCH.—Hull K. R. 12, New Zealanders 10.

NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE.—St Helens 13, Halifax 10; Leeds 27, Leigh 9; Wakefield 7, 22; Oldham 7, Wigan 25; Warrington 9, Bradford N. 9; Whitehaven 2, Bramley 8.

Sailing

WORLD HORNET CHAMPIONSHIP (Rzeszow, Poland).—Third race: 1, Wrobel and Pietrucha (Poland); 2, Sawko and Kunkol (Poland); 3, Polak and Wozniak (Poland); 4, Bakula and Drywa (Poland); 5, Reynolds and Tuck (Britain); 6, Holmes and Canning (Britain). Other British placings: 11, Derry and Hollingsworth; 15, Long and Healon; 21, Boon and Grour; 34, Derry and Shanahan. Wilcock and Showell and Hales and Long retired after their boats capsized. Overall leaders: 1, Wrobel and Pietrucha, 13 points; 2, Holmes and Canning 28.7; 3, Reynolds and Tuck 30.7; 4, R. and B. Cegielski (Poland) 33.7.

Golf

SUSSEX PRO CHAMPIONSHIP (Royal Ashdown Forest).—147, D. Ross (Willingdon); 148, B. Morrison (Pilldown) (wins assistants' prize). A. Lowles (Seaford Head). P. Marsh (Rye).

PARMECO CLASSIC (Rushcliffe, Notts).—135, E. Polland (Balmoral) (£1,650); 136—A. Hunt (Wentworth, £750); 137—M. Jackson (Knockbracken) £7. 70, D. Talbot (Royal Mid-Surrey) 69, 68 (£375 each); 138—V. Head (Bramley) 70, 69, L. Platts (Pannal) 71, 68.

Speedway

BRITISH LEAGUE.—Poole 46 (R. Elde 10, P. Smith 9, Langfield 8); West Ham 32 (C. Loiqvist 10, R. Luckhurst 7).

Pearce's head catches Albion by surprise

By CYRIL CHAPMAN: West Bromwich 0, Tottenham 1

It took only a season for history to repeat itself when Tottenham Hotspur knocked West Bromwich Albion out of the League Cup last night. Last year Spurs dismissed Albion 5-0 in the fourth round at White Hart Lane. This time, at The Hawthorns, they were a little more kind about it.

The goal which sent Spurs into the third rounds came ten minutes from the end of an evening of good light entertainment untrammelled by such distracting dramatics as bad temper and bookings.

No Astle

The delighted audience reaction was tempered by Albion's second home defeat in five days. Each side lacked a key player, Albion having to do without Astle, who is in hospital, and Spurs Gilzean. This was one reason why neither team seemed able to adhere to a firm plan of action for most of the match. Albion tried without a good deal of success to engage a promising reserve, Macean, into their activities. Faced by Mike England, it was a David and Goliath confrontation which went against Biblical tradition.

There was plenty of industry in midfield, yet scoring opportunities for Albion came so infrequently to the acknowledged strikers that in the first half-hour the only three shots of any distinction came from the back four. One from Hughes tied Spurs completely in knots. The ball appeared to strike the underside of the bar although a section of the crowd considered it had hit the net and rebounded. Whatever the truth of the matter, Kinnear finally hooked the ball away.

Spurs, of course, had not been idle and, with the Albion defenders lining up a little like a row of the chorus, it was often touch and go whether an attacker was offside. Coates slipped through once or twice but could not by a persistent goalkeeper. At the one end then, goalmouth congestion, at the other almost a freeway.

Albion maintained a faster pace than Spurs would have preferred and when Hope hurried Hartford into a handsome shooting position, Jennings spoiled the move with a save as admirable as the shot.

Just as it seemed Tottenham were happy enough to keep the temperature down and leave the melodrama until later, they surprised Albion with the winning goal.

Chivers put the still lively Coates in line for goal down the left wing. Coates centred, Pearce shot, and the ball went against the post. Pearce, almost on his knees, then headed in. Albion massed for a final assault but Spurs withstood it.

West Bromwich Albion: Cumbes; Hughes, Minton, Cantello, Wile, Kaye, Suggett, Brown, MacLean, Hope, Hartford.

Tottenham Hotspur: Jennings; Kinnear, Knowles, Mullery, England, Beal, Coates, Perryman, Chivers, Peters, Pearce.

Referee: D. Pugh of Newton.



Houseman, on the ground, scores Chelsea's first against Plymouth with Furnell well beaten

Bournemouth's measure

By DAVID LACEY

Bournemouth 0, Blackpool 2

The margin of skill between Blackpool, leaders of the Second Division, and Bournemouth, third in the Third, was measured accurately at Dean Court last night, Blackpool reaching the third round of the League Cup with two well executed goals.

In manner the side complemented one another neatly, Bournemouth playing with the thrusting confidence of the newly promoted, and Blackpool showing the face-saving earnestness of the recently relegated. At the outset, Powell, long-legged and tenacious, drove Bournemouth forward from mid-field, the free-scoring MacDougall darted in and out of the Blackpool defence and Sainty, with a shot and a header, went close to turning their industry to good account.

But Blackpool quietly withstood the best of Bournemouth's bombast then went ahead with an insolent goal three minutes before half-time. James and Jones both leapt vainly for a centre from Suddick and the ball landed at the feet of Hutchison, who rolled a tantilising shot into the far corner.

Bournemouth, having forsaken Arsenal's red and white in favour of Milan's red and black, now needed a touch of Prati or Rivera to get them back into the game but the only nominal change was in defence, Kitchener replacing the injured Machin after half-time.

With Green, Suddick and Hutchison bouyant, Blackpool remained masters of the situation with well-judged passes and economical running. They scored again in the 67th minute. Green, winning the ball fiercely from a tackle, accelerated past two defenders before sending Burns clear with a delightful through pass. The goal was almost an incidental. Bournemouth continued to move forward with purpose but had lost their earlier power in front of goal.

Bournemouth: Davies; Machin, Stocks, Benson, Jones, Powell, Cave, MacDougall, Boyer, Miller, Sainty.

Blackpool: Ramsbottom; Hatton, Bentley, Booth, Alcock, Suddaby, Burns, Green, James, Suddick, Hutchinson.

Referee: M. E. Washer (Bristol).

Wolves shattered by Lee and Bell

By MICHAEL CAREY: Man. City 4, Wolverhampton 3

Three goals, one of them a doubtful penalty, late in the second half gave Manchester City their passport to the third round of the Football League Cup at Maine Road last night. Wolverhampton Wanderers could be forgiven for thinking that they had done enough to capitalise fully on an abundance of defensive errors and, although City's fight back to victory, 4-3, was incredible and encouraging, Wanderers must have been left wondering if there was any justice in the world.

Both teams took time to settle, appearing to have mislaid their instincts for urgent penetration, employing caution in their approaches, and generally according the defences more respect than was necessary. Two goals in three minutes, however, helped to dispel some of the gloom which had threatened to envelop the crowd.

But the majority of the supporters could not have been too pleased at the turn of events, for it was Wolverhampton's policy of softly, softly, catchee monkey which paid the first dividends. In the twenty-second minute Wanderers made ground to gain a throw in on the left. Bailey took it, Dougan headed the ball off, and McAllee volleyed the ball home from six yards. Then, while City were still trying to wipe the sleep from their eyes, Hegan found himself unmarked and, from the edge of the penalty area, lofted the ball between Corrigan and a post.

City had to shrug off their lack of imagination, and Summerbee and Lee (with two bustling runs, but shots that were too high) and Davies (who gained a good measure of aerial command against Munro) inspired their colleagues with their powerful play. After 41 minutes Summerbee left Wagstaffe stranded and from his hard, low centre Davies headed City back into contention. Soon afterwards Lee was halted only six yards from goal and Doyle had a good effort superbly saved by Parkes.

Wolverhampton's defence never lapsed into the disarray seen from City's and, although City continued to apply heavy pressure, the nearest Wanderers came to conceding another goal was when a shot by Bell was almost deflected past Parkes by Shaw.

Penalty

Wolverhampton, however, regained the initiative, and went further ahead with a penalty in the fifty-fourth minute. Wagstaffe proved his trickery by catching out the slack City defence before testing Corrigan and, while attempting the same directional move seconds later, was brought down by Book. Parkin scored from the penalty spot, so that Richards's earlier miss, with only Corrigan to beat, was quickly forgotten.

Richards's waywardness proved to be costly, however, for City clawed their way back to equality with a brilliant overhead kick by Bell in the seventy-eighth minute, and Lee scored from the penalty spot three minutes later after he had curiously been judged to have been pulled down by Bailey. When Bell added the fourth from Davies's centre after a further three minutes, Wanderers looked as though they did not believe the turnabout.

Manchester City.—Corrigan; Book, Donachie, Doyle, Booth, Bell, Summerbee, Heslop, Davies, Lee, Mellor.

WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS.—Parkes; Shaw, Parkin, Bailey, Munro, McAlle, Hegan, Hibbitt, Richards, Dougan, Wagstaffe.

Referee: V. James (York).

FA see Best on Monday

George Best of Manchester United will appear before an FA disciplinary commission on Monday in London. He was sent off against Chelsea at Stamford Bridge on August 18.

Best, who was given a six weeks suspended sentence in January, faces a long period of suspension if the commission decide the action must be recorded against him. The FA have made it clear that those who transgress the rules after receiving a suspended sentence will be dealt with strictly. In the past it has been the custom to make the player serve the suspended sentence plus a similar period for the new offence. So Best could be out of football for three months.

He is one of four players appearing at the meeting as the FA start seeing the many players who have been cautioned recently. Those appearing to appeal against cautions are Cumming (Reading), Pinkney (Crystal Palace), and Heslop (Northampton). Another meeting is scheduled for the following day at Sheffield where three players are appealing against cautions—Shaw (Oldham), Waller and Pate (Mansfield).

As Halom, Fulham's 22-year-old forward, travelled to sign for Luton yesterday for a fee of £30,000, Fulham agreed terms of a similar amount to get Cross, a forward from Brentford. Cross had previously played with West Ham United and Orient. Halom also was a former Orient player.

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION.—Albion 1, Berwick 3; Arbroath 3, Raith 0; Cowdenbeath 7, Forfar 0; Dumbarton 2, Hamilton 0; Montrose 0, Stranraer 0; Queens Pk 4, Stenhousemuir 0.

GOLF

Miss Huke is stung into action

Beverly Huke, 20-year-old runner-up for the British match-play title, was stung by a wasp but recovered to lead England to a 6-0 singles whitewash of Wales on the first day of the women's home internationals at Longniddry, East Lothian, yesterday.

Miss Huke was about to play her second shot at the fifth hole, when she was stung under the arm but she shook off the pain to finish with a 15-ft putt for a birdie three. That put her two up against Mrs Audrey Briggs, the Welsh champion, and she was in complete command of the situation after that. She turned five up and went on to win by 6 and 5.

After playing in her first international for England, the long-hitting Cheltenham girl said: "I didn't mind the sting really, because I got a birdie."

England, last year's winners and the European team champions, beat Wales 8-1, having earlier won the foursomes 2-1. Today they meet Scotland in what could prove the key encounter of the three-day contest. Scotland gained an 8-1 victory over Ireland, winning the foursomes 3-0 and the singles 5-1.

Both the English and Scottish sides are under strength as both have players selected for Britain in the Commonwealth tournament in New Zealand later this month. But the stand-ins all did well.

Fearson (Tandridge), Miss L. Denison-Pender (Frimes) bt Mrs J. Hughes (Holywell), Mrs P. Davies (Prestatyn) 2 and 1; Miss K. Phillips (Bradford), Miss C. Le Feuvre (Royal Jersey) bt Miss A. Hughes (Penmaenmawr), Mrs A. Humphreys (Broadstone) 6 and 4. England 2, Wales 1.

Singles: Huke bt Briggs 6 and 5; Fearson bt Hughes 4 and 2; Greenhalgh bt Hughes one hole; Phillips bt Mrs M. Wright (Royal St David's) 4 and 3; Denison-Pender bt Phipps 3 and 2; Miss J. Blaymire (Worcester) bt Davies 6 and 4. England 6, Wales 0.

Match result: England 8, Wales 1.

John Jacobs, who begins his new appointment as Tournament Director-General in October, envisages the setting up of a tournament group within the Professional Golfers' Association similar to that which operates in America.

Jacobs, responsible for seeking more sponsors for the circuit and also for the direction of the tournament circuit during the next three years, says: "We must be able to offer a proper deal to the promoters and something attractive." He is of the opinion that there are too many 72-hole medal events and would like to see a change.

Ruthless

He added: "There will be difficult decisions to make and I shall have to be fairly ruthless at times. I would not be surprised if we lost one or two tournaments in the present set-up."

If changes in the rules come about, it would mean that players would not be permitted to take part in any other tournament run at the same time as a major PGA event. "We must be able to offer a sponsor the top 20 players," said Jacobs. "But we would not interfere if anyone wants to go to America and play."

Several pro-am events have been held in the vicinity prior to major tournaments recently and this is something that Jacobs would like to prevent. "They are not going to steal the cream from our field," he said. "They could come after our event."

Jacobs is going to America for the Ryder Cup and hopes to have talks with Joe Dey, the US PGA tournament players' division comissioner, to see if it will be possible for American players to compete in Britain when there is a simultaneous tournament in the US.

Bernard Gallacher, who spent Tuesday in bed after suffering reaction to a recent minor operation, will be "perfectly all right" to play for Britain in the Ryder Cup next week.

Major John Bywaters, secretary of the PGA, said yesterday: "He has seen the doctor again, is now feeling much better and got up to spend last evening with the other members of the team."

Geoff Marks, the Walker Cup player, was beaten 6 and 5 by an unknown golfer in the semi-finals of the Grandee Champion Club of England tournament at Sunningdale yesterday. Eric Gulliksen, a 27-year-old draughtsman taking part in his first tournament, was his conqueror as he helped his club, Seascale of Cumberland, to a 4-0 victory over Marks's team, the favourites Trentham.

In the other semi-final South Bedfordshire beat Broadstone (Dorset) 3-1. The South Bedfordshire number three, David Hawkins, a three-handicap player, was three under par after 10 holes and won his match 9 and 8.

South Bedfordshire beat Seascale 2½ to 1½ to become the first Grandee Club champions.

Mrs Frances Smith, 47-year-old former British champion, has been appointed non-playing captain of the Great Britain and Ireland Curtis Cup team to play the US at Western Gailes, Ayrshire, next June 9 and 10. Mrs Elizabeth Price-Fisher, the British champion in 1959, will be vice-captain.

As Bunty Stephens, Mrs Smith won every honour in British golf in the late 1940s and early 50s. She was British champion in 1949 and 1954, English champion in 1948, 1954 and 1955 and played in the Curtis Cup six times. She was non-playing captain in 1962.

SCOTLAND v. IRELAND (Scottish names first).—Foursomes: Miss J. Smith (Carnoustie), Mrs J. Ramsay (Aberdeen) beat Miss E. Bradshaw (Clontarf), Miss J. Mark (Milltown) 2 and 1; Mrs J. Anderson (Troon), Miss S. Needham (Cawdor) beat Miss M. McKenna (Donabate), Mrs E. Butler (Elm Park) 1 hole; Miss A. Laing (Aberdeen), Miss J. Bald (Aberdour) beat Miss C. McCauley (Donaghadee), Miss M. Gorry (Ballinglass) 1 hole. Scotland 3, Ireland 0.

Singles: Smith beat Bradshaw 8 and 7; Rennie lost to McKenna 2 and 1; Needham beat Butler 5 and 5; Miss T. Walker (Troon) beat McCauley 4 and 3; Anderson beat Mark 3 and 1; Laing beat Gorry two holes. Scotland 5, Ireland 1.

Match result: Scotland 8, Ireland 1.

ENGLAND v. WALES (English names first).—Foursomes: Miss B. Huke (Cotswold Hills), Miss J. Greenhalgh (Pleasington) lost to Mrs A. Briggs (Royal Liverpool), Miss C. Phipps (Royal Porthcawl) 3 and 2; Mrs D.

RUGBY UNION

Cardiff show up a Bristol lack of experience

By ALAN GIBSON: Bristol 13, Cardiff 19

About 7,000 followers of the rugby game assembled cheerfully at Bristol, on a lovely calm evening, a few faint golden clouds like impaled butterflies in the sky. It was a special occasion, for 50 years ago, within a few days, Bristol played their first match upon the Memorial Ground. That was also against Cardiff and Bristol won 19-3. Since then they have lost the match more often than they have won it, and they lost it again last night, scoring try for try, but achieving only three penalty goals against the five which Robin Williams kicked for Cardiff.

These have always been spirited encounters, and Bristol would as soon beat Cardiff as anybody. Perhaps it was a pity that they could not make history repeat itself, but on the whole, although they had most of the play, they did not quite deserve to, and in any case it was an enjoyable if untidy game.

Bristol attacked almost without pause for the first half-hour. The Cardiff cover, and Bristol's frailties in passing, prevented a try, but Pearn, after once hitting the post with a penalty kick, succeeded with his next attempt. Williams drew the score level, the first time Cardiff had seriously advanced, and the exchanged penalties again before half-time. Bristol had not made much use of their territorial command, and when Cardiff occasionally broke from defence, they looked ominously dangerous.

However, Bristol started the second half with more conviction, and almost scored when Tilly made a break down the middle fro mhis own half, the forwards joined in, and the last pass went aground only a yard from the line. They did score soon afterwards, but only another penalty, after Watts had cunningly held the ball in one large hand, low down in a lineout, and Cardiff duly got offside. This goal of Pearn's was again swiftly equalled by Williams, a vast kick, high as Blackpool tower, from within his own half.

There were now 20 minutes to go. Bristol had missed their chances, and Cardiff, when one came their way, took it. A vague heel from a muddled piece of play in the Bristol half, and nobody quite knew where the ball was except Lewis, who had moved swiftly to the right wing, and waited for it, and ran with it very fast to the corner. Williams did not convert the try.

Bristol became irritated with themselves, and tried to do too much with the ball, as, early on, they had tried to do too little. There is a lack of experience at centre. Cardiff's confidence grew, and Regan dropped a goal. Another huge penalty goal by Williams rubbed it in. Then Bristol did score, a good try by Knight, their only back to improve his reputation. But it was too late.

Bristol: A. N. Evans; D. G. Tyler, S. J. Tilly, G. J. Williams, P. M. Knight; A. H. Nicholls (capt.), A. P. A. Pearn; A. J. Rogers, J. D. White, R. D. H. Bryce, D. E. J. Watt, R. J. Ortedge, D. M. Rollitt, R. C. Hannaford, A. C. Munden.

Cardiff: R. Williams; N. Collins, J. Regan, A. Finlayson (capt.), P. L. Jones; I. M. Lewis, G. Santon; M. Knill, G. Davies, G. Wallace, R. Beard, L. Baxter, J. Rickey, C. Smith, M. John.

Referee: C. Tyler (Army).

Newport's pace too much for Moseley

By DAVE PHILLIPS. Newport 36, Moseley 17

Playing at Rodney Parade for the first time for 40 years Moseley, winners by 54-8 over Exeter at the Reddings posed a very real test for Newport who, through injuries to their captain, Paul Evans, and John Jeffery, were in some disarray.

Even so the Welsh club's powerful pack gained enough possession in the set pieces to enable their brilliant young halves, Keith James and Alan Evans, to win their duel against the experienced Moseley pair, Jan Webster and John Finlan.

The brilliance of James, a former Welsh youth international who celebrated his nineteenth birthday on Saturday, was the decisive factor in Newport's victory, by two goals and six tries to three penalty goals and two tries.

The quality of football so early in the season was of a commandably high standard with Newport swarming to the attack to score four tries in eight minutes in the first half to establish a lead they held in spite of determined efforts by Moseley to get on terms. Newport were particularly skilful in second phase play and their back row forwards, Haines, Baxter, and Poole were able to launch attacks which Moseley found difficult to contain.

After only five minutes Sam Doble reminded Newport of his kicking prowess when he landed a superb penalty goal from a yard inside his own half when Laurie Daniel his Newport opposite number tried to emulate the feat he was well wide from 35 yards.

In the twelfth minute Newport gained the lead when Keith Poole playing his 299th game for the club, crossed for a try which Daniel did well to convert. Eight minutes later Doble levelled the scores with an easy penalty goal but Newport again went ahead when centre Roger Francis, a student at Newcastle University, scored an unconverted try in the corner.

Tries followed fast and furiously: Adrian Hearn, Vic Perrins and Laurie Daniel all crossing the line but Daniel was unable to improve any of them although he did strike an upright with one attempt.

Moseley tried hard to retrieve the position in the second half and Sam Doble scored a third penalty to reduce Newport's lead. Encouraged Graham Angel broke through three tackles for an unconverted corner try but Newport countered with three more tries in quick succession from Norman Edwards, Alan Skirving and Roger Francis, Daniel converting one.

Webster and Finlan joined with Malcolm Swain in a determined attack in the closing minutes and Angel followed up to score his second try which Doble could not convert. An excellent game and one which suggests that Newport after all, can be on the threshold of a successful season.

Newport.—Hearn; L. T. Daniel, N. Edwards, R. Francis, A. Skirving; K. James, A. Evans; L. Gray, V. Perrins, I. Barnard, J. Watkins, L. Martin, K. Poole (capt.), B. Baxter, D. Haines.

Moseley.—S. Doble; R. Holbeach, M. Swain, A. Hill, G. Angel; J. Finlan, J. Webster (capt); C. Morrell, G. Williams, J. White, R. Morris, L. Smith, E. Robinson, B. Ayre, M. Green.

Referee: D. M. Lloyd (Nantyffyllon).

BOXING

Stevens makes a start

Les Stevens of Reading, this year's ABA heavyweight champion, has his first professional fight, at the World Sporting Club, London, on September 13. He meets Jack Coles of Huthwaite, over six rounds.

US Open tennis

Speedy Okker disposes of Taylor

From DAVID GRAY: Forest Hills, September 8

Methodically and undramatically, on an afternoon heavy with humidity, Tom Okker beat Roger Taylor 6-4, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3 here today and ended the British challenge in the singles at the United States open lawn tennis championships. It was the Dutchman's second victory over the British No. 1 this year. A month ago he defeated him 6-3, 6-4 at Toronto.

Taylor's reason for optimism was that he had won the most important of their only previous meetings on grass — in the New Zealand open last year. But apart from a spell at the end of the third set, when the British player dominated the court, there was a horrible air of inevitability about the contest. As he had been in Toronto, Okker was sharper and more confident. Taylor had some moments of bludgeoning glory, but the race went to the swiftest competitor.

The Yorkshireman was slow to stir himself into action. At the start of the first set they exchanged service games, but Okker was doing most of the attacking and Taylor lumbered after him, passed frequently as he went to the net, but still managing to hold on until the tenth game. There he climbed back from 0-30 to 30-30, but then put a forehand volley into the net and surrendered the set with a double-fault.

The tense game also proved fatal for him in the second set, but by this time he was challenging more strongly, moving faster, and volleying more effectively. He raised the hopes of the British contingent by breaking Okker for 5-4 and taking the third set.

That, however, was as much as he achieved. Okker moved ahead at 4-2 in the fourth set and his break there settled matters. There was a moment of controversy in the next game. As Taylor went to smash, Okker's white sun hat fell off. The British player put the ball out of court and then wanted the point replayed as he said that he had been distracted, but both the umpire and Okker refused to give him this second chance, arguing that he should have asked for a let before attempting to hit the ball. Taylor smouldered for a moment or two and the match was over soon afterwards.

Okker was joined in the quarter-finals by Stan Smith, the second seed, who beat Milan Holecek. Ralston's conqueror. The exiled Czech retired with a leg injury after 2-3 in the second set after losing the first by 7-5.

The line-up in the top half of the draw, which was settled yesterday, is Jan Kodes (Czechoslovakia) v. Frank Froehling and Arthur Ashe v. Manuel Orantes (Spain). The Americans are thus dominating their own championship in a way that they have not done for years.

MEN'S SINGLES.—Fourth Round.—T. Okker (Netherlands) beat R. Taylor (GB) 6-4, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3; S. Smith (US) beat M. Holecek (W Germany) 7-5, 3-2 (Holecek retired because of leg cramps); C. Graebner (US) bt R. Moore (South Africa) 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

EQUESTRIANISM

Smith's gesture is missing

By JOHN R. KERR

After a hearing lasting 2½ hours at a securely locked National Equestrian centre at Stoneleigh the British Show Jumping Association Stewards' inquiry into Harvey Smith's allegedly offensive behaviour was adjourned because the TV film of the incident did not arrive.

After the 33-year-old Yorkshire rider had won the British Jumping Derby on Mattie Brown at Hickstead, for the second successive year, last month, his two-fingered gesture, which the directors took to be offensive—but which he claims was the Churchillian victory salute—led to the announcement a few hours later of his disqualification from the £2,000 first prize. Later, however, the Hickstead directors admitted that this had been over-hasty and postponed confirmation of the disqualification pending the BSJA inquiry.

Yesterday Smith emerged from the hearing to be pursued by a score of newsmen and photographers. In spite of their persistance he kept to a firm "no comment" line.

A BSJA spokesman explained that the cases of Mr Douglas Bunn and two of his fellow Hickstead directors had been heard. Harvey Smith had also been heard. But it had been felt unfair to decide the issue without seeing the film of the controversial closing minute of the two-hour event.

Politely, but a trifle guardedly, the spokesman explained further that the film had been sent from the BBC on Monday morning first class post and by registered mail. It had not arrived. Inquiry had hoped that it might reach them by the second post yesterday but it did not do so.

When will the inquiry be resumed? Soon, possibly within 10 days. Meanwhile Smith is competing (with David Broome) at The Hague indoor show this weekend.

They say in the film industry that the best scenes often remain on the cutting-room floor. Yesterday, they appeared to be lost in Coventry sorting office.

RUGBY LEAGUE

New faces at Salford

By HAROLD MATHER

Great Britain have chosen two new players, Karalius and Ashurst, for the first Test match against New Zealand at Salford on September 25.

Karalius, who also plays for Lancashire for the first time against Cumberland next week, fully deserves his chance; not only is he a sound hooker, but his ability in the loose, especially as the forward off whom his colleagues "run," has stood St Helens in good stead for some time. Ashurst, who was chosen for the World Cup party last year but unable to play because of injury, also merits his inclusion. He is a fine kicker, too, and is strong and forceful in the loose.

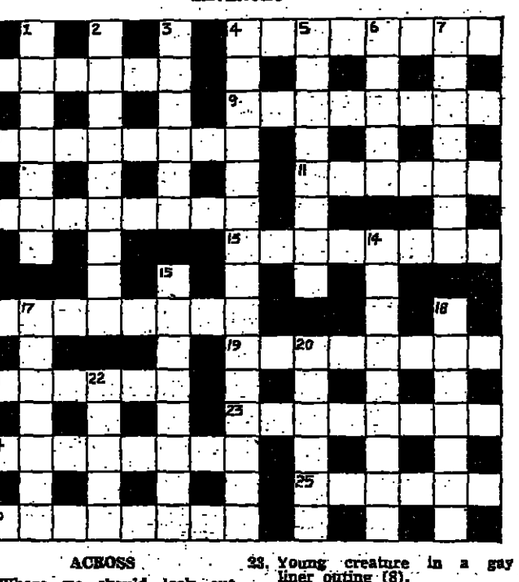
Coulman's position is a surprise. He has been chosen for the second row rather than as a prop, where many expected his inclusion, especially as Jeanes has not been consistently at his best this season.

All the backs who played against France have retained their places. The team is:

D. Whitehead (Warrington); A. Smith (Leeds), W. Benyon (St Helens), C. Hesketh (Salford), J. Atkinson (Leeds); R. Millward (Bar. KR), S. Nash (Featherstone Rovers); J. Warlow (Widnes), A. Karalius (St Helens), D. Jeanes (Wakefield Trinity), W. Ashurst (Wigan), M. Coulman (Salford); D. Laughton (Wigan) (capt). Substitutes: D. Edwards (Castleford), J. Mantle (St Helens).

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,033

LAVENGRO



ACROSS

4. Where we should look out for a conspirator? (8).
8. Quiet bull-ring in Middlesex (6).
9. Newspaper carries article featuring drink (8).
10. Quite a nice collection for the union (5).
11. March for the infantry, as it were? (6).
12. Fop found on board? (8).
13. Entertainer and actress outside ENSA organisation (8).
16. Might add to the score? Not on Verdi composition (3-5).
19. New post isn't well filled on the ship (8).
21. The girl that's opening the wine (6).
23. Young creature in a gay liner outing (8).
24. Building part of one in London? (8).
25. Country school outside the station (6).
26. Watch fires? (8).

DOWN

1. King shortly getting paid? (7).
2. Wrote about accountant as suggested (9).
3. Ibsen's work over head of actor? (5).
4. Composer finds poet a Tory type—about fifty (9-6).
5. Occasions arise to join somebody in the interval (8).
6. It's extremely foolish to carry on in this spirit (5).
7. Lumps us roughly with olden types (7).
14. Confirm it's less habit-forming (9).
15. It's characteristic of Nick to be absent-minded (8).
17. Flies A.A. members from a French town (7).
18. Joy about soldier getting pass (7).
20. Mountain climber upset bearers of course (6).
22. Austrian poet is a redhead, like Turner (5).

Solution tomorrow

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 13,032

C	H	I	C	K	E	N	P	O	X	■	■	■	■	B
■	O	■	I	■	C	U	■	E	■	A	F	A	R	■
■	L	I	T	T	L	E	B	I	R	D	■	I	■	I
■	Y	■	Z	■	A	■	L	■	X	■	D	R	A	G
■	■	P	■	L	I	M	I	T	E	D	■	S	■	R
C	L	E	V	E	R	■	C	■	S	E	S	T	E	T
I	■	N	E	■	S	■	■	P	■	B	■	E	■	■
V	E	T	H	E	R	A	N	C	A	R	B	A	L	L
I	■	A	■	A	■	■	■	E	■	■	O	■	E	■
L	E	T	R	I	P	■	O	■	E	S	M	O	N	D
I	■	■	L	I	M	O	G	E	S	■	D	■	■	■
T	I	L	L	■	C	■	L	■	L	■	■	W	■	■
I	■	O	■	G	R	A	M	O	P	H	O	N	E	■
U	R	N	■	I	■	A	■	I	■	O	■	A	■	■
S	■	■	■	C	O	N	J	E	C	T	U	R	E	■

QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 28

Wilson suggests a UK Minister for Northern Ireland

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

A plan to give Westminster a stronger voice in the affairs of Northern Ireland without raising the Border issue was outlined by Mr Wilson last night. The edge of the plan is the proposal that Westminster should use its reserve powers under Section 75 of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, if Stormont failed to act.

He repeated his demand for the recall of Parliament for a two-day debate on Northern Ireland which was approved yesterday at a meeting of the Shadow Cabinet attended by Mr Callaghan among others. The Government will reply after a meeting of the Cabinet today.

Mr Wilson also renewed the attack he made on Sunday on "an arbitrary internment policy deliberately, selectively, and provocatively aimed at one section of opinion." He suggested that some of the Unionist ultras should be interned.

"Anyone who read, who saw on TV, the speeches of the Unionist ultras at the demonstration led by Craig and Paisley on Monday, and who heard the provocative threats from the Unionist extremists on 'Panorama' the same evening, must agree that if internment were to be based in any instance on a man's political views, there were as many deserving candidates on parade on Monday as among the non-violent civil rights movement supporters now held in HMS Maidstone."

The army was not to blame. "It was a political decision cooked up between Mr Heath and Mr Faulkner while Parliament was actually debating Northern Ireland, and timed for action three days after the House of Commons was adjourned. We have a right to ask how far the task of the soldiers has been made more difficult by the Unionist politicians of Westminster and Stormont," he said.

Mr Wilson said that if his plan could be considered with the Government's proposals in the Maudling talks. "I would hope that those who have announced their refusal to meet Mr Maudling would think again, and I earnestly appeal to them to do so. At the same time, it would be essential that Mr Maudling should drop his own preconditions and tests for those who are to meet him." (The tests were to declare against violence and to discourage civil disobedience.

Mr Wilson's plan is for a Parliamentary Commission, with all the powers of a select committee, drawn in equal numbers from Westminster and Stormont —the Stormont representatives coming in part from an enlarged Senate designed to include those able to speak for a wider range of interests and views than those now represented in the elected chamber.

The commission would have th duty of examining all proposed Stormont legislation, ministerial orders, and Orders in Council, which affected any aspects of human rights and the provisions of the Downing Street agreement of August, 1969. Stormont legislation not approved by the commission with an adequate majority—say two-thirds —should not take effect unless approved by a specific resolution of the Westminster Parliament.

The commission would be able to propose new legislation to the two Parliaments, and if approved by both would be introduced by Stormont. If Westminster alone approved, Westminster would legislate under the normal power under Section 75 of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920.

Human rights

The commission would have to make annual reports to both parliaments on the operation of the Northern Ireland Special Powers Act, and the continuation of this Act would depend on an annual affirmative resolution at Westminster. Without such approval, the Act would lapse. The annual reports would be subject to debate.

An All-Ireland Council, representing the two Irish Parliaments, and established by statute, and acting as a consultative body on all matters of common interest to North and South Ireland, was also proposed by Mr Wilson.

As an urgent contribution to reduce violence, he proposed immediate legislation by Stormont or, failing that, by Westminster "to ban the private holding of, and private traffic in, firearms of all types, and to provide for the revocation of the existing firearm licences with extremely limited and specific exceptions." The arms licensing system should be the subject of an annual report by the proposed commission.

The commission would have to submit to both parliaments an annual report on Northern Ireland's finances, taxes, and expenditure. All financial aid for Northern Ireland should be subject to annual estimates and votes at Westminster.

Until the commission was set up, a British Minister for Northern Ireland Affairs (of Cabinet rank) should be appointed. He would work in Northern Ireland without executive power but with liaison functions with Stormont and Whitehall.

Mr Wilson finally proposed that elections in Northern Ireland should be on the basis of proportional representation with multi-member constituencies sufficiently large to ensure that the composition of the elected chamber reflected as accurately as practicable the views of the electors.

Plea for unity by Miss Devlin

By DEREK BROWN

Miss Bernadette Devlin called on the people of Bogside yesterday to join with the Protestant working class in a common struggle against the Stormont Government and British imperialism.

"This may seem strange to you, but in the last analysis, the only friends the people here have are the Protestant working classes," she said.

More than 2,000 people gathered in the Guildhall Square in the centre of Londonderry to hear Miss Devlin make her first speech since the birth of her daughter, 17 days ago.

The meeting, organised by the Socialist Resistance Group, was a quiet and peaceful one, but when the crowd began to move back to Bogside, there was an immediate confrontation with the army. It started when stones were thrown at a couple of armoured cars parked on the route back to Bogside.

An officer quickly warned the crowd to disperse and a few more stones were thrown. More troops appeared and the army used CS gas and rubber bullets to break up the crowd. The trouble continued after the main crowd had dispersed, with separate groups on the fringes on Bogside continuing to stone the troops.

Miss Devlin's appeal to Catholics to make a common cause with their Protestant neighbours came only an hour after a potentially disastrous confrontation between rival groups in the Diamond area, a few hundred yards from the Guildhall.

"You have got to understand that you don't force people into a Republic simply with the bomb and bullet," she said.

The Stormont Government and the system it represented had to be smashed, but there would have to be a united working class to take over the State. "If it is going to be ours it has to belong to both the Catholic and Protestant populations," Miss Devlin said.

If both working classes stood together, there was no doubt that the present State would fall. "But, if you kill your brothers, with whom will you live in the Socialist Republic?"

Mr Hume and Mr Cooper, together with three other men, Mr Michael Canavan, Mr William Gallagher, and Mr Hugh Logue, were each fined £20 after being found guilty of remaining in an assembly after a military order to disperse. The charges arose from a sit-down demonstration in Londonderry on August 18. A charge of riotous behaviour against Mr Logue was dismissed.

Mr Hume said after the hearing that he and the other four defendants would discuss whether they would pay the fines, but Mr Cooper said later that they almost certainly would pay, in spite of repeated suggestions from sympathisers that they should refuse.

He said after the hearing that the result raised "important and very serious questions" about the rôle of an MP in a riotous situation.

Mr Logue said he was taking civil proceedings against the Ulster Ministry of Home Affairs and the army for wrongful arrest and assault.

The funeral of Annette McGavigan, the 14-year-old girl shot during Monday night's disturbances, was attended yesterday by more than 5,000 people, who followed the cortege and lined the route from her home in Bogside to the city cemetary in the Creggan district.

A plastic briefcase containing a bomb was found behind a transformer in Infirmary Road during the afternoon. It was taken away and disarmed by army experts.

Farther away, up the hill from the Guildhall, Catholic supporters of Mr John Hume, MP, and Mr Ivan Cooper, MP, had gathered outside the courthouse where the MPs were waiting for the result of their trial for offences under the Special Powers Act.

The Protestant Unionist Association, the militant Protestant followers of the Rev Ian Paisley, were holding a meeting in the Diamond Square, deliberately timed to coincide with the announcement of the verdicts. Although parades are banned in Ulster, the police have no powers to prevent meetings of this sort.

Farther down the street, Miss Devlin's meeting was starting at the same time. A militant Protestant meeting was therefore sandwiched between two equally militant gatherings of Catholics, with heavy concentrations of troops and police in the side streets all around.

One source of danger was removed after the court hearing when Mr Hume led his sympathisers away in the opposite direction to the Diamond. The Protestant meeting, which attracted only about 60 people, dispersed soon afterwards.

The violence which followed the Guildhall Square meeting could not be attributed to any provocation or incitement from Miss Devlin. In one of her most lucid and reasoned speeches, she asked her Catholic listeners to reject violence of the sort favoured by the IRA Provisionals.

A man was taken to hospital early last night after a bomb exploded in a freight yard off Grosvenor Road, Belfast. The device, which had been placed in the Cross Border Rail and Freight Depot, exploded shortly after 8 pm, doing extensive damage. It was not known how badly the man had been injured.

Plea for prisoners

By our own Reporter

A new exhibition which opened at the Roundhouse in London yesterday estimates that only 60 of the 1,000 women prisoners in Britain need to be kept in close confinement, and opposes the £6 millions plan for the rebuilding of Holloway to accommodate 500.

Work by draughtsmen and cartoonists projects the view that prisoners and prison officers reach a common state of apathy, that conventional prison officers cannot be transformed by a short course into enlightened therapists, and that imprisonment has an inevitably destructive influence on women's personalities.

The exhibition is organised by Radical Alternatives to Prison. Miss Glenda Jackson, the actress, who opened the exhibition, said it was depressing that Holloway was being rebuilt, helping to create a new generation of people with anti-social behaviour.

Farming crux for Callaghan

By David McKie

MR JAMES Callaghan last night invited the EEC to change its agricultural policy to one based on principles of his own devising. He was speaking at Bradford in the first of a series of meetings launching the official party crusade against "going into Europe on Tory terms."

The former Labour Chancellor began by rebuking the Conservatives for their impetuosity—"Mr Heath's compulsive desire to rush us into the Market," he called it.

He stopped short of promising that, should the Conservatives take Britain into Europe, Labour would lead her out again. But he did warn Mr Heath not to be under any delusion that the issue would be closed for ever at the end of the October Commons debate "even if he manages to secure a temporary majority for a single day. Both he and the Community should be aware that the issue will remain an open one until a general election has decided it."

Mr Callaghan went on: "Even if Mr Heath has his way about taking us in, nevertheless, when a Labour Government wins the confidence of the people then it should be its intention to re-negotiate, on a Government to Government basis, those terms which at the time will have been found objectionable and harmful to the interests of the British people."

Most of the speech was directed at the Community's agricultural policy. Mr Callaghan said that when Labour started negotiations it could not tell exactly how the policy would emerge, though it detected cause for alarm. Now it could be seen that M Pompidou had got what he wanted "and Mr Heath was willing to swallow it whole."

Mr Callaghan, a farmer himself, has been in the US in the past few weeks, and had, he said, heard hopeful forecasts for the harvest. The same was true of the EEC countries. But would the housewife get any advantage?

Not in Britain, where the Tories were deliberately forcing up the price of bread and meat. And certainly not within the EEC where prices turned, not on good climate and good harvest, but on keeping farmers' incomes in line with others.

Estimates he had seen suggested that entry would push up prices in Britain by double the Government estimate of 16 per cent, and perhaps by more.

So what should Europe do?

Not abandon the idea of a common agricultural policy altogether: instead, it should devise a policy to suit Britain as well. To do this, it would have to be based on these principles:

1.—COUNTRIES SHOULD be able to buy food outside the EEC when prices were lower (arrangements could be made to deal with attempts at dumping).

2.—FARMERS IN the Community should have a fair return for productions; but where home market fell below the required level the difference should not be made up by pushing up prices but "in other ways."

3.—SUPPORT BUYING—that is, taking surpluses off the Market at the expense of the Community—should be stopped or at least greatly reduced. The policy would cost more and more each year because it actually encouraged surpluses.

"Ten years ago the Community spent only about £1[illegible] millions on the farm fund. Last year the bill was £1,2[illegible] millions. In five year's time it will be much higher. And it is the British taxpayer and housewife who will pay."

Mr Callaghan did not claim that his alternative policy would be popular with the EEC countries, particularly France. He said he did not ask the Community to accept the system of agricultural support introduced by Labour in Britain 25 years ago and proven by the test of time. But the principles he had stated should, he concluded, be acceptable to a Community as outward-looking as the EEC constantly claimed to be.

EEC pilot, page 2; Channel Islanders' petition, page [illegible]; butter terms suit [illegible], page 4

Cricket tour is off

Continued from page one

ernment to change its attitude towards multi-racial sport.

"Cricketers everywhere, myself and the South African Test cricketers included, have repeatedly said they are prepared to play against anybody, anywhere, and at any time. There is nothing more we can do. It is up to the South African Government to change their policy towards multi-racial sports or accept that they are going to be isolated."

Mr Peter Hain, who led the successful campaign which stopped the 1970 South African cricket tour of England, claimed yesterday that there would never be another apartheid sport tour of any consequence in Australia. The cancellation of the cricket tour had put the seal on white South Africa's isolation from international sport. "This is a day in which Australian cricket has revealed that it has a moral conscience worthy of the game itself."

In London the Anti-Apartheid Movement said the policy of so-called "dialogue" or "bridge-building" practised by Western governments and many sports bodies had served only to entrench apartheid in sport and in every other aspect of life in South Africa.

"With the cancellation of the South African cricket tour and the MCC commitment to reject all exchanges with South Africa 'until South African cricket is played and teams are chosen on a multi-racial basis within South Africa,' the South African Cricket Association is confronted with total isolation from international sport."

In Australia, where the South African rugby tour earlier this year was marked by a series of strong anti-apartheid protests, Sir Donald Bradman said his board had three main reasons for cancelling the tour.

These were the certain bitterness which would result between anti-apartheid demonstrators and cricket-lovers, the cost and strain on the police of protecting matches, and the strain on South African cricketers of playing in trying circumstances.

The board received a confidential letter from the Australian Prime Minister, Mr William McMahon, last week and this is thought to have been a major factor in the board's thinking. Mr McMahon said yesterday that there were grave difficulties in arranging the tour and the board was best fitted to assess them.

Last night the Bishop of Woolwich, the former Test cricketer David Sheppard, said the continuation of the tour would have done serious damage to international cricket.

Australian statement, scientists and apartheid, page 4; Letters, page 12; John Arlett, page 23

STOP PRESS

Man 'was Sewell'

Continued from page one

two policemen were fairly satisfied that the man they saw could have been Sewell although they only had a fleeting glimpse of him."

There was no sign of a weapon during the chase, but Mr Hodges added: "I most strongly emphasise that, while we want all the help and information we can get from the public, they should not on any account 'have a go' if they see this man."

The police hunt was taking place in a sparsely populated hilly area which added to the difficulties. An RAF helicopter from Tern Hill was called in to help and Revolvers were issued to many of the police taking part.

By last night the Mini-van had not been sighted and garages around Ross-on-Wye were being checked to see whether they have supplied petrol.

GIRL SHOT WHILE PLAYING

Girl, aged 9, daughter of Mr Robert Wheatley, a solicitor, accidentally shot while playing in her home in Chester Square, Belgravia, London. She died on way to hospital.

TUC rejects Market terms

From JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

In perhaps its most predictable decision of the week, the TUC decided yesterday to oppose entry into the Common Market "on the terms now known" and to launch a campaign for a general election before the crucial Parliamentary vote is taken in October. This brings the TUC absolutley into line with the Labour Party which does not oppose Europe on principle.

Support for this line was so strong that nobody forced the issue to a current vote, under which the 10 million union heads are counted, and instead accepted the position on a voice vote.

Afterwards delegates on both sides regretted this procedure; the pro-Marketeers because they reckon they could have rallied more than 2 million votes, and the anti-Marketeers because they accept the same figures which would have given them a smashing victory to take to the Labour Party conference next month.

Equally the pro-Marketeers were angry because a number of their spokesmen were not called in the relatively calm debate which lasted little more than two hours. But as Lord Cooper, the TUC chairman, is himself a pro-Marketeer, they can hardly challenge the impartiality of the chair.

Mr Vic Feather, general secretary of the TUC, who has in the past made little secret of his mildly pro-European views, delivered himself of a devastating blast both against the Six and the Heath Government. His explanation would no doubt be that he genuinely does not like the terms negotiated.

But most delegates, no matter on which side of the fence they stand, accept that the terms are much the same as Mr Wilson would have obtained. Starting from that position they went on to declare themselves for or against the principle of Europe.

Mr Feather accused the Government of throwing away its hand in bargaining with the French, pointing out that since the war we had learned that the effort needed to reach a £500 millions-a-year balance of payments surplus was "devasting." Yet that was, in TUC estimates, the most conservative view of the cost of entry.

Asking where the short-term ended and the long-term began, Mr Feather continued: "What we do know for sure is that within 10 years or so of entry, we shall have paid out several thousand million pounds to other members. What sort of competitive shape would our economy be in then?"

Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who kept silent yesterday during the anti-registration debate, suffered no such inhibitions yesterday. His theme was the need for an election. "We are not getting consultation with public opinion, but exploitation of public opinion," he claimed, climbing on to his favourite hobbyhorse — the unrepresentative nature of the mass media.

Only two pro-Marketeers spoke: Roy Grantham, of the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union, and Sir Frederick Hayday, of the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

Sir Frederick [illegible] on the change of opinion [illegible] had taken place in Europ[illegible] trade unions since the Mar[illegible] was formed. German uni[illegible] had said they could not aff[illegible] to prop up French farmers. France there had been f[illegible] that the Market might in[illegible]fere with plans for econo[illegible] expansion, while in Italy th[illegible] had been concern for tec[illegible]logical industries. "All th[illegible] fears have proved unfounde[illegible]

Mr Grantham stood the arguments about the mas[illegible] British payments to the EE[illegible] their heads. "He who pays[illegible] piper can call the tune," said, accepting that Bri[illegible] would pay a large contribu[illegible] to the European Agricult[illegible] Fund.

Mr Grantham clashed [illegible] Mr Jones. The TGWU [illegible] challenged the pro-Market[illegible] to declare whether they wa[illegible] a general election now on[illegible] issue. Mr Grantham took[illegible] up at once. "We want an e[illegible]tion on Tory economic poli[illegible] We cannot have an electio[illegible] the EEC alone. You ca[illegible] answer one question in an e[illegible]tion," he said.

TUC reports, page 6

TUC shows off its unit

By KEITH HARPER

USING UPPER CLYDE Shipbuilders as its battering ram, the TUC yesterday demanded more nationalisation, and condemned Government moves to hive off lucrative sections of State-owned industries.

It was a loud and unanimous call which has often been heard before. As usual, it will fall on deaf Tory ears. The importance of the occasion, however, was to show how united and effective the trade union movement's campaign has been in persuading the Government to change its mind about scrapping UCS and throwing 6,000 workers into the dole queue.

Apart from registration, this has so far been the only subject to stir the emotions of Congress. There were cheers and applause from many delegates when Mr Danny McGarvey, the boilermakers' leader, proposed a motion calling for total public ownership of the industry with a commendation for the "magnificent example" of the UCS workers.

Not for the first time this week, Lord Cooper, the chairman, soured delegates against him by refusing to allow much time for debate. He was also reluctant to take a card vote on the boilermakers' resolution, much to Mr McGarvey's annoyance. In the end, he reluctantly accepted, when Mr McGarvey pressed his union's constitutional rights as a member of the TUC.

In his speech, Mr McGarvey referred to the "complete unity of purpose between union officials and UCS shop stewards." Because of their rules, some unions are not allowed to send contributions to support the UCS "w[illegible] in." Many, of course, h[illegible] done so, and in spite of shop stewards' reluctance reveal the exact amounts i[illegible] thought that the present f[illegible] is now between £80,000 £100,000.

Mr Vic Feather dealt bri[illegible] with the way union press and Scottish opinion moved the Government, is this unity and determination which has forced Government to back-track shift its approach quite s[illegible]stantially. We will cont[illegible] the pressure and the t[illegible] until a positive and satisfactory solution has b[illegible] reached," he said.

Five saved in sea

Five trapped holidaymakers, including a pregnant woman, were yesterday saved from drowning. The Mavagissey Coastguard cliff rescue team hauled them up a crumbling 250ft. cliff.

Those rescued were Mr Peter Stovell, aged 22, and his wife, Marcelle, aged 20, of Bernard Gardens, Wimbledon, London; Sally Anne Tickner, aged 12, of Holmwood Road, Chessington, Surrey; and Michael Cole, aged 22, and his brother, David, aged 19, of Amblecote Road, Lee, London.

Boy for trial

A boy of 15 from Nottingham was sent for trial to Bedford Assizes yesterday at Leicester Juvenile Court accused of wounding Mr Trevor Nunn, aged 20, a Leicester clerk who was stabbed after leaving Leicester City's football match against Nottingham Forest on August 18.

Easy riders at 16

Banning 16-year-olds from driving motorcycles could lead to a steep rise in accidents to 17-year-olds, who at that age were significantly less amenable to training, a conference at the Royal Automobile Club said yesterday.

The conference, attended representatives of Br[illegible] major motorcycling and ciated organisations, said Government's proposal to the minimum age for m[illegible] cyclists from 16 to 17 wou[illegible] "a retrograde and dang[illegible] step."

THE WEATHER

Dry, sunny and warm

Pressure will remain hig[illegible] Britain, and low to W[illegible] It will continue dry in al[illegible] with sunny spells although W parts of Britain will be[illegible] cloudy at times. It will st[illegible] warm or very warm generall[illegible]

Cent S and Central N[illegible] London area, E Midlands: Dry[illegible] Wind SE, moderate, locally fresh[illegible] temp. 24C (75F).

SW, NW and E England: [illegible] Dry, sunny. Wind SE, m[illegible] locally fresh. Max. 21C ([illegible] Cooler on coast.

Channel Islands, sw [illegible] Wales: Dry. Sunny spells, [illegible] cloudy at times. Wind SE, m[illegible] locally fresh. Max. 21C (70F).

N Wales, NW England: [illegible] District, Borders, Edinburgh, [illegible] land, SW Scotland, Glasgow and [illegible] Highlands, Moray Firth and [illegible] Sunny. Wind SE, moderate or [illegible] Max. 23C (73F).

Isle of Man, Argyll, SW Sc[illegible] Northern Ireland: Dry. Sunny. Rather cloudy at times. Wi[illegible] moderate or fresh. Max. 18C (6[illegible]

Aberdeen area, Dry. Sunny. Mist patches early. Wind SE, m[illegible] or fresh. Max. 16C (64F).

Caithness, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny. Wind SE, moderate or [illegible] Max. 16C (61F).

Outlook.—Dry, warm, and in most areas, but perhaps show[illegible] W later.

AROUND THE WORLD

Lunch-time reports

	C	F
Algeria	S	35	79
Alexandria			
Algiers	S	27	81
Amsterdm	F	22	72
Athens	S	33	72
Barcelna	S	25	77
Belfast	F	19	66
Belgrade	C	14	57
Berlin	F	18	64
Biarritz	S	23	73
Birmghm	S	22	72
Blckpool	S	23	73
Bordeaux	S	26	79
Boulgne	S	21	70
Bristol	S	23	73
Brussels	S	22	72
Budpest	F	14	57
Cardiff	S	20	68
Casblnca	F	24	75
Cologne	S	20	68
Copnhgn	F	19	66
Corfu	F	22	72
Dublin	S	17	63
Dubrovnik			
Edinbrgh	S	20	68
Faro	F	25	77
Florence	S	26	79
Frankfrt	S	21	70
Funchal	S	25	73
Geneva	S	19	66
Gibraltr	S	22	72
Glasgow	S	21	70
Guernsy	S	22	72
Helsinki	F	14	57
Innsbrck	F	18	64
Istanbul	S	29	84
Inverness	F	22	72
Jersey	S	23	73
L Palma	F	25	77
Lisbon	S	24	75
Locarno	S	21	70
London	S	22	72
Luxmbrg	S	21	70
Madrid	S	26	79
Majorca	S	26	79
Malaga	F	26	79
Malta	F	24	75
Manchstr	S	21	70
Milan	S	24	75
Moscow	R	9	48
Munich	S	16	61
Naples	F	23	73
Newcastle	S	19	66
Nice	C	24	75
Nicosia	S	30	86
Oporto	C	21	70
Oslo	S	16	61
Paris	S	24	75
Prague	F	14	57
Reykjvk	C	8	46
Rhodes	S	34	75
Rmldswy	S	17	63
Rome	F	26	75
Salzburg	F	15	59
Stckhlm	C	15	59
Strasbrg	S	22	72
Tangier	C	25	73
Tel-Aviv	S	28	82
Tenerife	F	20	68
Tunis	S	29	84
Valencia	C	27	81
Venice	F	23	73
Vienna	F	15	59
Warsaw			
Zurich	S	19	66

S, sunny; F, fair; C, cloudy; R, rain.

LONDON READINGS

From 7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. yesterday: Min temp 14C (57F). Max temp 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. yesterday: Max temp 25C (73F). Total period: Rainfall, nil: sunshine, 12hr.

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

	Sunshine hours	Rain in.	Max. temp. C	F	Weather (day)
EAST COAST					
Whitby	11.6	—	21	69	Sunny
Scarborough	11.5	—	17	63	Sunny
Filey	11.9	—	17	62	Sunny
Bridlington	11.8	—	18	64	Sunny
Cleethorpes	11.6	—	18	65	Sunny
Skegness	11.5	—	19	66	Sunny
Cromer	11.5	—	19	66	Sunny
Lowestoft	11.8	—	19	67	Sunny
Clacton	11.1	—	19	67	Sunny
Southend	12.4	—	21	69	Sunny
Whitstable	11.7	—	22	71	Sunny
Herne Bay	11.4	—	22	71	Sunny
Margate	11.9	—	19	67	Sunny
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	11.8	—	21	70	Sunny
Hastings	11.5	—	22	72	Sunny
Eastbourne	11.0	—	20	68	Sunny
Brighton	11.4	—	23	74	Sunny
Worthing	11.9	—	23	74	Sunny
Littlehampton	12.1	—	23	73	Sunny
Bognor Regis	11.6	—	21	70	Sunny
Hayling Is	11.7	—	23	73	Sunny
Southsea	11.8	—	23	73	Sunny
Ryde	11.4	—	20	68	Sunny
Sandown	10.9	—	21	69	Sunny
Shanklin	11.5	—	19	67	Sunny
Ventnor	11.7	—	19	67	Sunny
Bournemouth	12.0	—	23	73	Sunny
Poole	11.8	—	23	73	Sunny
Swanage	11.2	—	19	66	Sunny
Weymouth	11.8	—	21	70	Sunny
Exmouth	11.9	—	21	69	Sunny
Teignmouth	11.3	—	19	66	Sunny
Torquay	11.6	—	19	67	Sunny
Falmouth	11.0	—	19	67	Sunny
Penzance	11.0	—	—	—	Sunny
Douglas	11.6	—	20	68	Sunny
Morecambe	11.8	—	24	75	Sunny
Blackpool	10.9	—	25	77	Sunny
Southport	11.6	—	24	75	Sunny
Colwyn Bay	11.6	—	23	74	Sunny
Llandudno	11.8	—	24	75	Sunny
Anglesey	12.0	—	24	75	Sunny
Aberystwyth	12.1	—	24	75	Sunny
Ilfracombe	11.2	—	24	75	Sunny
Newquay	11.5	—	22	71	Sunny
Is of Scilly	10.6	—	20	68	Sunny
INLAND					
Ross-on-Wye	11.6	—	24	76	Sunny
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	9.4	—	15	59	Sunny
Wick	8.6	—	17	62	Sunny
Stornoway	7.9	—	19	66	Sunny
Kinloss	9.5	—	26	78	Sunny
Dyce	11.6	—	17	63	Sunny
Tiree	7.8	—	18	64	Sunny
Leuchars	9.4	—	19	66	Sunny
Dunbar		—	17	63	Sunny
Aberdalgie	9.8	—	23	73	Sunny
Eskdalemuir	12.6	—	21	70	Sunny
N IRELAND					
Belfast	4.9	—	20	68	Sunny

SEA PASSAGES

At Passages: Moderate.

LIGHTING-UP TIMES

Birmingham	8.09 p.m.	to 6.01 a.m.
Bristol	8.11 p.m.	to 6.06 a.m.
London	8.01 p.m.	to 5.55 a.m.
Nottingham	8.08 p.m.	to 5.59 a.m.

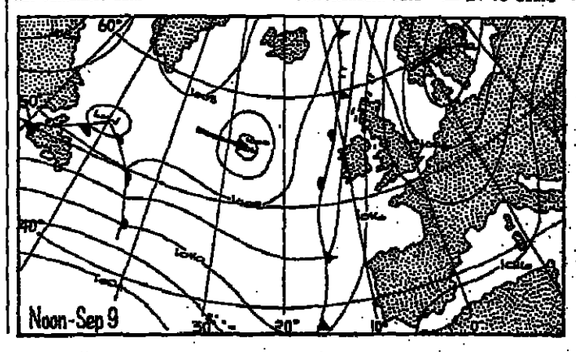
HIGH-TIDE TABLE

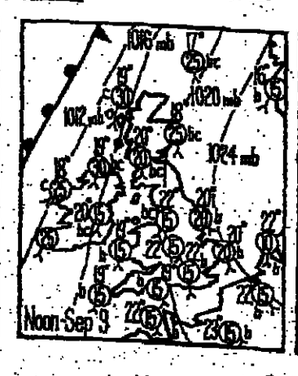
London Bridge	5.19 a.m.	5.26 p.m.
Dover	2.29 a.m.	2.47 p.m.

SUN RISES 6.25 a.m.
SUN SETS 7.29 p.m.
MOON RISES 6.49 p.m.
MOON SETS 2.05 p.m.
MOON: Last qtr Sept 11.

SATELLITE PREDICTION

The figures give in order: visibility; where rising; maximum; and direction of setting. An indicates entering or leaving shad[illegible]
Salyut: 20.13-20.17 W.
Cosmos 711: 20.55-20.59 W.
TOPNW ESE: and 22.32-22.3[illegible] W.
Pagoda A: (Sept 10) 0.57-1.[illegible] NNE, and 3.37-4.09 SE.





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